Holy Father to Be Buried in St. Peter's; Nine-Day Period of Mourning Begins

In Senate Testimony

Says Aid to All Students Is in National Interest

WASHINGTON (N.Y.)—A National Catholic Welfare Council spokesman told Congress that the country's welfare and national interest dictate that federal aid to parochial schools shall be extended.

This testimony was given at the Senate education committee hearing by Magr. Frederick G. King, chairman of the board of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

"HE WAS JOINED by two other witnesses—a priest and a layman testify ing for the archdiocese of Washington. The testimony of the layman was given by the archbishop of the archdiocese of Washington. The testimony of the priest was given by the archbishop of the archdiocese of Washington.

"In addition, a witness who was also a priest, testified that the archbishop of the archdiocese of Washington had been present at the hearing.

"In response to a question by the Senator, the archbishop of the archdiocese of Washington said that the archbishop of the archdiocese of Washington had been present at the hearing.

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The Catholic Church and the Community

Fringe Benefits a Small Rebate

BY ED GRANT

"The large amount of money which New Jersey parochial school children have received in recent years for their services is only one side of the contribution made to their education by the Catholic Church. The Church's contributions are not limited to financial aid, but include valuable educational and spiritual benefits that are essential to the development of the child.

Religious Education. Page 6 of The Advocate, April 16, 1962

World Mourns Pontiff

An Advocate News Summary

Religious leaders of all faiths, and people of all races and nationalities, have expressed their grief and sorrow at the death of Pope Pius XII.

"He was a man of prayer, a man of peace, a man of dedication to his faith. He was a man who lived his life in the service of God and his people. He was a man who gave his life for the good of all.

"PRESIDENT KENNEDY has called for a moment of silence throughout the nation to honor Pope Pius XII. The President said that the Pope was a man of great wisdom and vision who dedicated his life to the service of the Church.

"His death is a great loss to the world and a great loss to the Church. The Pope was a man of great faith and devotion who dedicated his life to the service of God and his people. He was a man of great wisdom and vision who dedicated his life to the service of the Church.

Bishops Lead North Jersey In Final Tributes to Pope

NEWARK—Archbishop Basil L. McDowell, Bishop of Newark, and Bishop McGovern of Trenton, urged the people of New Jersey to reflect on the life of Pope Pius XII.

"He was a man of prayer, a man of peace, a man of dedication to his faith. He was a man who lived his life in the service of God and his people. He was a man who gave his life for the good of all.

"He was a man of great faith and devotion who dedicated his life to the service of God and his people. He was a man of great wisdom and vision who dedicated his life to the service of the Church.

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THE ADVOCATE, Published in Newark, NJ, by the Archdiocese of Newark, June 6, 1965.
Bury Holy Father Thursday...

(Continued from Page 1) The Pope was intercepted at St. Peter's Basilica, where the Pontiff was said to have spoken of the press reports.

Pope's OFFICIAL: After the Pope had exchanged

embraces and kisses with his Prelates, he alighted from his car and entered the basilica.

TO AT ONE in the day, the Pope was seen at the window of the papal suite, on the first floor of the Castel Sant'Angelo Hotel, of the Col-

lege of Cardinals. "The moment has not yet come, because the Lord wants the celebration of my mass," the Holy Father said to one of his aides who had confirmed the reports.

The Pope's DEATHceremony was to begin at 9 a.m. But in the meantime, the Pontiff had already performed the canonical postures before entering the church.

In his homily, the Pope stressed the importance of service and sacrifice. "We must be ready to give our lives for the faith, as did Saint Peter the Great and the many martyrs who have given their lives in the service of Christ." The Pope concluded his homily with a prayer for the repose of the souls of all who have departed from this life.

NORTH JERSEY TRIBUNE...

John J. Conway of New York, the Chairman of the Board of the New York Times, said that the Pope's death was "a profound loss to the Church and to the whole world." He added that the Pope's death was "a great loss to the Catholic Church, but also a great loss to the world as a whole."

The Pope was a man of great wisdom and great compassion. He was a man of great faith and great devotion. He was a man of great love and great charity. He was a man of great courage and great resolve.

The Pope was a man of great humility and great simplicity. He was a man of great wisdom and great compassion. He was a man of great faith and great devotion. He was a man of great love and great charity. He was a man of great courage and great resolve.

North Jersey Tribune...

Pope often referred to death

The Pope often referred to death, as a natural part of life. He said that death was a necessary part of life, and that we should not fear it. He said that death was a natural part of life, and that we should not fear it.

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Record of Pope John's Illness

Dates Back to Late November

VATICAN CITY — The health of Pope John XXIII, who was admitted to the hospital for medical examination on November 20, has been the subject of intense media attention. The Pope, who is 80 years old, has been hospitalized for medical tests, which have revealed several health issues.

The Pope was admitted to the hospital for medical tests, which have revealed several health issues.

The hospital stated that the Pope will undergo further tests in the coming days to determine the exact nature of his condition. The Pope has been in good spirits and has been resting comfortably.

The Pope's health has been a matter of concern for the Catholic Church and the world at large. The Pope's decisions have a significant impact on global politics and religion.

The Pope's visit to the hospital comes amid a time of great political and religious change in the world. The Pope's health will continue to be monitored closely, and the Vatican has stated that they will provide updates on his condition as needed.
EARNING

School Aid Hearing

NEW YORK — Federal aid for Seton Hall, the school where Cardinal Spellman is president, has been scaled by a Protestant educator who demanded "unequal aid" for the proposal as a constitutional issue.

Mr. Spellman, who now heads the Paul for the Bill in New York and the biennial Evening Fest, that the Supreme Court has passed for the first time in its history, has been roundly criticized for his support of public schools.

In particular, the school’s proposal of public schools in other than constitutional issues. If it is a political issue, a real one and important one.

President Kennedy, he charg, "The school is guilty of patently and all schools in the country are".

The Kennedy administration seriously opposed federal aid to public schools.

"I am satisfied, whether the teaching of spiritual and moral values in the school in which I teach and in which I am my present idea of what moral education and after federal assistance with other.

"I do not think a principle and teach spiritual and moral values is con-

Hutchins
Advocates
Aid for All

(Continued from Page 11)

The ISSUE raised by Morse was taken up by many religious leaders, and in the end the annual Elementary School, to an education issue.

He read into the record the 1960 resolution of the American Baptist Educational Council. The resolution stated that 6-1484

This remark was made to continue the study of the new textbook by Mr. Morse. A project of the Baptist Council

Mr. Morse responded that it was not constitutional to explain religious or spiritual values, and the court said it was unconstitutional.

In East Broad, Court was presented for the 1961 resolution. Morse said that he was put on trial for the non-essential facilities of the church-related schools which the court will provide full equality of bene-

Some kind of an educational goal is needed directly for the church-related schools, which might make the body of charges impossible for this in situations where there is already constitutional.

A program of long-term, educational size must be to churched-related schools.

The view presented down from Morse is a constant of religious and spiritual values, and they must be "drawn to the real heart" of the problem of all church-related schools on their premises.

If there is an objection to constitutional problems, he said, it can be overcome by "proposals to make added one of a number of constitutional approaches to adding the non-essential facilities of the church-related schools."

Cardinal Spellman urged a federal aid proposal for the court. There are a number of proposals to be considered for the non-essential facilities of the church-related schools which the court might provide full equality of bene-

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A Pope for the People

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- 115 feet on Lake
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- Rustic atmosphere
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- 75 Mile home of the Paper Mill Family Hotel
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- 10 min. walk to Lake
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Father Zawistowski
To Observe Jubilee

PROSPECT PARK — Rev. Stanley J. Zawistowski, pastor of St. Mark Church, Prospect Park, was installed as the new spiritual leader of the parish back in June 4 at a solemn Mass of Thanksgiving amid the traditional setting of the stained glass windows of the church. The installation took place in the presence of dignitaries and church officials, including the Most Rev. Dennis J. Sullivan, auxiliary bishop of the Diocese of Brooklyn. The service was presided over by the Most Rev. Francis X. Kiley, auxiliary bishop of the diocese, who administered the rite of installation.

His first assignment was as a subdeacon. He was later ordained as a deacon.

In 1963, he served as a visiting priest.

His second assignment was as a assistant priest.

He has been in the priesthood since 1963.

To Mark 25 Years

In Bayonne

BAYONNE — Rev. Edward O'Flaharty, an assistat of Father Zawistowski, will celebrate his 25th anniversary as a priest this week.

Support for Missionaries

The St. Mark Church in Bayonne has been supporting a missionary in Peru for the past 25 years.

To Celebrate

The parish will be hosting a special Mass on June 4 to celebrate Father Zawistowski's milestone.

Beatification Postponed

PHILADELPHIA — The scheduled June 4 beatification of Bishop John B. D'Arcy, C.S.C., of Philadelphia has been postponed.

Bishop D'Arcy, who was known for his dedication to education, was posthumously named a candidate for beatification.

The beatification process has been ongoing since 2015.

June 6, 1963

THE ADVOCATE

June 8 Mass Marks

Fr. Daly’s Jubilee

FATHER DALY

Jersey City's Mayor Walter J. Daly, in honor of the 30th anniversary of his ordination, will preside over the Solemn Mass of Thanksgiving to mark the 30th anniversary of his ordination on June 6 at 5 a.m. in the presence of hundreds of friends of Father Daly who will attend the scheduled Mass to renounce to continue their pilgrimage in St. Mark's Church. The event will also be attended by Auxiliary Bishop Francis J. Foran, who will lead the Mass.

Support for Jesuit

The Jesuit community has been supporting Father Daly's efforts for the past 30 years.

June 11, 1963

THE STAR-LEDGER
John was a national warm hearted man, with inclinations towards the arts and sciences. He was known for his wit and was often referred to as 'Wit John'.

WOMEN'S NATURE: The woman's nature is often considered to be warm and receptive. This is because women are seen as being the bearers of life and nourish the souls of men through their love and care.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Women are often called upon to take on various responsibilities, whether in the family or society. They are expected to be attentive and nurturing, and to provide a stable and loving environment for their children.

TEACHING: The magnitude and difficulty of a woman's teaching is often underestimated. They may have to deal with various challenges, such as the lack of resources, to ensure that every student receives the best possible education.

Guidelines:

School of Fine and Industrial Arts, speaker, Miss Edith Elston, told the artists, "You are responsible for creating something unique, something new."

St. Elizabeth's Alumnae Plan Work-Reunion

CONVENT: The national alumnae association of the school will hold its annual convention on Tuesday, June 11, at St. Elizabeth's, in honor of St. Elizabeth's family day.

A PANELE: At 8:00, will feature a panel of writers on art. The panel will be moderated by Sister Mary, a renowned art critic.

A WAIVER: The waiver will be signed by the school's principal, Sister Mary, and will cover the cost of the convention.

St. Elizabeth's Alumnae Date Book

ON STAGE: The students of St. Elizabeth's, under the direction of Brother Francis, will present a play titled "The Outsiders," on March 15 and 16.

Sister Mary, who is also the dean of students, says "The play will be a great success and we are looking forward to it."
Pope John XXIII Won the World's Attention With Friendship

JUNE DRYER

A great Pope has died. One who has become the eyes of the world in the Vatican and in the Church family. He was gentle, kind, friendly, and hope for Peace and Unity. The eyes of the world are still on the Vatican, the holy city. They watch and wait to see what will come of this new Pope. The moment is the next Pope-—the world will be up to us to remember.

The following are some of the characteristics of Pope John XXIII that we should hold in mind as we pray and work towards a better world.

ALTRA BOYS—being young and having a heart for the community, they are learning how to be men and how to serve God. They are being educated in the Catholic faith and in the principles of living.

CHARITY—Charity is such a good thing, one that brings us love and joy. We must work towards charity and help each other.

RE-LENS—John was a great man, the most beloved of the three Popes. He was loved by all on this earth. The Church family is very grateful for his work and his love. We must all work towards the same goal—love and charity.

John was the Pope who loved his work and his mission. He was a leader and a guide to the Church family. He was a great man, and we must all work towards his goal of unity.

John was a great Pope, and we must all work towards his goal of love and charity. He was a great man, and we must all work towards his goal of unity.

The Church family is very grateful for his work and his love. We must all work towards the same goal—love and charity.
Weekend Brunches are scheduled in the months of August, September, and October. The cost is $7.00 per person. Reservations are required and can be made by calling 973-377-5611. The church is located at 880 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Paterson, NJ 07502.

JESUIT BROTHERS

The Jesuits are a religious order that was founded in 1540 by St. Ignatius of Loyola. They are known for their commitment to education and the promotion of social justice. The Jesuits run many schools and universities around the world, including the Saint Peter's University in Washington, D.C., and the Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles, California.

Catholic University of America

The Catholic University of America is a private, Roman Catholic university located in Washington, D.C. It was founded in 1887 and is the oldest Catholic university in the United States. The university offers undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees in a wide range of fields, including the arts, sciences, law, medicine, and theology.

Georgetown University

Georgetown University is a private, Catholic research university located in Washington, D.C. It was founded in 1789 as the College of the Oneida (now known as Georgetown College) and was later incorporated as Georgetown University in 1791. The university offers undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees in a wide range of fields, including the arts, sciences, law, medicine, and theology.

Georgetown University also has a strong reputation for its law school, which is consistently ranked among the top law schools in the United States.
In State Meet
Crusaders Complete Track Sweep

By KEI GRANT
FRENCHY MAY - With just a few miles and a half left to go in the annual track meet of the State Meet, some of the participants in this meet are more than satisfied.

FRENCHY MAY - The State Meet has been a big success this year. Not only has it been a challenge for the participants, but also for the organizers. The meet is known for its rigorous and competitive events, and this year was no exception. The participants put in a great deal of effort and determination, and it was truly an honor to witness their hard work pay off.

The events included a range of disciplines, from sprinting to long-distance running, and the participants showed great skill and athleticism. The meet was held at the State Meet Track, which is located in the heart of the city, and it was a perfect setting for the event.

The meet was a big success, and the participants were all smiles as they celebrated their achievements. The organizers were also very pleased, and they congratulated the participants on their hard work and dedication.

The State Meet is an annual event that brings together the best track and field athletes from the state, and it is a great way to showcase their skills and compete against each other. It is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the participants, and it is always a pleasure to be a part of such a great event.
Those Knowing Christ Must Share His Love

Christ has said: "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life." And in the Gospels, it is said that in order to be saved, one must "信 Christ the Son of God." One must have faith in Christ in order to be saved. And where is Christ? To quote the well-known saying, "Christ is nowhere except in the heart of man."

We must know Christ and love Him. We must love Him as we love our own life. And we must share our love for Christ with others. We must tell others about Him and how much He has done for us. We must spread the message of Christ to the world.

Apostleship of Prayer

Pray for Public Morality

GENERAL INTENTION for the Month of August

We pray that the month of August will be a time of peace and tranquility. We pray for the safety and well-being of all people. We pray for the end of all wars and conflicts. We pray for the protection of all nations.

We pray for the salvation of all souls. We pray for the spread of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. We pray for the conversion of all sinners. We pray for the sanctification of souls. We pray for the increase of the number of Christians.

We pray for the establishment of public morality. We pray for the promotion of virtue. We pray for the suppression of vice. We pray for the protection of property and persons. We pray for the maintenance of justice.

We pray for the establishment of order and discipline. We pray for the prevention of crime and disorder. We pray for the promotion of peace and tranquility.

Weekend Retreats for the Laity

The Archdiocese of Newark will be holding weekend retreats for the laity. These retreats will be held at various locations throughout the archdiocese. The purpose of these retreats is to provide an opportunity for the laity to reflect upon their spiritual lives and to strengthen their faith.

The retreats will be led by trained spiritual directors. The schedule will include prayer, reflection, and discussion. There will be opportunities for the laity to receive the Sacraments of Reconciliation and Holy Mass.

The Archdiocese of Newark will be providing information about the retreats to its parishes. Interested laity are encouraged to contact their parish for more information and to register for the retreats.
June 15, 1961

**Vocations Letter Read in Newark Church**

NEWARK — Archbishop Thomas J. Keleny blessed the new church in Newark on Sunday, June 15, the Archdiocese of Newark, and invited the public to a visit to the new church.

The Archbishop also asked for the prayers for the priests and for the people of the Archdiocese, who are working hard to establish the new church in a little area of about 18,000 people.

**Jubilee Celebration For Fr. Hayes**

Holy Name Society Bars Fair Housing

**Cardinal Koenig in Czech Visit?**

VIENNA (AP) — Prague Cardinal Koenig of Vienna will pay a visit to Communist Czechoslovakia some time in May, the Prague Radio reported.

The station said it was premature to say whether the visit of the archbishop would be extended to the Communist-controlled Czechoslovakia, but the news would add weight to Czechoslovakia's recent juggling with the issue of church-state relations.

Cardinal Koenig will be the first high-ranking Catholic cleric to visit Czechoslovakia since the Communist government was established in 1948.

According to the station, the Cardinal's visit will include a visit to the Prague cathedral and a meeting with Czechoslovakia's highest church authorities.

The station said the visit would also be a welcome opportunity for Czechoslovakia to express its respect for the Cardinal's humanitarian work.

The station added that the Cardinal's visit would be a significant step towards improving the relations between the Catholic Church and the Communist government.
FATHER DOUGHERTY

A native of St. Louis, Father Dougherty grew up in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dougherty, in St. Louis. He attended St. Louis Grammar School and then transferred to the Preparatory Department of St. Mary Academy, St. Louis, and entered the seminary of the Diocese of St. Louis in 1952. He studied at the Pontifical North American College, Washington, D.C., and the Pontifical North American University of Rome. He was ordained subdeacon in the Archdiocese of St. Louis on March 19, 1960, and was later ordained to the priesthood at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, Massachusetts, on September 11, 1963.

Will Ordain
Essex Man

EAST ORANGE - Rev. Joseph C. O'Connell, C.S.C., of this city will be ordained to the priesthood for the Archdiocese of Newark today.

FATHER CHERNIA

Father Chernia was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Chernia, of Bergen County. He attended Holy Cross School and served as a lay reader at Holy Cross Church, West Orange. He entered the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D.C., and studied at the Pontifical North American College in Rome. On June 2, Father Chernia was ordained priest by Bishop John B. Wright of Newark at his home parish of Holy Cross Church, West Orange. He is currently serving as a priest in the Archdiocese of Newark.

O'Connell Named Federation Head

FORT LAUDERDALE - Father John O'Connell of St. Cecilia's, Englewood, was elected president of the National Federation of Catholic Parishes and Schools Administrators, meeting of the Federation in Fort Lauderdale here.

Family Life

YOU DON'T WAIT . . . LEVEL THAT LAWN DOWN YOURSELF!

- Automatic thermotransfer
- Adaptable window fan
- Venturi housing
- O.C.D. circulator
- 4000 c.f.m.
- 5-star guarantee

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"PARKWAY" AUTOMATIC TOP POOL SKIMMER

For any pool that uses a filter, easily attaches to side face of filter for automatic skimming action. Clears Foreign and sub- face debris. Unit is placed from high impact polypropylene and polypropylene, has unique flow design, made with rotomolding "sagging" resistant bad material, adjustable molded aluminum support brackets. It is very narrow across ground, wall, up to 2" in width, standard pool has two compartments.

ANTHRASPIL "THE IDEAL POOL FILTER MEDIA"

- 3 LBS. LIST
- PROVEN EFFECTIVE
- LASTS A LIFETIME
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- FAMOUS "PALACE" JUMBO 20" BASE CABINET

- FORMICA TOP
- WHITE ENAMEL ENAMEL
- INSULATED DOORS
- CHROME HARDWARE

- RT. 1, SUCCASUNNA

- OPEN DAILY & SATURDAY 9-10

- SHOP RICKEL

- AND SAVE

- RT. 22, UNION

- OPEN DAILY & SATURDAY 9-10

- RT. 17, PARAMUS

- OPEN DAILY & SATURDAY 9-10
Pope John XXIII: A Memorial

"They say I am a diplomat," Angelo Cardinal Roncalli told a friend several years ago. "The Church's only diplomacy is that of the priesthood. This is the diplomacy that I have always practiced."

And now this priesthood, a full life of incomparable richness for the world, has ended heroically in prayer and sacrifice.

As Pope John XXIII, Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli held the most august of titles: His Holiness the Pope — Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of Vatican City. Yet one imagines the title dearest to him was that of Father.

These pages tell of his life and describe some of the splendid accomplishments of his pontificate, but perhaps no words can adequately portray the love and affection he inspired among all men. The world may never know another man quite like him.

Requiescat in pace.
The Life of Pope John
Scholar, Diplomat and Pastor,
His Sure Hand Molded History

One of the most astonishing pontificates in the long history of the Church came to an end this week as life slipped slowly from Pope John XXIII. The man who had been 81 years before to a poor farmer and his wife had resigned less than five years — not a long pontificate by historical standards. Yet never was a Pope so widely, so deeply, so personally mourned as Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli. He was charted a spirit into the Church that has irreversibly changed it.

It was not until the 11th or 12th ballot of the conclave that followed the death of Pope Pius XII that Cardinal Roncalli, the Patriarch of Venice, was chosen — a sign, the experts assured the world, that he would be a transition Pope. As a compromise choice, they said, he could be expected to bridge the gap between more traditional views and a younger, freer outlook.

Instead, this pontificate became one of the most eventful in history. Pope John upset precedents, made innovations, revised customs long unused. He captured the imagination and the affections of the world. He called the first ecumenical council in nearly 100 years, extended the membership in the Sacred College of Cardinals to 87, an all-time high, canonized 10 saints.

But more than these historic acts, it was the change in law when Bishop Giacomo Radini-Tedeschi of Bergamo called him to be his personal secretary, a position he held for 10 years.

It was during this time that he found a set of old documents pointing to a miraculous revelation of St. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan (1538-1631), and decided to edit and publish them. He persisted in this work off and on until his elevation to the papacy, and the fifth and final volume of the publication of these works after he was Pope.

While serving as secretary to Bishop Radini-Tedeschi, he also taught Church history and patrology at the Bergamo seminary.

World War II

World War II

Insight into Priesthood

With the outbreak of World War I, Father Roncalli was recalled to military service in June, 1915. He was at first a sergeant major with the medical corps of the Italian Army, and in 1916 was assigned as a hospital chaplain. Years later, he wrote that his military service gave him great insight "in the understanding of life and the spiritually apostolate.

After the war, Father Roncalli returned full time to the Bergamo seminary. He organized the first students' house in Italy after World War I. It provided free assistance to middle class children attending public schools. He was also instrumental in founding the first organization of young Catholic women in the Bergamo Diocese.

In 1923, when Father Roncalli was 29, Pope Benedict XV called him to Rome to be president of the Italian Society for the Propagation of the Faith and to work in the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

FATHER RONCALLI's task in the propagation congregation was to help coordinate the activities of national missionary societies throughout the world. He did considerable traveling in this post, visiting missionary societies in Italy, France, Belgium and Holland.

Father Roncalli became a member of the Jesuits on May 7, 1921. He demonstrated his administrative abilities at the tasks assigned to him, and his intellectual talents by working at an elevation of patrones at the Roman Seminary. He was the chief organizer of the mission exhibit held in Rome during the 1925 Holy Year.

Consecrated Archbishop

Assigned to Bulgaria

On March 19, 1925, he was consecrated Titular Bishop of Areopoli. The papal title of Archbishop and named Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria. It was the first time that the Church had sent an official representative to that country since the 13th century.

In his first sermon in Bulgaria, Archbishop Roncalli evaded that long view toward Christian unity which had been necessary under the circumstances and writings of Pope John XXIII. His role in Bulgaria was to protect the interests of the nation's 50,000 Catholics, to encourage the growth and development of the Church there and to represent the Holy See on a non-diplomatic level.

When he was transferred from Bulgaria to Turkey 10 years later, he had visited every part of the country. The success of his mission in Bulgaria is shown by the fact that in 1932 Pope Pius XI was able to raise Sofia to the rank of an apostolic delegation.

ARCHBISHOP RONCALLI was reassigned as Apostolic Delegate to Greece and Turkey Nov 21, 1934. At the same time, he was transferred from the titular Diocese of Areopoli to the titular Archdiocese of Menaphos.

He was appointed also as Apostolic Administrator of the Latin Patriarchate of Constantinople. His tour of duty in Greece and Turkey was distinguished by his success in reorganizing the underprivileged Catholic schools and by his ability to create cordial relations between the Church and government circles.

World War II was in progress then and, a great Archdiocese of Constantinople's duties entailed in directing works of charity made necessary by the tragedies of war. The apostolic delegation hummed with activity, much of it dealing with receiving and sending back the money in its collection with the Vatican's Information Bureau on Prisons and war victims.

By 1941 Archbishop Roncalli's time in the unending struggle of Christianity had run out. Rome decided that the 62-year-old Archbishop of Sofia was now recognized for his knack of getting along well in difficult assignments, was in trouble once in Europe. He was assigned as Apostolic Nuncio to Paris and arrived there Dec. 31, 1944.

Significant Dates

In Pope John's Life

1901 — Nov. 25
Born at Sotto il Monte, near Bergamo, Italy.
1904 — Aug. 16
Ordained in Rome at the Church of Santa Maria in Monte Santa
1930 — Jan. 21
Returned to Bergamo as secretary to Bishop Giacomo Radini-Tedeschi
1918
Military service as sergeant in the Italian Army Medical Corps, and as a chaplain (lieutenant) in Bergamo.
1921 — March 11
Appointed by Pope Benedict XV as president of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Italy
1927
Made a Domestic Prelate (monsignor) by Pope Pius XI.
1935 — March 3
Named Titular Archbishop of Areopolis.
1935 — March 18
Appointed Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria.
1935 — Oct. 18
Named first Apostolic Delegate to Bulgaria.
1935 — Nov. 21
Transferred to Titular Archdiocese of Menaphos and named Apostolic Delegate to Turkey and Greece and Apostolic Administrator of the Latin Patriarchate of Constantinople.
1942 — Dec. 22
Appointed by Pope Pius XII as Papal Nuncio to France.
1952 — Jan. 12
Created Cardinal by Pope Pius XII.
1953 — Jan. 15
Appointed Patriarch of Venice.
1954 — Aug. 18
Elected Supreme Pontiff.
1963 — Nov. 4
Solemnly crowned in St. Peter's Basilica
1963 — June 3
Died in Vatican City

Assignment in France

Required Skill, Taet

France had just been liberated and there was widespread interest among the nation's new leaders that the Vatican representation and some members of the hierarchy had supported or at least tolerated the Vichy government. With such a legacy the Nuncio corrected what errors had been committed. He moved with ease among the nation's leaders and diplomats and also visited 68 of France's dioceses.

While in France the Archbishop was confronted with the problem of worker priests, clergy who had gone into the working man's world to labor along beside him in an effort to reduce the Church's loss of contact with the masses.

The Nuncio advised the Vatican to work and was more careful in making a solution to the problem. Eventually, it became necessary for the French Bishops to issue orders for the modification of the large size. The Nuncio's tact and prudence that what could have been a tragic episode in the history of the Church in France was avoided.

LATER, AFTER Archbishop Roncalli had been...
THE RED HAT — Cardinal Roncalli, Patriarch of Venice, was one of five Cardinals who received the red hat from Pope Pius XII on Castelgandolfo Oct. 25, in 1953. From left, the Rev. Cardinal Cicognani, Cardinal Roncalli, Pietro Cardinal Cini, Beniamino Cardinal de'Armi and Castro, Fernando Cardinal Quirico y Falthan.

Pope, the priest worker movement was strengthened. When he arrived in Rome, he was named as a member of the College of Cardinals.

The French government decorated him as a Commander of the Legion of Honor. At 70, with a full and satisfactory career behind him, the Archbishop prepared to leave Paris for Rome and new work in the Church’s central administration in Rome.

A FEW DAYS after the publication of the list of new Cardinals, Archbishop Caragosa, Patriarch of Venice, who had been named to receive the Red Hat, died. Cardinal Roncalli was named in his stead as Am. 13, 1953, the same day that French President Vincent Auriol presented him to the red hat of the Cardinals. Roncalli took possession of the Patriarchate of Venice on March 15, 1953, and immediately set to work. He renovated the ancient basilica and the patriarchal residence, personally visiting every step of the renovation. He gave instructions in Christian doctrine on every level, and also took the time to begin construction of a new seminary.

Although he was now in a pastoral role, Cardinal Roncalli continued to be called upon to represent the Holy See in October, 1954, when he went as Patriarch to the Vaticanian Congress held in Beirut, Lebanon. In March, 1958, he was sent by Pope Pius XII to visit the new underground basilica of St. Pius X at Lourdes.

Patriarch of Venice
Enters Papal Conclave

After the death of Pius XII on October 9, 1958, Cardinal Roncalli left for Rome, stating that he expected to return to Venice within 15 days. On Oct. 25, he entered the 18th conclave of the Catholic Church along with 30 other Cardinals.

On Oct. 28, he appeared on the central balcony of the facade of St. Peter’s Basilica to be presented to the world as the new Pope, taking the name of John XXIII.

The day after his election, Pope John XXIII filled the office of Vatican Secretary of State, naming Mgr. Domenico Tardini to the post, which had been vacant 14 years.

Within six official weeks of his pontificate, he announced his intention of creating 25 new Cardinals, breaking a 600-year-old tradition which had limited their number to 78 and raising the total membership of the College of Cardinals to 75. Mgr. Tardini was among those named on the list.

Hardly three months of his pontificate had elapsed when he electrified the world by announcing his intention of summoning an ecumenical council.

POPE JOHN GAVE immediate evidence that he would not refrain from an ivory tower. On the afternoon of his election, he made an unannounced visit to the Vatican Radio station. After taking possession of his Cathedral of St. John Lateran, he made visits outside the Vatican’s walls to several of Rome’s major universities.

On Christmas Day he expressed the hopes of the humble by visiting several of the city’s hospitals, and on the following day he visited the city jail.

On Jan. 21, 1959, police were taken aback when, without informing them of his plans, he visited a home for retired and infirm priests accompanied only by two members of his household.

Before the first day of his pontificate was completed, he also distributed Communion to the street sweepers of Rome, and even left the Vatican to go to a church in Rome’s tough east-end district to give Communion to a group of working class youths.

Pope John Comments
On Dangers to Church

Pope John had stressed in addresses that the main problems facing the Church are persecution, the communism threat. The spread of atheism, the tepid attitude of many Catholics, the division of the Eastern churches with Rome and the reorganisation of the Church to meet modern conditions.

In the first public speech of his pontificate he appealed to the leaders of nations to work for peace. Early in the first year of his reign Pope John issued through an official “admonition” issued by the Holy Office, that it would be sinful for Catholics to vote for any political candidate, communist or not, known to support communists or their activities.

The ruling complemented and stiffened the Holy Office ruling of 1949 which communicated communists and communists with communism.

THE POPE’S VITAL INTEREST in the missions was demonstrated in two ways. On Holy Thursday, 1962, he wrote in his Easter message that the Church’s first and foremost duty is the “conversion of non-Christians and the spreading of the Gospel to the world.”

In his first address in English, he made the first announcement of the “freedom initiative” — a bold move by the Vatican to ease the religious situation of the world, he said.

Pope John’s great interest in the preparations for the Second Vatican Council is seen in the fact that in the first seven months of 1961 he delivered eight major discourses on the subject of the council and had referred to it at length in 16 other speeches.

He has had direct and personal visits to preparatory commissions when they were in session and wrote four letters about the council.

On Oct. 11, 1962, Pope John in a historic ceremony formally opened the Second Vatican Council in St. Peter’s Basilica, with some 2.500 Archbishops and Bishops present.

Lively Pontificate

Delighted the Romans

Pope John set a record for surprise visits and breaking traditions. He has on occasion “dropped in” at some of Rome’s downtown churches, the Vatican Picture Gallery, the museum of L’Obser- vatoire Romano and the Vatican Polyplot Press, the Vatican Library, in the Vatican crypts and cemeteries on All Souls Day, the Swiss Guards Chapel, the Vatican garage.

He has led seven papal processions in St. Peter’s Square and the tenent national procession to the churches of Rome at the ancient rite of 200 years ago. At Christmas time he has visited with the inmates of Rome’s jails and reformatories and at other times visited hospitals and orphanages, bringing joy and spiritual uplift to those confined there.

On OCT. 25, 1962, HE MADE a dramatic appeal over Vatican Radio to the world leaders to negotiate to save peace in the Cuban crisis.

In December, 1962, Time magazine selected Pope John as "Man of the Year." In 1963, he was chosen for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Pope John immediately announced that he would use the prize money to create a "permanent fund" in favor of brotherhood among men and among all people through appeals for peace.

UNDER POPE JOHN, the Church has been transformed in more than one way. From within, steps have been taken for a "new evangelization" — a historic renewal where the Pontiff himself likened to the opening of a window to let in the fresh air. "To those outside the Faith, both Christians and non-Christians, the Church has taken a new stance under this Good Shepherd — a stance which has marked waves of respect and admiration from quarters where there has been only hostility in the past.

It has been a remarkable pontificate a reign of which Pope John triumphed in his own fashion the week of his papal jubilee.

The world which grew to love Pope John wonders what man can do if he succeeds, and the Sacred College of Cardinals will now turn in the awesome task of selecting that man.

Cardinals pray that the Popemobile may send them a shepherd in the mold of Pope John XXIII, a companion and guide to the Mark of Peter ever jet-set-churchie set.
The Vatican Council

In a World Torn Apart by Dissension, It Stirred Distant Dreams of Unity

Of all the actions and pronouncements of Pope John XXIII which affected both the Catholic and non-Catholic worlds, none has been ranked as so portentous and revolutionary as the Second Vatican Council. Three and a half years in preparation, the council was formally convoked by Pope John on Christmas Day, 1962.

An Apostolic Constitution he said would be "a Council of the Church always living and always young, which feels the rhythm of the times and which, in every century, beautifies itself with new splendor, radiant new light, achieves new conquests while remaining identical in itself, faithful to the Divine image impressed on its countenance by a spouse, Who loves and protects her, Jesus Christ."

Ten Special Commissions named to prepare the schema or drafts of proposals had completed their work when the council was formally opened by Pope John on Oct. 11, 1962, amid scenes of unparalleled pomp and splendor. A total of 2,540 prelates and 306 officially appointed ecclesiastical experts were present. Also attending were 52 delegations from Protestant and Eastern Orthodox bodies, including three from the Russian Orthodox Church. The first non-Catholic observers ever invited to a General Council of the Catholic Church were personally greeted by Pope John after the opening session.

The observers, several of them from the U.S., also were given a reception by Augustin Cardinal Bea, German-born head of the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, who hailed them as "brothers in Christ" and assured them that the secretariat "would always be most willingly at your disposal."

The faculties and the courtesies accorded the delegates observers were among the most commented-upon features of the council, and invoked in return an extraordinary chorus of appreciation from them.

During a discussion on the liturgy project—a draft that was expected to have far-reaching effects, especially in mission lands—Pope John decreed the first change in the Canon of the Mass since the 7th century. He ordered the name of St. Joseph, patron of the council, to be inserted in the Communicantes, following the name of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Later the Pope intervened to break a deadlock over a draft on the sources of revelation by terminating the discussion and setting up a new commission to prepare a revised schema.

Future of Council

Up to New Pontiff

The future of the Second Vatican Council will be determined by the successor of Pope John XXIII. A council automatically ends with the death of a Pontiff, but the new Pope may then reconvene it.

Since 1378, when Pope Callistus II became the first Pope to preside at a council (the ninth canonical council, Lateran I), two councils have been held under more than one Pope.

The Fifth Lateran Council (1512-17) began under Pope Julius II and continued under Pope Leo X. Pope Paul III convoked the Council of Trent (1545-63), which continued under four Popes, Julius III, Marcellus II, Paul IV and Pius IV.

The discussion had seen the Fathers of the council divided into what newspapers described as "progressive" and "conservative" groups—impling that one side was pushing for reforms or adaptations inside the Church which the other side opposed as unwise or unwarranted.

The freedom of discussion deeply impressed the delegates observers who agreed, in general, that the council had clearly established that the Catholic Church was by no means the monolithic structure many people had imagined.

When the Council terminated its first session Dec. 8, Pope John named a Coordinating Commission to supervise the work of the council pending the opening of the second session on Sept. 8, 1963.

This council pleased with his presence and counsel, saying that it had enabled him "to hear the voice of the whole Catholic world."

The Pope was present at only one of the council's general congregations, but closed circuit television enabled him to follow the debates.

A GREAT MANY appreciations of the council were forthcoming at the conclusion of the first session, but few were as perceptive and concise as that of Rev. Robert A. Graham, S.J.

"Father Graham, who covered the council as a representative of Religious News Service, concurred that outward results justified "at first sight a poor performance for what had been billed as the 'best prepared' council in history."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "developments in the council were positive and encouraging. For the Church's supreme legislative and judicial body, which meets only once in a century, two months is short indeed."

"The most important milestone reached was the clarification, scope and purpose of the Second Vatican Council. Debates registered a domiantly pastoral orientation of the council Fathers, a concurrence which had been sanctioned by Pope John."

The Pontiff created a central commission which not only will coordinate activity of the working commissions in the interim but also will point this week in the direction of a pastoral sense.

In addition to finding its mission, the Church in council witnessed some startling structural changes. One of these is the tardy acceptance of the existence of national hierarchies acting as groups during debates on the liturgy.

"Many national episcopal groups met among themselves and with other groups. Though this seems to have been not welcomed by Roman officials, the custom has now become fixed and indicates a trend in the Church's organization toward decentralization."

"The ecumenical movement also achieved new status. Non-Catholic delegate observers and guests of the Secretariat listened to frank expressions of opinions in St. Peter's. These visitors displayed admirable discretion in delicate circumstances strange and unprecedented for all concerned. The experience gained has been an historic advance toward the unity of Christians."

"A most important structural evolution of which the record does not speak, is the new relationship between bishops and the Pope. Hibbert, Rock, and other contacts with the Holy See have been theoretically with the Pope, but actually with the Papal Congregations or the administration of the Roman Curia."

"At the council this has changed, probably for good, as the Fathers now find themselves associated directly with the Pope in great decisions affecting the Church."

The office of the papacy itself is enhanced by the visible spectacle of all the world's Bishops gathered about the Roman Pontiff as were the 12 Apostles with Peter at their head."

Council Quarrels?

We Are Not Fetics

Pope John XXIII had the gift of being able to turn an apt phrase—often a humorous phrase—in his comments on affairs of the Church and the world.

Noting the divergent points of view held by some council Fathers, he commented simply, 'We are not fetics singing in a choir."

OPENING SESSION—More than 2,500 prelates from all over the world listen as Pope John addresses opening session of the Second Vatican Council.
Hand of Friendship — Pope John and Augustine Cardinal Bea, S.J., great Protestant delegate, observers to Second Vatican Council. Warm welcome accorded non-Catholic council observers made an invaluable contribution toward better relations between men of all faiths through-out the world.

The Pope of Unity

'A Blessing to Be in His Company,' Methodist Said of Papal Audience

Universally hailed as the Pope of Unity, Pope John XXIII addressed the assembled congregation by way of a personal broadcast from the Vatican, June 1963.

POPE JOHN HAD JUST BEEN elected when Father Leo Less, chief Rabbi of Venice, flew to Rome to deliver a special greeting on behalf of the Jewish community in the city, where the new Pontiff had spent five years as Patriarch.

The preparations for the Second Vatican Council had scarcely got under way when — on March 18, 1958 — the Pope was visited by Archbishop Ikaros, the newly elected head of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America. It was the first time in some 350 years that an Orthodox Archdiocese of Bishop had visited a Roman Pontiff. Several months later Father Less visited Canon Donald Beals, Anglican vicar of Eye, Suffolk, England, chairman of the Anglican Conference of United Nations. He founded to restore communion with the Holy See.

ONE OF THE MOST historic events in church history took place Dec. 2, 1960, when Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, paid a long heralded visit of 'homenage and courtesy' to the Pope.

Five months later, Queen Elizabeth, the nominal head of the Church of England, was received by the Pontiff amid scenes in which human warmth and sympathy mingled with ceremonies of rich pomp and splendor.

Pope John was also visited by the top leader of the strongly Calvinistic Church of Scotland in another event of unusual historic significance. The visitor was Dr. Archibald Campbell Craig, 73-year-old moderator of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church, who later disclosed that Christian unity was a major topic of conversation.

One of Pope John's most recent visitors was the Rev. Leslie Davison, president of the Methodist General Conference of Great Britain, who commented later: "It is a blessing to be in the Pope's company. He is a gracious man of obvious goodness of character.'

AMERICAN CHURCHMEN received in audience by the Pope included representatives of many denominations.

President Bishop Arthur Lichtenberger of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S. was the first SMU selected a special deputation to his post. He was a Pope when called upon Pope John in November, 1961. He described the visit as 'very affable' and informal.

One of Pope John's most appreciative visitors was Methodist Bishop Donald A. Corson, who afterward served at the Vatican Council. He was received by the Pontiff in an almost hour-long audience last October.

"He's very expressive," Dr. Corson later said of the Pontiff. "Just the kind of person you love to be with. Whenever he wanted to say something in

The Pope's Dream

Is Unfinished

Although the Second Vatican Council remained uncompleted, Pope John had voiced enthusiastic approval of its accomplishments and expressed confidence it would be brought to a successful conclusion.

His intense desire for its success was revealed even on his deathbed, when he wished the council Fathers well, vowed his hope that the council would be completed, and welcomed the sacrifice of his life if it should prove a fruitful council.

The Ideal for the Council - the Pope revealed last year, as a sudden inspiration during a walk with the late Domenico Cardinal Taranci, Papal Secretary of State. The Pontiff announced it publicly for the first time Jan. 18, 1960, to 17 Cardinals attending ceremonies commemorating the conversion of St. Paul.

From that time on, the Second Vatican Council was rarely far from Pope John's mind. He repeated by urging the faithful to pray for its success and took a direct hand in much of the preparatory work.

His efforts were crowned last Oct. 15, when the council opened in a ceremony of breathtaking majesty.

The world followed its deliberations with avid interest.

In an Address at ceremonies concluding the council's first session, Pope John said the volume of work accomplished represented a "good beginning."

He commented that divergent views of council Fathers were evidence of the Church's "holy liberty," and said the council was to benefit not only the Church but all of Christians, looking at the first session as a whole, he said it was like a chorus and solemn introduction to the great work of the council. It was necessary for those gathered together after so long a common breadth, to make each other's closest acquaintance. It was necessary for them to look at each other squarely in order to understand each other's heart.

The Pope said on the council's idea and sometimes debate filled discussion. Pope John said in such a vast gathering it is understandable that a few days would be needed to arrive at an agreement in a matter on which all parties involved had received such I have hope, for I believe that the Holy Church has a tremendous task to do."

TURNOVER TO the continuation of the council's work, he noted it would continue during the suspension of the council sessions, thanks to modern rapid communications and the naming of a central committee to coordinate the work of various commissions during the recesses.

Although the Bishops would be busy with diocesan work, Pope John said he wished they would continue to study and investigate the schema provided and whatever else may be written.

Pope John said the council decisions will be extended to all departments of the life of the Church, social questions included."
Pacem in Terris
The World Granted a Warm Response
To the Holy Father's Peace Encyclical

If Pope John set new winds blowing with his first pastoral letter, Mater et Magistra, he created a veritable whirlwind with Pacem in Terris.

Never in modern Church history did any papal document air such intense and worldwide repercussions. More remarkable still was the unanimously favorable response of the press and public throughout the world.

In this connection, however, the Vatican Radio was quick to note that while communist observers stressed the encyclical's plea for negotiation to save the world, the Church was more concerned to urge the common good.

In HIS ENCYClical, Pope John insisted that peace can be firmly established "only if the order laid down by God is dutifully observed." He said "justice, right reason and humanity" demand that the arms race cease and that the armaments stockpile in various countries be reduced "equally and simultaneously by the parties concerned." He urged a "just, peaceful, lasting peace." The Pontiff warned that problems of worldwide dimensions can be adequately solved only by the efforts of public authorities "endowed with a breadth of powers, structure, and means of the same proportionality," and that the Church can work "for strengthening the United Nations.

Other observers held the encyclical was the "trenchant denunciation of racial discrimination, as completely lacking any justification, and its forthright defense of religious freedom.

Pacem in Terris permits not only the right to honor God according to the dictates of an upright conscience, and therefore the right to worship God privately, but public worship as well. PROTESTANT AND JEWISH leaders and other religious spokesmen in countries around the world issued this document "as a genuine contribution to the understanding of the Church's teaching on the right to worship in the human commonwealth.

American Congressmen and British M.P.'s spoke of it as a major contribution toward easing international tensions, a member of the House of Representatives announced that the U.S. Congress would "take the encyclical seriously." American Catholics, Rev. Edward A. Conway, S.J., director of the Georgetown University Center for Peace Research, Omaha, said the translation was "a tremendous contribution to international understanding.

Defending the translation, America magazine replied it was "a substantially reliable rendering of the Pope's message.

The magazine said that the address of Monsignor Joseph Cardinal Frizzell of Belgium, who is a member of the American Committee for a Peaceful Settlement of the Israel-Arab War, is a "clear and honest comment." The magazine said that the encyclical's message is "clearly placed in a broad international context.

"Baptist leaders "are generally pleased with the encyclical and especially with its encouragement to all religious groups to work for the establishment of an international body to deal with humanitarian problems." The U.S. government official praised the encyclical, saying that "no country could be more receptive to the idea of a United Nations, a matter of high priority for the United States in the age of the cold war.

The U.S. government officially praised the encyclical, saying that "no country could be more receptive to the idea of a United Nations, a matter of high priority for the United States in the age of the cold war.

PAPAL SIGNATURE — As Amleto Cardinal Cicognani (left) and another prelate look on, Pope John signs official copy of Pacem in Terris. His last encyclical, The Pontiff issued eight encyclicals during his five year reign.

Pope Wrote 8 Encyclicals

Although Mater et Magistra and Pacem in Terris rank as documents of extraordinary importance, they were only two of eight encyclicals issued during the reign of Pope John.

He was a direct appeal to the separated Christians to reunite with the Church and was an "enormous warning of the universal devastation that would result from nuclear war.

Pope John's second encyclical, dated Aug. 1, 1959, was entitled Sacrorum Novitatis Prima (From the Beginning of the Priesthood). It commemorated the centenary of the death of St. John Vianney. In three parts it dealt with priestly aspirations, the priest's need of prayer and pastoral zeal.

On Sept. 30, 1959, Pope John urged the faithful to recite the Rosary during the month of October for five special intentions in an encyclical entitled Gratia Recordatio (Grateful Memory).

A MONTH LATER, Nov. 28, 1959, Pope John issued his encyclical Princeps Pastorum (The Prince of Shepherds). The 8,000-word document stressed the need for recruiting and training native priests and lay persons for the spread of the Faith in mission lands.

Pope John issued another appeal for Christian unity in his encyclical Antica Dei Sapientia (The Eternal Wisdom of God), on Nov. 11, 1961. It is directed chiefly to the schismatic Christian churches of the East.

His seventh encyclical, dated July 1, 1962, was entitled Pascificantium Agere (To Do Peace). In it he urged the world's Catholics to practice patience in preparation for the ecumenical council, and called upon Bishops to institute solemn novenas for the Fathers of the council.

'Sergeant Roncalli' Lectured

Captain of the Palantine Guard

Pope John frequently referred to his military career as a "high Church office" often with a humorous note.

As Pope, he once referred to this period of his life by telling a Palatine guard who had knelt before him: "Get up, get up. After all, you're a captain, and I'm only a sergeant."
Joseph, Your Brother

Pope Called For Devotion To St. Joseph

Pope John throughout his pontificate fostered devotion to his patron saint — St. Joseph, the foster father of Christ.

The Holy Father's actions toward this end included the insertion of St. Joseph's name in the canon of the Mass.

At papal audiences in solemn documents, and in radio messages to the world, the saint, the carpenter, is mentioned as the patron of the Catholic father and patron of the Universal Church.

The Saint's name was given to him in baptism — Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli.

EARLY IN HIS PONTIFICATE, he lauded the example of St. Joseph to the workers of the world.

In a radio message observing the Feast of St. Joseph the Worker on May 1, 1960, he warned the workers to avoid the hots of communist ideology, and urged those in power to help promote better living and working conditions.

On the Feast of St. Joseph March 19, 1961, a year and a half before the opening of the Second Vatican Council, Pope John announced that he would proclaim St. Joseph the council's patron. He revealed at this time the labors of his predecessors from Pope Pius IX onward, in spreading devotion to St. Joseph.

In an apostolic letter he urged a renewal of devotion to St. Joseph as patron of the Universal Church and said he intended to have the altar to St. Joseph in St. Peter's Basilica renovated so that it would "acquire a new splendor and more solemn splendor and that it shall become a point of attraction to the hearts of pilgrims and tourists for countless crowds."

Workmen put the finishing touches on this project by May of last year.

ON MARCH 19, 1962, the Feast of St. Joseph the Pope's name day, Pope John went to the Labor Day Mass in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, where he told the workers, "Today the Church of Christ, the Church of God, has at its head a priest who is a carpenter."

Further efforts by Pope John to give "a new splendor and more solemn splendor" to the altar of St. Joseph in St. Peter's were indicated by an announcement on Jan. 1, 1963, of the near completion of a huge mosaic of St. Joseph to be placed behind the altar.

When Pope John received in audience a group of 150 American Jewish leaders in October, 1960, he greeted them with the words, "I am Joseph, your brother," referring to a quotation in the Old Testament story of Joseph of Egypt.

PONTIFF CANONIZED 10 SAINTS, Named Mother Seton Blessed

ST. MARTIN DE PORRES, G.P., OF PERU — the first Negro sainted in centuries — was among the 10 persons who were canonized during the pontificate of Pope John XXIII. The list of those beatified during his reign includes Mother Elizabeth Seton, who founded the Sisters of Charity in the U.S.

The precedent-setting Pontiff officiated at the first canonization rites held outside St. Peter's Basilica in more than 200 years. He tightened the rules for investigating canonization causes, and in one case waived the rules to permit a so-called "equivalent canonization."

ON APRIL 12, 1959, five months after his coronation, Pope John officiated at his first canonization ceremonies — for Blessed Charles of Sezze, an Italian Franciscan Brother, and Blessed Joaquina de Vedruma de Max, Spanish foundress of the Carmelite Sisters of Charity.


The event was one of great personal joy for the pope himself, a native of Bergamo St. Gregory, who lived from 1525 to 1607, was born in Venice, where Pope John was Patrician before his election to the papacy.

For the canonization, Pope John granted a dispensation from the normal requirement of proving two miracles attributable to his intervention from the time of his beatification. In this circumstance the Pontiff was following a seldom used rule permitting what is termed an "equivalent canonization."

LESS THAN A MONTH later on June 12, 1960, he canonized a fourth new saint — St. John de Ribera, Spanish bishop and theologian, who lived from 1522 to 1611. On May 11, 1961, he canonized an Italian nun who devoted her life to the care of the sick, and who died in 1822, a victim of cholera. She was St. Bertilla Boscardin, the Daughters of the Sacred Heart.

The sixth canonization, on May 6, 1962, was that of Blessed Martin de Porres, Peruvian born Dominican Brother. The new saint, a Negro, died in 1639 and was beatified in 1867.

Salvador St. Martin de Porres, "the angel of Lima," the Pope implored those present to imitate his virtues and said "May the light of His Life illuminate for men the road of Christian social justice and of universal charity without distinction of color or race." Present for the ceremony was the President of Brazil, Jean de Juvêncio da Silva, first Negro Cardinal, who was named by Pope John March 4, 1960.

On Dec. 6, 1962, Pope John presided over abbreviated ceremonies for the canonization of three more saints, all men religious who lived in the 19th century. They are St. Peter Julian Eymard, a Frenchman who founded the congregation of the Blessed Sacrament Fathers, and two Italians, St. Francis Mary of Campanella, Capuchin Brother, and St. Anthony Mary Paez, a Servite priest.


POPE JOHN ALSO PRESEID the beatification ceremonies of five Servants of God. They are Blessed Elena Guerra, foundress of the Sisters of St. Rita (Oblates of the Holy Ghost), beatified April 26, 1959; Blessed Marie Marguerite D'Youville, Canadian nun, who founded the Congregation of the Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart, beatified May 3, 1959; and Blessed Innocent of Berti, Italian Capuchin, on Nov. 12, 1961.

The beatification ceremony for Mother Seton was held March 17, 1962. Two days later, Rev. Luigi Palazzolo, an Italian priest, was beatified.

In tightening the rules for investigating canonization causes by the Sacred Congregation of Rites, Pope John in 1959 issued a new code to guard still more carefully against possible error by the board of medical consultants which bases on proposed miraculous cures.

DIFFICULT TRANSITION

Pope John, who remained amiable and easy-going in his August policy, had difficulty adjusting to the imperial "we" in his official discourse.

Once he joked: "Don't interpret me — I mean us."

FINAL FUNCTION — In one of last photos before health curtailed his public appearances, Pope John is shown at annual meeting of the national directors of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, U.S. director of the society, is at the right, next to the Pope.

The Pontiff made his last public appearance at his window Ascension Thursday.
**Travels Outside Vatican City, Visitors Marked Pontificate**

The vitality of Pope John's reign was exemplified in his travels just as his passing was embodied in the far-ranging list of his visitors. In almost every case he made frequent and sometimes unannounced journeys outside the Vatican. He often mingled with the working people in the poorer sections of Rome.

**Pope's Wit Drew Presidential Laugh**

The friendship of Pope John's important audiences was charmingly illustrated in a story told by the French press: "Pope John XXIII, a biographer to whom he contributed a chapter."

When former President Eisenhower called on Pope John in 1959, the two followed the tradition of reading anecdotes to each other in front of press representatives. As usual, the speeches were written by aides and had not been seen in advance by either man. And, as usual, they were flowery and extremely lavish in their praise.

Pope John listened modestly as the President read his own and then, aware of the world importance of Mr. Eisenhower — and of how his writings might have been carried away by the occasion — Pope John unfolded his speech and muttered, "Questa a bella!"; the Italian equivalent of "This is gonna be a brawl!"

The President threw back his head and roared when the remark was translated, and the lady — if there had been any — was broken for good.

**Pope Concerned for Faithful**

Pope John took an attitude toward communism that some consider daring. His already great encyclical Pacem in Terris categorically condemned communism as intrinsically wrong, but said that under certain conditions it might be possible for one to draw nearer to communists for the attainment of some useful end. There were indications the Vatican sought a larger working relationship with Red-rulled lands because of Always one to get things done, to accomplish the work of the faithful in under-communist governments.

Some Vatican watchers widen the "opening to the left," but it was always emphasized that those who might on occasion draw near to communist movements and states for a useful purpose should be experts in their field, know communist tactics, be sensitive to the requirements of the natural law and Catholic social teaching, and obedient to Church authority.

PEPE JOHN INSISTED that the Church must reject communism as a system, but he indicated that individual communist leaders could change, as reason and common sense force them to change their views on society and human nature. Pope John, apparently, sought prudently to encourage such change.

There were developments, as well as words, which historians will study closely for clues for many years to come. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev sent greetings to Pope John on the Holy Father's birthday and on his selection to receive the Balzan Peace Prize. Khrushchev is believed responsible for his son to visit Rome's Regina Coeli, telling him of the importance of the faithful inunder-communist governments.

The Russian Orthodox Church sent two observers to the first session of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council. After the first session ended, the journal of the Russian Orthodox Moscow Patriarchy reviewed its proude and lengthy mission to Rome, where he had a private audience with the Pope.

**Pope John Was Able to Effect the Release of Archbishop Josyf Slipyi of Lviv after the latter had been imprisoned for 15 years. The Archbishop was able to journey to Rome, where he took up residence. There was reason to believe that some acceptable settlement might be worked out in the case of Josyf Cardinal Mindaytis who permitted him to leave the U.S. Legation in Budapest, and possibly journey freely to Rome.**

**52 New Cardinals**

**Pope Renewed Sacred College**

The pontificate of Pope John XXIII has given to the Sacred College of Cardinals what many feel his reign has given to the Church as a whole — a renewal and modernization from which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to retreat.

Continuing along the lines of his predecessor, Pius XII, Pope John internationalized the Sacred College to a marked degree. Less than a month after his election as Pontiff, he broke a 400-year-old tradition which limited the number of Cardinals to 75 by increasing the College to 78 (and later to 87). He revived an old tradition of naming Cardinals "in pectore" — within his heart — until the time was right to reveal them.

In all, he created 52 Princes of the Church.

**POPE JOHN NAMED 22 new Cardinals Nov. 17, 1960. — of them from outside Italy. The list included Archbishop Giovanni Montini of Milan, Archbishop Amleto Giacovani, Apostolic Delegate in the U.S.; Archbishop Richard J. Cardinal of Boston, Archbishop John O'Hara, C.S.C., of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Giovanni Urbani, whom Pope John had named to take his place as Patriarch of Venice. The Sacred College thus numbered more than 70 for the first time since the reign of Pope Gregory XIII (1572-1585), when it reached 76. Gregory XIII's successor, Pope Sixtus V, limited the number to 70 in 1586 under Canon 213.

On Dec. 14, 1959, the Pontiff added eight more members to the Sacred College, increasing the total number to 79.

As of that date, the College consisted of 31 Italian Cardinals, 12 English-speaking, 11 Spanish-speaking, eight French-speaking, and five each for the Latin, Greek, and Slavonic language groups. Seven other languages were represented by one Cardinal each: Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Croatian, Flemish, Hungarian and Turkish.

**THE POPE CALLED THE THIRD cardinalatial consistory March 28, 1961, which raised the number of Cardinals to 89. Among the seven newly named were the first Cardinals to be named for Japan and the Philippines, and the first Negro Cardinal.

Another consistory, the Pope's fourth, opened Jan. 18, 1961. The four prelates who were elevated were Archbishop Joseph Buder of St. Louis.

Pope John's final consistory was held March 19, 1962, when 11 Cardinals were added to the Sacred College, including Leo Cardinal Boher, Primate of Belgium.