Bishop Will Offer Requiem For Pope John On Monday

Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass for Pope John XXIII will be sung by Bishop Coleman F. Carroll at 6 p.m., Monday June 16, in the Cathedral as almost one-half million of the faithful in the Diocese of Miami mourn the passing of the Supreme Pontiff.

All of the monsignori and priests of the Diocese will chant the Divine Office for the Dead at 5:15 p.m. and will assist at the Mass where more than 1,000 persons will offer prayers for the repose of the soul of the 261st successor to St. Peter.

On Thursday, as the remains of the Holy Father were entombed in the grottoes of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, more than 2,000 nuns and children, representing religious orders of women and elementary and high schools throughout the 16 counties of South Florida, assisted at Solemn Requiem Mass for Pope John sung by Msgr. William F. McKeever, diocesan superintendent of schools, in the Cathedral.

Father Joseph O'Shea, diocesan superintendent of high schools, was deacon; Father Eugenio Del Busto, subdeacon; and Father Claude Bruhaker, supervising principal of La Salle high school and Immaculata Academy, master of ceremonies.

SERMON

The sermon on the life of Pope John was preached by Msgr. James F. Enright, Vicar for Religious in the Diocese of Miami, and pastor, St. Rose of Lima parish, Miami Shores.

As an announcement reached the Diocese of Miami Chancery that the Sacred Congregation of Rites in Rome had granted permission for the celebration of a Requiem Mass for Pope John during the Octave of Pentecost in all chapels, churches, (Continued on Page 3)

Last Official Photo

POPE JOHN XXIII is shown above in the last official photograph released by the Vatican which was taken of the Pontiff just before the grave crisis in his illness which made him bedridden late in May and eventually led to his death.

WORLD MOURNS POPE JOHN

Last Words Prayer For Christian Unity

VATICAN CITY (NC) — The mortal remains of an immortal Supreme Pontiff lie entombed in the crypt of St. Peter's Basilica, his death consecrated to the causes for which he had dedicated his life — the Church, the Ecumenical Council and World Peace.

Pope John XXIII breathed his last at 7:49 p.m., (1:49 p.m. Miami time), Monday, June 3. The end came in his bedroom at the Vatican Palace after a four-day agony which finally overwhelmed the vigorous constitution and strong heart whose resistance had amazed an anxious, sorrowful world.

His last words were a prayer for the union of all Christians.

The body of the Holy Father was carried from the Vatican Palace to the Basilica on Tuesday, June 4, along the same route over which he had been borne on his portable throne nine months earlier to open the first session of the Second Vatican Council.

Nine-Day Period Of Mourning

The official nine-day world-wide period of mourning for the Pope was decreed to start Friday, June 7, by the College of Cardinals.

The conclavists to choose a successor to Pope John will begin on Wednesday, June 19. The date was set at the first general meeting of the Cardinals in Rome which was presided over by Eugene Cardinal Trouvain, dean of the College of Cardinals. Regulations require the conclavists to open between 15 and 18 days after the death of a Pope.

Pope John XXIII was buried Thursday, June 6, in the grottoes below St. Peter's Basilica in a private ceremony.

More than 80,000 Romans and visitors filled the square in front of the Basilica on Tuesday to pay tribute to their beloved Pope John.

The procession formed in the Royal Hall of the Vatican Palace. The Pope's body was brought down from the floor above in a bier carried by the "sedari," the men who bore the papal throne during Pope John's lifetime.

Thousands Kneel In Square

As the procession moved slowly out of the bronze doors, the bells of St. Peter's began their funeral tolling. Their deep notes mingled with the chant: "Cast me not away from Thy face and take not the Holy Spirit from me. Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation and strengthen me with a perfect spirit."

At last the Pope's bier emerged and as the body was borne through the vast square, the thousands knelt almost as if to receive the blessing of the Pope who four and a half years before had given it so gladly and freely at the time of his election and coronation.

At the bedside when Pope John died were his three brothers, Alfredo, Zaverio and Giuseppe Roncalli, and his widowed sister, Assunta. Also present were Aniela Cardinal Ciongini, papal Secretary of State and then his closest collaborator, and his old friend and confessor, Bishop Alfredo Cavagna.

The public history of Pope John's illness goes back six months to the last week of November, 1962, when the doctors ordered him to cancel audiences because of "gastric troubles."

At the closing events of the Second Vatican Council's first session, he had to content himself with brief appearances. Even doctors' orders, however, could not contain the activities of the Pontiff who was conscious of so much to do and so little time.

On Dec. 2, he braved a cold wind to appear at the window (Continued on Page 2)
A Sorrowful World Mourns

Death Of Pope John XXIII

(Continued From Page 1)

Pentecost, Pope John dramatically regained consciousness after suffered hemorrhages as a result, with consequent weakening.

The Holy Father had to cancel his scheduled general audiences on previous weekend but the news was “not immediately revealed. When it was learned the Pope planned a nine-day retreat for rest and prayer, the Pope was again conscious and lucid.

He alternated between periods of consciousness and coma. The weak flame of his life is slowly dying out.”

Another bulletin reported the atmosphere in the room as “one of profound and Christian sorrow.”

The Mass itself was broadcast over Vatican Radio and carried on Italian television. At 7:53, Vatican Radio and the Radio Citta del Vaticano announced the death of Pope John XXIII supported by prayer. The Lord of mercy and the -warrior of the just will not fail to heed the suffering and prayers of His faithful servant who has raised him to the dignity of the Pontificate. He will hear also the prayers of the faithful who offered Mass on the steps of St. Peter’s Square, expecting the end, which was then expected momentarily.

Victim On The Altar For The Church

“I have been able to follow my death minute by minute, and now I am moving swiftly toward the end.”

While the prayers for the dying were being said for him, Pope John greeted the world with the words: “I am as a victim on the altar for the Church, for the council of the cardinals, the bishops, the clergy, the sick, and all the faithful.”

It was learned later that the Pope had asked members of his family to come closer to his bed and then told them: “I bless you all. Remember Papa! Remember Mاما! I have always thought of them and am happy because shortly I shall see them again in Paradise. . . . Now pray — let us pray together for Papa and Mama.”

With the dawn of Pentecost, birthday of the Church, the Pope was again conscious and lucid.

It was learned that the Pope’s last words were: “The prayers of the faithful have never let it go. The Mass itself was broadcast; over Vatican Radio and the Radio Citta del Vaticano.”

Catholic theologians offered the Mass of Pentecost at 6 a.m. in the Pope’s bedroom and the Pontiff was able to attend it attentively. But he was unable to receive Holy Communion.

At 1 a.m., Monday, June 3, 1963.

His perspiring forehead was as pale as the bed linen. The sight of his hands, turned heavenwards in an unmistakable gesture of prayer, moved many at his bedside to tears. From time to time his eyes were closed as if he were sleeping.

At 3 a.m., Pope John suffered a severe spasm of pain. A crucifix was placed in his hands. Remaining conscious until dawn, he never let it go.

The first light of the fourth day was shawing in the sky. Radio organ music stopped for a bulletin which said. The Pope continues to live through his last agony. For the fourth time, the dawn rises on the sufferings of Pope John XXIII supported by prayer. The Lord of mercy and the -warrior of the just will not fail to heed the suffering and prayers of His faithful servant who has raised him to the dignity of the Pontificate. He will hear also the prayers of the faithful who offered Mass on the steps of St. Peter’s Square, expecting the end, which was then expected momentarily.

Sound Of Voices Reciting Rosary

midnight passed. It was now early in the morning of Pentecost Monday. June 3. A Vatican Radio bulletin at 7:53 a.m. reported: “The Pope is sinking gradually and perceptibly. The weak flame of his life is slowly dying out.”

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Prayers Now The Only Comfort

At 7 o’clock this morning, Luigi Cardinal Taglia, the Pope’s Pro-Vicar General, offered Mass on the steps of St. Peter’s basilica so that the throng gathered sorrowfully in the square could pray for the dying Bishop of Rome. The Pope’s brothers and sister followed the Mass in the square along with Cardinal Caglioti and Bishop Cavagna.

The fact of the Pope’s death was immediately made known all over the world. Vatican radio and the Italian network gave the solemn news.

With soul profoundly moved, we give you the following announcement:

The Supreme Pontiff, John XXIII, is dead. The Peace of God’s presence ended a materially and serenely after receiving the sacraments of the Holy Roman Church.”

Pope John XXIII had died at 7:40 p.m., Rome time (1:40 p.m. Miami time), Monday, June 3, 1963.
CALLS FOR PRAYERS FOR ‘REPOSE OF HIS NOBLE SOUL’

POPE JOHN XXIII is shown wearing the official robes of the papacy in what is believed to be the first official portrait of the new Pontiff. He was 78 when elected Supreme Pontiff of the Church Oct. 28, 1958.

POPE JOHN XXIII reached Miami, Bishop Coleman F. Carroll called upon all Catholics in South Florida to pray for the ‘repose of his noble soul,’ and expressed his deep gratitude to the many Protestant and Jewish leaders in the area who asked their people to pray for the Holy Father during his grave illness.

CATHOLICS are greatly saddened by the death of the Holy Father, and indeed it seems the whole world is mourning his loss,” Bishop Carroll said. “He was indeed a most unusual man. Throughout his lifetime, he showed keen discernment, a wonderful sense of humor and the deepest love for his fellow men.

“He had the happy quality of being unpredictable in this respect, that he was willing to break with traditions when he wanted to leave the Vatican to visit the sick or the poor or the unfortunate in prison.”

KEEN, ENERGETIC

“His election nearly five years ago came as a great surprise to many. It was commonly thought that he would be more concerned with carrying on the more forceful policies of his far-seeing predecessor, the illustrious Pius XII, than in initiating new, complex projects of his own.

“However, this kindly, energetic man soon demonstrated to the world that although he had the simplicity of a peasant, he also had the dynamic power of leadership and administration. Always he brought to every problem a pastoral approach, stressing always the positive side of things, underlining what men rather than what was done.

“During his short reign of nearly five years he issued several encyclicals, two of which seem destined to become historic documents — his earlier encyclical on social justice, and his most recent one on peace.

“Christian Unity

“The whole world seems to be conscious of his successful efforts to summon an Ecumenical Council in order to discuss and study the problems of the day as they affect the Church and society.” Bishop Carroll continued.

“The Bishop also expressed his gratitude to Protestant and Jewish leaders in the area who asked their people to pray for the Pope during his illness, declaring, “Their warm expressions and their many expressions of sympathy have been a source of deep consolation for all Catholics.

Protestant, Jewish Leaders In Miami Mourn Pope’s Loss

The Greater Miami Council of Churches and the Greater Miami Jewish Federation have sent letters to Bishop Coleman F. Carroll expressing their sorrow at the death of Pope John XXIII.

A letter from Luther C. Pugno, executive director of the Greater Miami Council of Churches said in part:

“Please let me express to you and your people our kind- est sympathy in the passing of Pope John. His was a great life, and we rejoice with you in the powerful Christian witness that he brought to bear upon the world.”

Also sending a letter of sympathy to Bishop Carroll on the Pope’s death was Dr. Joseph R. Narot, of the Temple Israel of Greater Miami.

“Of him it can be truly said that he knew no sacrifice of race, religion or creed, and that he loved all men. No individual had a more potent influence on the search of peace in the world and none will be mourned universal- ly by the whole world as the late Pope.”

At governmental orders, flags flew at half staff from all public buildings. Embassies flew their own national flags at half staff, schools, theaters and courts were closed.

Italian television limited itself to a special service on the carrying of the Pope’s body into St. Peter’s basilica and a mass Burial Mass for the Holy Father to be offered in the evening to the whole world.

The Sacred Congregation of Bishops also granted priests, who celebrate Mass privately, the right to offer such a Requiem during the Pentecost Octave.

Immediately after announce- ment of Pope John’s death Mon- day afternoon, churches throughout the Diocese of Mi- ami were draped with black crepes to indicate the period of mourning for the Holy Father.

Parishes throughout South Florida reported that the faith- ful were visiting the churches in large numbers to offer prayer- ers for the deceased Pontiff.

POPE JOHN XXIII is shown on the day of his election to the papacy, Oct. 28, 1958, just after he had been fitted into his new pontifical robes.

Bishop Urges Faithful To Pray For Pope

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BISHOP TO OFFER REQUIEM MONDAY

Diocese Mourns For Pope

Continued From Page 1

and oratories throughout the world. Bishop Carroll, as a lea- der to all pastors, granted per- mission for the Requiem Mass for the Holy Father to be of- fered in the evening (between the hours of 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.) anytime up to June 18, the end of the official period of mourn- ing excepting Monday evening, June 16.

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Italy Mourns Pope’s Death

ROME (NC) — Italy went into mourning for Pope John XXIII.

At governmental orders, flags flew at half staff from all public buildings. Embassies flew their own national flags at half staff, schools, theaters and courts were closed.

Italian television limited itself to a special service on the carrying of the Pope’s body into St. Peter’s basilica and a mass Burial Mass for the Holy Father to be offered in the evening to the whole world.

Throughout Rome, black-bor- dered manifests were posted by authorities of the city and province of Rome. The prov- incial governor wrote:

“The death of the Pope John XXIII leaves a void that cannot be filled in the entire world and especially in the hearts of our Roman people.”
“In vain you will build churches, preach missions, found schools: all your good works, all your efforts will be destroyed, if you cannot at the same time wield the defensive and offensive weapons of a press that is Catholic, loyal and sincere.” — St. Pius X.

Minutes After His Election As Pope On Oct. 28, 1958, Pope John XXIII Appeared On Balcony

1958, Pope John XXIII Appeared On Balcony

Council Ends Automatically Upon Death Of The Pontiff

VATICAN CITY (NC) — The death of a Pope automatically stops all activity of a Vatican Council, a Vatican spokesman has explained.

"When the Holy Father dies the council will automatically cease to function — and there will be no more meetings."

His remarks were made as hopes for the Pope's recovery were abandoned.

It was further pointed out by Vatican authorities that Canon 229 of The Code of Canon Law contains provisions that apply directly to the situation. The canon orders that "if the Roman Pontiff should die during the celebration of the council, it is by law automatically suspended until the new Pontiff shall have ordered its resumption and continuation."

No direct answer as to what a new pope would decide about the resumption of the council is possible at present. The decision, it is pointed out, lies solely with the Pope. However, if he chose to resurrect the council, the timetable that automatically comes into effect after a pope's death offers the indication that it is possible that the council might not be called into session on Sept. 8 as scheduled.

It is pointed out that the conclave to elect a new Pope cannot begin before 15 and not after 18 days after the death of the reigning pope. No one can predict at this point how long a conclave will last, but it is safe to guess that at least three weeks will have elapsed after the death of the pope and the election of a new one — at the very least.

Following the pope's election there comes the coronation. The last one was hurried by Pope John, who allowed only eight days to elapse after his election. This put pressure on the governments throughout the world to name delegations to attend the coronation. It is possible a new pope will prefer to permit more time between election and coronation.

At the most conservative estimate a full month will elapse between the death of one pope and the election and coronation of a new one.

This all tends to indicate that a postponement of the September council reopening could be reasonably expected.

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Add to this that it will be time for the pope to move to Castel Gandolfo because of Rome's great summer heat and that August is a vacation month for the Roman Curia offices. This all tends to indicate that a postponement of the September council reopening could be reasonably expected.

..."In time history will show that his reign, despite its shortness, was one of the most vigorous and significant in modern times."

James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles, said: "The coming and the passing of the worldwide beloved Pontiff John XXIII has manifested God's goodness and mercy upon our times."

"In his simplicity and firmness of purpose John XXIII has been a true father to all men — a loving father and a gracious friend and companion to men of all races and cl".

Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, described Pope John as "the best human reproduction of Christ that I have ever met."

"Though a man of advanced years when he was elected to the papacy, he was young at heart in every way, seeing the world in freshness and simplicity, in openhearted candor and wondrous optimism. He was an example for our times and all though he has passed from among us, that example will linger on," Cardinal Cushing said.

Albert Cardinal Meyer, Archbishop of Chicago, said: "Historians undoubtedly will look upon the Second Vatican Council as the greatest work of Pope John. There can be no doubt that it was the constant inspiration of his pontificate."

Cardinal Meyer said the council is "uniquely his council," and added: "The Scriptures speak of another John — sent by God, and truly Pope John has appeared above all in the action which brought about the Second Vatican Council a 'man sent by God.'"
RULER'S BATON is carried by Cardinal-Chamberlain Aloisi Masella, administrator of Vatican affairs during the interval between Popes as he arrives at papal apartments to supervise the removal of Pope John's body to the famed St. Peter's.

FAREWELL TO A POPE and brother as Alfredo Roncalli, the Pontiff's brother, bends to kiss the foot of the dead Pontiff, assisted by a son, in St. Peter's Basilica. At left are Father Giovanni Battista Roncalli, a nephew; Sister Anna, a niece, and another brother. Pope John was buried Thursday, June 6, in the grottoes beneath St. Peter's.

ABSOLUTION for Pope John is given by Archbishop Pericle Felici as the body of the Pontiff rests before the main altar in St. Peter's. Left to right are Cardinals Morano, Larraona, Bracci, Ben, Heard, Brown, Albareda, Valeri and Cento.

Nuns Cross Square After Offering Prayers For Pope
Influence Of Holy Spirit Marked Pope John's Reign

In Rome, August 11, 1904. A newly ordained priest slowly came to the end of his first Mass in the cramped, shadowy alcove near the tomb of St. Peter in the crypt of the great basilica. With hardly time to relish the joy of the memorable occasion in his thanksgiving, he hurried to the exit, walked rapidly with a group across the piazza toward the huge bronze door and prepared himself for the morning's second extraordinary experience — this time an audience with Pope Pius X.

Kneeling in the papal hall with the others, the young priest was astonished when the future saint stopped beside him, took his newly consecrated hands and said, "Good son, may your priesthood be of comfort to God's Church."

Father Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli never forgot those words. Fifty-six years later, as Pope John XXIII, he described that unforgettable scene with deep emotion to another group of newly ordained who asked him with the same reverence with which the youthful Father Roncalli had listened to Pius X.

"May your priesthood be of comfort to God's Church."

Comfort, according to Webster, means "to impart strength and hope;" it suggests relief, afforded by imparting positive cheer, hope or strength..."

Today, neither Catholic nor non-Catholic would deny the prophetic character of these words. If one were to find fault with them at all, it would be only to broaden the application and include not merely God's Church, but God's world.

For as tributes flow in from all nations and seemingly peace be given to mankind.

Communists, like the rest of us, are human beings; and like the rest of us, can be changed in their deepest being by a love like John XXIII's. By his example, that觸漏到了爱——木者，木有在新的获取代際的敌人中, with God's help into becoming our friends and brothers.

The ecumenical council which was the chief vehicle, aside from his own beautiful personality, of John XXIII's love, almost certainly will be reconvened by the next pope, and will continue his work of renewing the Church, so that the attractiveness of the Faith will be seen by all.

The President, in a statement on Pope John's death, said he knew him well and understanding... to the most divisive problems of a tumultuous age.

"He was the chosen leader of world Catholicism; but his concern for the human spirit transcended all boundaries of belief or geography."

The enabling precepts of his encyclicals and his actions drew on the accumulated wisdom of an ancient faith for guidance in the most complex and troublesome problems of the modern age.

"To him the divine spark that repeatedly offering to God, in prayerful thought or word, the light of the Church as Servant of the Commonwealth of Men."
Ancient Ordination Ritual Always Unique

By MSGR. JAMES J. WALSH

An ordination ceremony at any time and in any place always has more than a touch of the unique and unusual. Surely, last Saturday’s CATHEDRAL in Miami was no exception to this rule as Bishop Coleman F. Carroll ordained five young men to the holy priesthood.

The newly ordained themselves, strangely enough, seem to represent a cross-section of the candidates for the priesthood.

Not one of them was born in Florida. Seven of them are a little older than the normal age for completing seminary training because their was a longer route to the priesthood. These three are veterans, and actually represent the three branches of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy.

One of them walked the long journey of conversion before there was ever a thought of the priesthood, and he now has the joy of knowing, as a youth, the faith with his converted parents. Another is an ex-soldier from his homeland because of communism and finds his boyhood dreams of a first Mass in the Latin Church now part of the countless sacrifices he will be called upon to make in his future priestly life.

The rite of ordination is still the most important ceremony on earth, for it guarantees continuation of the redemptive work of Christ. From beginning to end, therefore, it is deeply impressive.

The ancient ritual dating back so many centuries still reflects the Church’s deep concern over the fitness of the candidates to the priesthood.

At the very beginning, for instance, the Mandate is read in order to impress on the candidate the importance and consequences of his ordination.

And even today those who are in possession of his hands, the deacon, white a group of the ordination rite. The Bishop casts his hands on the head of the deacon without uttering a single word. It is this wordless gesture which makes him priest. And then from the sanctuary and from the first person, before the Lord, come the priests, from the oldest to the youngest, and each of them lay his hands by the newly ordained, indicating their united desire to call down the blessings of God upon him.

Thereafter, he is invested with the vestments of the priest, the steal, the cross, the form of a crown, and the chasuble, the symbol of charity, which is placed on him.

Then each of the newly ordained priests kneels before the Bishop, extending his hands to be kissed with the holy kiss. And the Bishop prays that God will will to bless, govern, preach and baptize.

After the Ordination of the newly ordained priests, the Bishop extends his hands, the deacon was made priest in Cuba for his ordination. The practice of self-love is not one of the things we are willing to forgive sin. The Bishop placed his hands above the newly ordained, indicating that God’s invention - the divine means of perpetuating the work of Christ on earth.

On May 4 the National Broadcasting Company produced an hour-long documentary ("The Quiet Revolution") on the churches and social action. Frankly, it was a very disappointing program.

From the technical point of view, it was rather loosely put together, HIGGINS and, most of the time, it crept along at such a painfully slow pace that a number of people who had a genuine interest in the subject matter of the program had told this writer that they stayed with it to the bitter end only out of a professional sense of duty.

My objections to the program from the point of view of substance or content are of an even more fundamental nature. People who had a genuine interest in social action were ready, if opportunity offers, to explain the truths of faith to sinners and unbelievers. We cooperate with convert work in our parishes. We are ready to explain our religious instruction classes. We are ready, if opportunity offers, to explain the truths of faith to others. By word when possible, and always by example, we try to live it so that it will be better understood by others and be accepted into their hearts.

Our love for neighbor does not have to be emotional love, no more than does our love for God. It is not how we feel, but how we live. One who has a genuine interest in social action will be truly and unselfishly willing to see that the sick, the victim of corporal pain and deprivation, the sinner of spiritual pain and deprivation has the quality of their social action projects by means of scholarship research they will be able to meet the challenge that is before them.

How We Can Measure Our Love Of God

By FATHER LEO J. TRESE

We know that if we love God, we must love all whom He loves; we must love our neighbor. God has made this the test of the love we have for Him.

"If anyone says to me, 'Love God,' and hates his neighbor," St. John warns us, "be a liar." Father Trese

More over, love for our neighbor must be patterned after His love for His neighbor. The love which we have for ourselves is not so superior to love for God that it could be superior to love for our neighbor.

Our love for neighbor is a very necessary to the well-being and survival of society. But our love for our neighbor must be a love which is not only necessary, but is a necessary to our own well-being and survival.

Our love for neighbor, therefore, is not only necessary, but is a necessary to our own well-being and survival.

God expects all of us to have the same complaint if NBC had action programs by means of television - cooperative research - the clergyman. Almost all of the people who appeared on the program were clergymen. An occasional layman managed to get into the act from time to time, but the clerics were invariably up front, and they had all, or almost all, of the lines.

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Almost all of the participants who had a genuine interest in the subject matter of the program were ready to explain the truths of faith to everyone of us.

On the higher and more vital level, it is not until we see love for our neighbor as an essential part of our love for God.

Genuine self-love manifests itself, perhaps, in the intelligent care we have for our physical and mental well-being. But this is not all. We must also have a genuine interest in the well-being of our neighbor. God expects all of us to have a genuine interest in the well-being of our neighbor.

Our love for neighbor does not have to be emotional love, no more than does our love for God. It is not how we feel, but how we live. One who has a genuine interest in social action will be truly and unselfishly willing to see that the sick, the victim of corporal pain and deprivation, the sinner of spiritual pain and deprivation has the quality of their social action projects by means of scholarship research they will be able to meet the challenge that is before them.

God expects all of us to have a genuine interest in the well-being of our neighbor. God expects all of us to have a genuine interest in the well-being of our neighbor.

Our love for neighbor does not have to be emotional love, no more than does our love for God. It is not how we feel, but how we live. One who has a genuine interest in social action will be truly and unselfishly willing to see that the sick, the victim of corporal pain and deprivation, the sinner of spiritual pain and deprivation is so superior to physical life that we can say, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

We are not so superior to God that we could be superior to God. We cooperate with convert work in our parishes. We are ready, if opportunity offers, to explain the truths of faith to others. By word when possible, and always by example, we try to live it so that it will be better understood by others and be accepted into their hearts.

Our love for neighbor does not have to be emotional love, no more than does our love for God. It is not how we feel, but how we live. One who has a genuine interest in social action will be truly and unselfishly willing to see that the sick, the victim of corporal pain and deprivation, the sinner of spiritual pain and deprivation has the quality of their social action projects by means of scholarship research they will be able to meet the challenge that is before them.
FIVE PRIESTS received the Sacrament of Holy Orders from Bishop Coleman F. Carroll during ordination rites Saturday in the Cathedral. More than 1,000 religious and laity attended.

Father Jack Totty of Dania During Recessional

Bishop Coleman F. Carroll Imposes His Hands On Head Of Father Jack Totty As He Becomes A Priest

Newly Ordained, Attired In Their Priestly Vestments, Listen To An Instruction From Bishop Carroll

Newly Ordained Receive Communion Under One Species

South Florida's Newest Priests Kneel In Sanctuary Of The Cathedral During Ceremonies

FIVE ORDINANDS, carrying vestments and holding lighted candles are shown in procession to the Cathedral. From the left they are Father Ernesto Garcia-Rubio, Father William O'Connell, Father R. DeBevoise, Father Jack Totty, Father Donald Ireland.
Largest Group Of Priests Ever Ordained In The Diocese Of Miami With Bishop Coleman F. Carroll

Young Priests Recite The Apostles' Creed Publicly Professing The Faith They Will Preach

Families Of Newly Ordained Watched Solemn Ceremonies From Front Pews In The Cathedral

Religious Orders Of Women, Teaching Brothers, Seminarians And Altar Boys Were Present At Rites

Bishop Carroll Gives His Blessing To Congregation

Father Garcia-Rubio Blessing Msgr. Bryan Walsh

Relatives Receive First Blessing Of Father Ireland

BUFFALO NATIVE, Father William O'Connell, talks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. O'Connell, and Msgr. John J. Fitzpatrick who was ordained to the priesthood in Buffalo.
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5 Priests Ordained By Bishop in Ceremonies At Cathedral

The largest group of priests ever ordained in the priesthood in the Diocese of Miami received the Sacrament of Holy Orders from Bishop Carroll Saturday, June 1, in the Cathedral.

More than 1,000 religious and laymen and a large delegation of clergy witnessed the rites during which each young man became "priest forever according to the order of Melchisedech."

Father Arthur R. DeBoevoise of Assumption parish, Pompano Beach; Father Donald J. Ireland, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs parish, Fort Lauderdale; Father William C. O’Connell, St. Teresa parish, Buffalo, N.Y.; and Father Jack L. Phety, Resurrection parish, Dania, were ordained priests of the Diocese of Miami. Father Ernesto Garcia-Rubio of Corpus Christi parish was ordained a priest for the Archdiocese of Havana.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Bishop Carroll welcomed the new priests, addressing them as "my fellow priests," and assuring them that as priests of the Diocese of Miami they "will be associated with priests who are sincerely dedicated and zealous."

Bishop Carroll extended congratulations and felicitations to the parents and families of the newly ordained, pointing out to the congregation that the families of the new priests had provided the "basic conditions" in their homes by which vocations are nurtured, developed and matured.

Prayers for Pope John XXIII were led by Bishop Carroll, who knelt with the newly ordained at vigil exuv in the sanctuary.

During his sermon, Father John J. Fisher, C.M., a member of the faculty at St. John Vianney Minor Seminary, described the ordination ceremonies as "most solemn and most significant in the liturgy of the Catholic Church."

"While we have watched with awe, these five young men have become priests forever," he said.

"Their immortal souls were stamped for all eternity with the sacramental character of holy orders. They have become members in the most sacred of all professions, for only the priestly vocation has Christ as its founder and perpetual member."

St. Timothy Parish Plans Blood Drive

St. Timothy's Church, 400 SW 102nd Ave., will hold its semi-annual blood drive from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sunday, June 9. A medical team from the John Elliott Community Blood Bank will be present.

George Mix, blood drive chairman, emphasized the need for increased donations from parishioners to keep pace with the increased demand for blood.

"When our ordinands reached the top step of this altar they climaxd many long years of work, of study, of prayer," the Vincentian priest continued. "As they knelt there in the ecstasy which every priest has known, their souls did shine as the sun and became exceedingly white as snow. As they became immersed in the sacred ceremony of ordination, they were transfigured."

Lycls... they became other Christs. They went up those steps as human beings who now commissioned to preach and to teach "Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

"The second great privilege of the priest is the power of absolution," Father Fisher stated. "Only a priest by his power of absolution can remove a soul already rooted in the death of sin. And despite the youth and inexpertise of the new priests, their absolutions will be just as effective upon penitents as if Christ Himself descended from heaven to pronounce these very same words."

Father Fisher declared that the Christlike power of the Catholic priest to be the power of consecration.
Religious Leaders Score Racism

Religious leaders of Greater Miami last week issued a historic proclamation opposing racial discrimination and calling on the community to guarantee equal rights to members of every race, color, and creed.

Bishop Coleman F. Carroll presided at the meeting of Protestant and Jewish leaders held Friday at the Hotel Washington, and read the statement prepared by a committee formed in April during a meeting of laymen and religious leaders convened at the Diocese of Miami.

Before reading the proclamation, Bishop Carroll told the assemblage, "I hope we all realize full well the implications here. We should do everything we can to straighten out the problem. We don't want the disagreeable conditions that have been experienced elsewhere. This is granting equal rights to all God's children."

Bishop Carroll emphasized that similar problems have been solved elsewhere and "can be done here if we proceed in the spirit of justice and charity."

The proclamation, endorsed unanimously by the group, said:

"We, the religious leaders of this community, believe in the common bond of our faith in the Fatherhood of God that all men are equal in His eyes."

"We believe each child of God of every race, creed, color or national origin has individual worth and must be treated justly, with equal opportunity to enjoy his rightful place in God's world."

"We believe the community to love all others as one's self allows of no exception."

"We believe, as Americans, that all men are equal under the law."

"We proclaim as inalienable every man's right to equality without discrimination of any kind in employment, education, housing, hospitals, public accommodations, labor unions, job training, political organizations, recreation and worship."

"We proclaim that racial prejudice, discrimination and segregation are a violation of justice and an affront to the dignity of man."

"We proclaim that the time is long past due for us to speak out with one voice for justice and charity towards all. As religious leaders we are obliged to oppose injustice wherever it may be."

"The group proposed a communitywide meeting on interracial relations to be held in Miami in the fall and called on all citizens here to 'recognize with us the importance and urgency of arriving at decisions which will promptly put into effect the remedies so necessary and imperative at this time. "We are united," they said, "in our common concern that every man, regardless of race, color or creed be guaranteed his God-given rights."

The statement which will be distributed by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergy in the area was signed by Bishop Carroll; Bishop James J. Dun- can, Suffragan Bishop of the South Florida Episcopal dioc; energ; Dr. Solomon Schiff, president of the Greater Miami Hrabritional Association; Luther C. Pierce, executive director of the Greater Miami Council of Churches; Rev. Edward T. Graham and the Negro Minis- tierial Alliance; Rabbi Joseph A. Narot of the American Jew- ish Committee, and the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, head of the M i a m i branch of the NAACP.

MIA M I S R E L I G I O U S Leaders who signed recent proclamation opposing racial discrimination included Rev. Theodore Gibson, Episcopal Bishop James Duncan, Bishop Coleman F. Car- roll who read the proclamation and preceded at the meeting and Rabbi Solomon Schiff.

Interfaith Statement Was Issued During Friday Luncheon

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June 7, 1953
THE VOICE
Miami, Florida
Page 12
WASHINGTON (NC) — A National Catholic Welfare Conference spokesman told Congress that the country's welfare and national interest dictate that parochial school children share in Federal aid proposals.

This viewpoint was given the Senate education subcommittee by Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director of the Department of Education of the NCWC.

He was joined by two other educators—a priest and a lay teacher—in detailed explanations to the Senate subcommittee of the size of Catholic schooling, its financial savings to taxpayers and the impact exclusion from Federal aid would have on the nation and on Catholic schools.

Msgr. John E. McDowell, superintendent of Pittsburgh diocesan schools, explained the operation of his school system, and Bernard Powers, a father of eight and a teacher in South Hills Catholic High School, Mount Lebanon, Pa., explained his choice of Catholic schooling for his four school-age children and his belief that all schools import values.

Testifying the same day was Lawrence X. Cusack, attorney for the New York archdiocese and legal spokesman for Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

Cusack said it was Cardinal Spellman's belief that there are open to Congress numerous methods of assisting church-related schools or their pupils without doing violence to separation of Church and State.

STANDARDS

In his testimony, Msgr. Hochwalt stressed that he did not intend to discuss "the merits or demerits of Federal aid to education as a national policy."

"That will be decided by the people and their elected representatives," he said.

"I am here, however, to make one point clear. It is simply this—if Congress concurs that the educational standards of the country demand an upgrading, and that this must come about by Federal aid and encouragement, then the general welfare of the country and the national interest dictate that all children receive this help and encouragement," he said.

Saying there is "just so much money in the pockets of the beneficiaries," the Monsignor stated that "our ability to keep up our expansion will be tremendously weakened since the areas of heavy Catholic-school population will be the areas hardest hit by Federal taxation."

Msgr. McDowell said the annual operational savings to the public in Pittsburgh, where one per cent of the children attend Catholic schools, is about $2 million because of Catholic schools.

BUDGET

Comparing this figure to other costs in the city, he said, "$2 million in my home town means the total annual budget for the Department of Safety which includes the salaries and expenses for both the Police and Fire Departments, plus the total budget for the Bureau of Streets, Highways and Sewers."

Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, subcommittee chairman, interrupted Msgr. McDowell and asked the Pittsburgh educator to submit later a memorandum in answer to charges that Catholic schools give a religious emphasis to secular subjects. If this is true, he said, Federal aid might be aid to religion.

Msgr. McDowell agreed to prepare such a document. He noted that the state recognizes courses completed in Catholic schools as fulfilling the state's purposes.

The issue raised by Morse was taken up by Powers in his testimony which stressed his belief that as a teacher there is no such thing as a neutral school, or an education without values. "Knowingly or unknowingly, every teacher instills some sort of moral and spiritual values," he said.

PRINCIPLES

Noting arguments that Federal aid should go only to so-called neutral school, Powers said that every school, including public schools, is "religious" in some sense.

Powers read into the record the 1963 resolution of the American Association of School Administrators, a public school group, which committed the association to use every means "to instill high moral principles and develop an appreciation of ethical and spiritual values in our children and youth."
IMMACULATA ACADEMY graduates received diplomas from Msgr. Peter Reilly, pastor, Little Flower parish, Coral Gables.

UNACCOMPANIED CUBAN youth graduated from Archbishop Curley High and La Salle are shown with Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh.

CARDINAL NEWMAN high school senior, Jane Howley, receives diploma from Msgr. J.P. O'Mahoney in St. Mark Church, Bayview Beach.

Central Catholic High School Graduates In St. Anastasia Church

The Cathedral In Mourning Was The Scene Of Curley High Graduation

First Graduating Class Of Madonna Academy In Hollywood

Msgr. William McKeever Presents Diplomas To Aquinas Seniors
Peruvian Bishop Gives House To Farmers’ Radio School

FUNO, Peru (NC) — The Bishop of Puno has moved out of his residence to make room for a radio center to teach Peruvian farmers.

Explaining the move, Bishop Julio Gonzalez Ruhi, S.D.B., said: “A few weeks ago, I signed my name to the Peruvian Bishops’ pastoral letter. In that letter, we called urgently for a radical transformation of the country’s social structure.

“Through it all,” he said, smiling, “and decided there was no better way to obey the pastoral letter than by literally transforming the physical structure of my own life.”

The Bishop turned the keys over to Father Robert Kenney, M.M., who will convert the building into a center which will broadcast educational programs 24 hours a day to all 160 radio stations in Peru. The Alto Puno is a high plateau in western Bolivia, southeastern Peru and northwestern Argentina.

“Frankly, I don’t regret my Vatican’s Swiss Guards

Swar In 31 Recruits

VATICAN CITY (NC) — Thirty-one recruits have been sworn into the Swiss Guards, colourful personal bodyguards of Pope John XXIII.

TAKING A Peruvian bishops’ pastoral letter literally, Bishop Julio Gonzalez Ruiz of Funo, moved out of his episcopal palace converting it to a radio center to educate personal farmers.

On the decision as a sacrifice at all,” the Bishop said. “It is merely a question of giving priority to a most urgent necessity — helping nearly a million of our peasants in their struggle to throw off the chains of ignorance, exploitation and social injustices.”

SANTO DOMINGO (NC) — An exiled priest who is a former Haitian education minister and said here that President Francois Duvalier’s proclaiming himself “spiritual leader of the Haitian people” best explains the Church’s trouble in Haiti.

Father Jean Baptiste Georges, who was Haitian Minister of Education from 1967 to 1968, arrived here after taking refuge in the Dominican embassy in the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince.

Father Georges said in an interview with the Catholic weekly Fides that it was because Duvalier wanted himself recognized as spiritual leader that “he expelled from the nation many native and foreign clergy, including the Archbishop (Patriarch) of Port-au-Prince and the bishops’ vicar (the Catholic daily) La Phalange.

Since 1969, the Duvalier government has expelled three of the nation’s bishops and closed down the Catholic newspaper. In 1961, the Holy See excommunicated everyone who had anything to do with the bishops’ expulsions.

President Duvalier whitened a recent crisis which stemmed from his retaining power in defiance of Haiti’s Constitution. His shaky term of office ended May 15 and the Constitution forbids his reelection. But two years ago he declared himself reelected.

The U.S. government, needing economic aid to Haiti in 1962 after giving it close to $100 million since 1946.

Father Georges said: In some cities, Mass has not been said since November 1960 because their priests have been expelled.

Speaking of his own case, Father Georges said that his troubles were due to “my having been a chaplain at the university and the government was afraid that I might exercise some influence over the student body.”

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HOLDING HIS high-altitude cross-country flying fish up to view, Luis Ramon Falcon, 10, flew by jet from Miami to Los Angeles with the two fish. They are his pets — all that the Cuban refugee boy has. He will be cared for by Catholic Relief services. NCWC.

Interest Is Reported Gaining
In Summer Retreat Program

Interest in the Summer Retreat program sponsored by the Diocese at St. John Vianney Retreat House in West Miami is gaining, according to Father Noel Fogarty, diocesan director of lay retreats.

Anyone interested in joining the Nocturnal Adoration Societies which hold their all-night vigils on the first Fridays of each month is asked to contact Frank Mergen of St. Peter and Paul parish at FR 4-5009 or Dr. Paul Houle of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs parish at LJ 3-1449.

Honor For President

NEW YORK (NC)—President Kennedy has been named as the first non-Protestant to be awarded the distinguished service award of the Protestant Council of New York City.

Father Fogarty also announced the names of the three retreat masters appointed to conduct the summer weekend retreats. The three are: Father John J. Fisher, C.M., Father John J. Fisher, C.M., and Father Frederick J. Gaulin, C.M.

The retreat masters are all Vincentian Fathers and professors on the faculty of St. John Vianney Minor Seminary.

Father James Conlon of St. Timothy Parish, West Miami, has been appointed by Bishop Coleman F. Carroll as assistant director of retreats and will coordinate retreat activities in the Miami area.

The retreat schedule is as follows:

June 14-16 — Knights of Columbus, Dade County.
June 21-23 — Knights of Columbus, Broward County.
June 28-30 — St. Vincent de Paul, Broward County and St. Bartholomew parish, West Hollywood.
July 5-7 — Immaculate Conception parish, Hialeah.
July 12-14 — St. Vincent de Paul, Dade County and Ascension parish.
July 26-28 — Holy Name Societies of the South Dade Deanery.
Aug. 2-4 — Holy Name Societies of the North Dade Deanery.
Aug. 9-11 — Holy Name Societies of the South Dade Deanery.
Aug. 16-18 — Holy Name Societies of North Dade Deanery and the Firemen and Police Guilds.

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Page 16 June 7, 1963 THE VOICE Miami, Florida
264 Adults, Youths Confirmed

The power of example was stressed by Bishop Coleman F. Carroll in a talk to 264 members of a Confirmation Class at the Cathedral last Sunday.

Bishop Carroll said the power of example was spread in the early days of Christianity and that same power can be used today to stem the tide of Communism.

Total of 264 boys and girls, mostly from the Cathedral school, and 166 adults were confirmed by the Bishop during the ceremonies.

In short talk before Confirmation began, Msgr. Patrick J. O'Donoghue, V.G., rector of The Cathedral, told the candidates the Sacrament would give them a "better knowledge" of their faith and inspire them with the courage to "defend your faith."

Then, turning to the need for vocations in the Diocese, Bishop Carroll pointed out that Our Lord can't make available the graces of the Sacraments without priests.

"You know," said Bishop Carroll, "that God calls some boys to the priesthood. I am reasonably certain that there are some boys in this class whom God is calling to become priests. He isn't going to do what he did to St. Paul...knock him off a horse. But I urge you to pray to God and if you have even the remotest inclination to be a priest to seek the advice and counsel of a priest.

"The greatest honor, the greatest blessing, that can happen to any boy is to be singled out and to be ordained a priest of God. As far as parents are concerned they have an obligation to have a proper atmosphere in the home. And if there are any middle-aged people in this audience who might have an inclination to a vocation it is not too late. If you do have such an inclination or urge, consult a priest."

Emphasizing that the first thing enemies of Christianity do when they take over a country is move out the priests, Bishop Carroll urged the boys and girls "to frequently say a prayer for an answer to your problem and you parents say a prayer that God will bless your home with at least one vocation."
POPE CITED "VIGOROUS FAITH OF YOUR CHILDREN"

PONTIFF ADMIRE AMERICA AND AMERICANS

NCCW News Service

The great respect and affection Pope John XXIII held for America and Americans was manifested on many occasions.

A sign of this came in his address at the ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of the North American College in Rome, on Oct. 11, 1959. He surprised his audience by speaking first in Latin and then repeating it in English. It was the first time, he had used a language at a formal ceremony.

The Pontiff said: "Our visit to this edifice is not merely evidence of Our participation in the college centenary. We intend it also to be a manifestation of the warm affection which We cherish for your country, and especially for its hierarchy, priests and Catholic people.

ADMMITED FAITH

"We have always admired the vigorous faith of your American children, and particularly their unflinching devotion to the cause of charity. The flourishing condition of the Church in your great country, despite its youthfulness, is a splendid example of what loyal collaboration between real bishops and pastors and a devoted people can achieve under God's benign providence."

Previously, in a letter dated Sept. 26, 1959, addressed to Archbishop Martin J. O'Connor, rector of the college, he praised the college's accomplishments and commented: "Your country is a prosperous and glorious one where the Catholic Church stands out as a living source of spiritual strength and commands the respect of the entire population."

For evidence of Pope John's admiration for the United States and its achievements, as shown in his address at a formal veneration ceremony in connection with the beatification on March 17, 1963 of Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton, foundress of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the United States. On that occasion Pope John said: "Citizens of America have explored the sea and air; they have given unbridled hospitality and employment to people immigrating from every land. America has continued to overcome with courage the various difficulties which have arisen from time to time, and to render her legislation — which is derived from principles of Christian morality — ever more in keeping with the dignity of the human person. It is a source of satisfaction for Us to pay such a tribute to that illustrious nation as we augury for its future advances in spiritual progress."


In one of the last official acts of his pontificate, Pope John sent a letter to Cardinal Cushing, chairman of the U.S. Bishops' Committee on Latin America, to express his thanks to the bishops and the Religious superiors "for the ready generosity of proposals and actual achievements by which the Church in your country" had responded to his appeals to help in solving the problems of the Church in Latin America, especially the shortage of clergy and teachers.
Significant Dates In The Life Of Pope John

December 2, 1958 — Received the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, in audience.
August 14, 1961 — Appointed Ambrose Cardinal Cricogna to be Papal Secretary of State.
November 15, 1961 — Received courtesy call from Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, Dr. Albino Lichtenberger.
October 15, 1962 — During the Cuban crisis, made a dramatic broadcast to world statesmen to “spare the world the horrors of war.”
November 27, 1962 — Redressed with the first serious illness of his pontificate. Recovered in time to address the closing first session of the Council, December 8.
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April 11, 1963 — Issued eighth encyclical, Pacem in Terris, asking all the world to labor for peace.
May 16, 1963 — Received the peace prize of the International Balzan Foundation.

POPE JOHN XXIII

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His Holiness Pope John XXIII

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POPE JOHN XXIII

A great pontificate has ended.

Pope John XXIII is dead in the 82nd year of his life and the fifth year of his reign. Never was a pontiff more widely mourned.

Born Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli in Sotto il Monte (Under the Mountains) in northern Italy on Nov. 25, 1881, this eldest son and third of 13 children born to a poor farmer was called to range the continent of Europe in important service of the Church before he was chosen to fill the Chair of Peter on Oct. 28, 1958.

Almost 77 years old at the time of his election, this 261st successor to St. Peter, it was freely said, would be a “care-taker” pontiff. Indeed, in his last, abiding, disarming way, he would insist that little, distant Rome should keep the status quo for a successor who would have a longer life expectancy.

Set back, the pontificate of John XXIII was one of the most eventful in the nearly 2,000 years of the Church’s history. He uprooted precedents, made innovations, revived customs long ignored. He literally captured the imagination, and to a very large extent the affection, of the world. No other pontiff was ever listened to so attentively by non-Catholics.

Born of an obscure peasant family, in an obscure place, Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli became a teacher, a preacher, an administrator, a soldier in the ranks of the Italian army, a priest, a chaplain, a bishop, a diplomat admired in sophisticated capitals, a cardinal-patriarch, a pope.

He served the Church for more than 60 years, but after his ordination he spent very little time in Rome until he became pope.

Highlights Of His Reign

Always one to get things done, to accomplish weighty and intricate tasks with great simplicity, he became a whirlwind of activity once he received the triple tiara of the papacy. Here are the highlights of his reign:

— Became the first pope in 600 years to take the name of John.
— Within a month, broke a 400-year-old tradition by increasing the membership of the College of Cardinals from 79 to 75. Later he increased the number to 75.
— Named the first Negro, Japanese and Filipino cardinals.
— Visited jails and hospitals at Christmas time, saying: “Since you cannot come to see me, I have come to see you.”
— Made frequent and sometimes unheralded journeys outside the Vatican.
— Traveled 400 miles by train to two famous Italian shrines — Loreto and Assisi.
— Issued eight encyclical letters, including the already great Mater of Magistca and Pacem in Terris.
— Canonized nine saints and advanced a half-dozen other causes to the beatification stage.
— Created 46 new cardinals.
— Personally consecrated 14 missionary bishops.
— Changed an old custom which had the pope always eat alone.
— Introduced a white summer hat and red leather shoes (instead of red velvet slippers) as papal attire. For winter wear, he revived the camauro, a tight-fitting red velvet cap trimmed with white fur.
— Travelcd 400 miles by train to two famous Italian shrines — Loreto and Assisi.
— Received in audience countless world figures, including Queen Mother Elizabeth of England; Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip of England; U.S.President Dwight D. Eisenhower; King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece; King Frederick IX and Queen Ingrid of Denmark; King Gustav VI and Queen Louise of Sweden; King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand; King Frederik IX and Queen Fabiola of the Belgians; Chancellor Konrad of Germany, DeGaulle of France, Stroessner of Paraguay, Valera of Ireland, and Marcos of the Philippines; Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, and many other heads of state and heads of government.
— Received England’s Bishop Geoffrey F. Fisher of Canterbury of Dec. 2, 1960. It was the first time in over 400 years that the spiritual leader of the Anglican Church and a pope met.
— Received in November, 1961, Bishop Arthur Lichtenberger, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S. and first Negro, Japanese and Filipino cardinals.
— In March, 1963, the first American bishop Geoffrey F. Fisher received the Balzan Peace Prize, and in three-portion ceremony of its presentation, became the first pontiff to enter the Quirinal Palace in Rome since the fall of the Papal States in 1870.
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— Pope John will probably be best remembered, however, for having convoked the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council.

Visited By World Leaders

— Promoted devotion to St. Joseph, and inserted the name of the foster father of Christ in the Canon of the Mass in a motu proprio of Dec. 8, 1962.
— Received in audience countless world figures, including Queen Mother Elizabeth of England; Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip of England; U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower; King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece; King Frederick IX and Queen Ingrid of Denmark; King Gustav VI and Queen Louise of Sweden; King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand; King Frederik IX and Queen Fabiola of the Belgians; Chancellor Konrad of Germany, DeGaulle of France, Stroessner of Paraguay, Valera of Ireland, and Marcos of the Philippines; Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, and many other heads of state and heads of government.
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Pope John A Pontif Of Many Surprises

NEW York Times

Pope John XXIII has been a man of many surprises. He not only broke traditions, he established many precedents, and even revitalized old customs that had fallen into disuse.

Although many of the changes he brought about were practical or personal in nature, he did not hesitate to revise or even dispense with age-old papal protocol. He felt that each pope should be free to establish new customs of his own.

Immediately following his election as pope on Oct. 28, 1958, Angelo Cardinal Roncalli delved into history and chose John for his name. Although a name most chosen by popes, it had not been used for more than 1,000 years. The fact that it was last used by a false pope did not deter him from his choice.

**BROKE TRADITION**

One of the first customs he dispensed with was the tradition that the pope should eat alone. His immediate predecessor, Pope Pius XII, had rigidly adhered to this custom. Some other popes on special occasions had shared their food with relatives, but usually they were seated at a separate table. Pope John's previous experience as a diplomat and his genial nature were opposed to his eating alone.

"I tried it for one week and I was not comfortable," he said. "I searched through Sacred Scripture for something saying I had to eat alone. I found nothing so I gave it up and it's much better now."

Early in his pontificate, Pope John chose to waive tradition rules. He made frequent use of the telephone to call in his aides and ruled that his close assistants need not genuflect and kiss his ring every time they came into his presence. This traditional sign of reverence shown to popes he limited to their first and last visits of the day. It saved time, he said.

**IMPROMPTU TOUR**

The day after his election as pope, he made an impromptu tour of the Vatican territory, one of many to follow. The Vatican radio station, the Vatican gardens, the printing plant of L'Osservatore Romano and Vatican Polyglot Press, the barracks of the Swiss Guards, the Vatican Museum and Library, and even the carpentry shop, chatting informally with the workers.

His curiosity took him into every corner of the Vatican. One result of such inspection was Pope John's decision to increase the wages of the 3,000 employees of the Vatican. In his formula to bring financial equity to them, he decreed that the man who received the smallest pay and yet supported the greatest number of children was granted the greatest increase.

In his first Christmas as pope, he made a surprise visit to the Regina Coeli Prison in Rome. It was the first papal visit to a jail since Pope Pius IX, who visited them every Christmas during his pontificate (1846 to 1878). "You could not come to see me so I have come to see you," he told the inmates.

**VISITS HOSPITAL**

The following day he dropped into Rome's Child Jesus hospital to cheer the sick children there. Three weeks later he "disappeared" from his Vatican office and made an unannounced visit to a home for reti red and infirm priests. This and many other unexpected departures from the Vatican limits, without informing the Rome police, as required by the Vatican Concordat, gave security officials much concern. It was finally settled by stationing two motorcyle escorts at the exit of the Pope's palace to escort him, whether he desired it or not.

**PAPA GARDEN**

The tradition-breaking pope is noted also for revising other papal traditions. He revived an ancient custom of 300 years when personally led on foot the station procession to the churches of Rome during Lent. He often expressed his dislike of pomp, especially at being carried aloft in the popemobile, the portable papal throne. When Vatican officials insisted on doing so, Pope John offered it as an exercise in mortification.

As for his precedent shattering, early in his pontificate he decided that during his afternoon walks in the Vatican Gardens he was not to be alone. He told the gardener and maintenance crew to continue with their work. On occasion he even insisted that two or three cardinals walk with him.

When asked by officials if they should continue the custom of closing the Vatican roof to tourists during such walks, Pope John replied: "Let the roof stay open while I'm out. I promise not to give any scandal to tourists."

Although at times a traditionalist, he was often an innovator. For use during his summer walks, he introduced a new papal style — the wearing of a white, wide-brimmed hat and red Moroccon leather shoes. For winter wear he revived the ancient, custom of a white, wide-brimmed hat and red Morocco leather shoes. For winter wear he revived the ancient, custom of a white, wide-brimmed hat and red Morocco leather shoes.

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Pope John XXIII Will Be Remembered In History

Story Of Pontiff’s Life
Like Agelessness Of Church

His Holiness Pope John XXIII may be remembered by Church historians as the Pope of the Second Vatican Council, but to thousands of others throughout the world he will always be
"Il Papa Simpatico."

Pope John’s vigour in promoting the affairs of the Church among those who regarded him on his election to the papacy at age 77 as a "compromise" pope or a pope of "transition." For he brought to the agelessness of the Church the stamina associated with youth, and at the same time captured the hearts of the multitude with his extraordinary simplicity and warmth.

Historians will recall that at an age when many are expected to retire from public life, Pope John did the following: Convoked an Ecumenical council, the first such a council since 1870; topped the number of members in the Sacred College of Cardinals to 87, the highest in history; canonized six saints within two years; issued nine encyclicals; named the first Negro and Japanese cardinals; and appointed a Vatican Secretary of State for the first time in 14 years.

But thousands of other people not so interested in statistics will remember his friendly smile; his ability to laugh — when the joke was on him; the occasions when he committed a faux pas — and quickly admitted it; his surprise visits to the poor; sick and imprisoned; his engaging manner of breaking papal protocol; and his readiness to substitute praise for censure.

And if you asked them to sum up their impressions in a few words, they would exclaim, as so many have after an audience with Pope John, "He’s so natural!"

Pope John has a dual nature in which the simplicity of a peasant is combined with the dynamic drive of an administrator. He has worked as a farmer and as a diplomat and is as much at home among rural people as he is among heads of state.

Pope John XXIII was born Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli on November 25, 1881, in Soto il Monte, Italy. He was the third of 13 children and the first son of Giovanni Battista Roncalli, a poor farmer, and of Maria Anna Mannola.

At the age of six he received his first schooling from the parish priest of the nearby village of Cervico. Five years later he entered the minor seminary at Bergamo.

In his early years, Angelo Roncalli was a normal but unexceptional student, but even then he was noted for his amiable disposition and his common sense. His growing talents were first recognised when at 16 he became dormitory prefect of his class, a distinction reserved to students of scholastic merit.

In 1900 he received minor orders and by 1900 his presbyterian training was complete. By this time young Roncalli had found his way and had developed into a brilliant student. He won a scholarship to Rome’s major seminary, but his studies were interrupted for a year of military duty in 1901. He returned to Rome to continue in the seminary and was ordained a priest on August 16, 1904.

Father Roncalli had earned his laureate in theology and had just started to earn a doctorate in canon law when Bishop Giacomo Radini-Tedeschi of Bergamo called him to be his personal secretary, a position he was to hold for the next 10 years.

It was during this time that he found a set of old documents pertaining to the diocesan visitation of St. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan (1540–1584), 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 project was published after he was pope.

While serving as secretary to Bishop Radini-Tedeschi, from 1905 to 1914, he also taught Church history and apologetics at the Bergamo seminary.

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 it 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 privilege of the priestly apostolate."

After the war, Father Roncalli returned full time to the Bergamo seminary. He organised the first students' home in Italy at Bergamo. It provided free assistance to middle class children attending public schools. He was also instrumental in founding the first organisation of young Catholic women in the Bergamo diocese.

In 1921, when Father Roncalli was 40, 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.
As A Priest And As Pontiff
He Urged Christian Unity

(From Preceding Page)

In Rome during the 1935 Holy Year

Named Bishop

On March 19, 1925, he was consecrated Titular Bishop of Areopolis with the personal title of archbishop and named Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria. It was the first time the Church had sent an official representation to that country since the 14th century.

In his first sermon in Bulgaria, Archbishop Roncalli evinced that long view toward Christian unity which was to become familiar in the discourses 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 nondiplomatic 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 the Sofia office to the rank of an apostolic delegation.

Archbishop Roncalli was re-appointed as Apostolic Delegate to Greece and Turkey on November 21, 1934. At the same time he was transferred from the Latin diocese of Areopolis to the titular archdiocese of Mesembria. He was appointed also as Apostolic Administrator of the Latin Rite Vicariate of Constantinople.

His tour of duty in Greece and Turkey was distinguished by his zeal in assisting the underfinanced Catholic school and government circles. Archbishop Roncalli’s duties consisted of sending information in large quantities made necessary by the tragedies of war. The Apostolic Delegate was so active in helping Jewish refugees fleeing from Hitler’s Germany that his efforts were recalled later by the Grand Rabbi of Israel, Dr. Isaac Halevy Herzog. When Cardinal Roncalli was elected Pope, the rabbi sent a message in which he stated: “I am persuaded that your noble faith in the highest values, as shown during the time of Nazi atrocities, will guide you in your new and important task...”

Starvation Threat

Archbishop Roncalli’s efforts in Greece in this same period created a climate in which the Catholics and Orthodox put aside their differences to work together in a humane effort directed against the threat of widespread starvation.

“... It was through Archbishop Roncalli’s cooperation with Orthodox Archbishop Damaskinos that arrangements were made with the Vatican to bring in a shipment of 500,000 tons of wheat, thereby saving thousands from hunger. The project was accomplished through the combined efforts of the British government, U.S. Catholics and Greeks living in exile.

By 1944 Archbishop Roncalli’s time in the ancient cradle of Christianity had run out. Rome decided that the post for the 63-year-old Archbishops, now recognized for his knack of getting along well in difficult assignments, was in troublesome Europe. He was assigned as Apostolic Nuncio to Paris and arrived there on December 31, 1944.

France had just been liberated and there was strong sentiment 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 superb tact the new Nuncio corrected what errors had been made and moved with ease among the nation’s leaders and diplomats, and introduced himself to 85 of France’s 87 dioceses.

But his busy schedule sometimes made him forget his social obligations. One day Francesco Gey, the postwar Deputy Premier, arrived at the nunciature and expressed his pleasure at being invited to dinner along with other VIPs.

“Mon Dieu!” exclaimed Archbishop Roncalli, “I had forgotten...”

He quickly talked the French official into helping him make preparations for dinner. “Here, put on this apron,” he said, “You have to help me make polenta” (a thick porridge of corn meal and cornmeal broth and meal).

Worker Priests

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 and live alongside him in an effort to reduce the Church’s loss of souls in wholesale numbers.

The Nuncio advised the Vatican to wait and move carefully in seeking a solution to the problem. Eventually, it became necessary for the French Bishops to issue orders for the modification of the movement, but it was largely through 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 become Pope, the priest worker movement was stopped by official order of the Congregation of the Holy Office on July 2, 1959.

During his stay in France, Archbishop Roncalli was appointed to the Papal See for the first time by the Holy See’s first permanent ambassador to France, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). On November 19, 1952, he was named to become a member of the College of Cardinals.

The French government decorated him as a Commander of the Legion of Honor. At 71, 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.

Made A Cardinal

A few days after the publication of the list of new cardinals, Archbishop Carlo Agostini, Patriarch of Venice, who had been named to receive the Red List died. Cardinal Roncalli was named to succeed him on January 15, 1953. He received the appointment to Venice on the same day that French President Vincent Auriel presented to Pope Pius XII to represent the Holy See.

Although he was now in a pastoral role, Cardinal Roncalli continued to be called upon to represent the Holy See. In October, 1954, he went as Papal Legate to the Marian Year Congress held in Beirut, Lebanon. In March, 1959, he was sent by Pope Pius XII to consecrate the new underground basilica of St. Pius X at Loreto.

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

Hardy John gave immediate notice that he would send a new representative from an ivory tower. On the announcement 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 walls to several of Rome’s major universities.

Visited Jails

On Christmas Day he captured the hearts of the humble by visiting several of the city’s hospitals, and on the following day he visited the city jail. On January 21, 1959, police were taken shock 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 year of his pontificate was completed, he also distributed Community to the street sweepers of Rome, and even left the Vatican to go to a church in Rome’s tough (Continued Next Page)
AIM OF HIS GREAT SOCIAL ENCYCLES

Pope's Wish: World Peace

(From Preceding Page)

Trastevere district to give Communion to a group of working class youths.

On many occasions he showed his personal humility and concern for other people's feelings. Once he admitted before some 100,000 people that he doesn't enjoy sitting on the portable throne called the sedia gestoria.

"I would be most happy to walk on foot like everybody else," he stated. "Then I think that if I went on foot, no one would be able to see me, and therefore I use it (the sedia) as an exercise of mortification."

On another occasion he told the captain of the papal gendarmerie, "Captain, you are a bigger noise than I am, because I was only a sergeant."

The announcement of the ecumenical council was made on January 30, 1959, to 17 cardinals who attended ceremonies commemorating the conversion of St. Paul. Pope John at the same time announced his intention to hold a synod for the Catholic Church, to be held on June 29, 1959. It invited separated Christians to return to the Catholic Church, and appealed for renewed efforts for peace in the world.

On August 1 of the same year the second encyclical was issued, "Sacerdotii Nostri Priores," (From the Beginning of Our Priesthood). It commemorated the centenary of the death of St. John Vianney and dealt with priestly life.

Third Encyclical

The third encyclical, "Grata Recordatio" (Grateful Memory), was published on September 26, 1959. It urged Catholics to pray the Rosary in October for five intentions: guidance of the Pope, the success of the Roman Synod and the success of the Second Vatican Council.

Almost as if it were hurried to lay the foundations of his pontificate, Pope John issued still another encyclical in 1959, "Principe Pastorum" (Prince of Shepherds). It urged increased recruiting and training of priests and lay missioners, and called on Catholics in mission areas to play an active part in public life.

The Pope's own vital interest in the missions was demonstrated in two ways: On Holy Thursday, 1959, he got down on his knees in performing Holy Week rites to wash the feet of 13 missionary priests, and in May, 1959, he consecrated 14 missionary bishops in St. Peter's basilica.

On October 11, 1959, Pope John presided at centenary celebrations of the North American College in Rome. There, in his first address in English, he made the first announcement of the future beatification of Mother Elizabeth Seton, American-born convert and founder of the Sisters of Charity in the U.S.

More Cardinals

On December 14, 1959, he added eight more members to the College of Cardinals, continuing the policy established by Pius XII of internationalizing that body. As of that date, the college consisted of 31 Italian cardinals, 12 English-speaking, 11 Spanish-speaking, 8 French-speaking and 5 each for the German and Portuguese language groups. Seven other languages were represented by one cardinal each: Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Croatian, Flemish, Hungarian and Polish.

The Pope called the third cardinalitial consistency of his pontificate for March 28, 1960, which raised the number of cardinals to 81. Among the seven nominated for the honor were the first cardinals to be named for Japan and the Philippines, and the first Negro cardinal. These were: Peter Cardinal Tatsuo Ooi, Archbishop of Tokyo; Rufino Cardinal Santos, Archbishop of Manila; and Lawrence Cardinal Rugambwa, Bishop of Bukoba Tanganjika, who was then Bishop of Butare.

Another consistory, the Pope's fourth, opened on January 16, 1961, raised to cardinalitial dignity were Archbishops Joseph Ritter of St. Louis, Luis Cotecha Cardinhi of Bogota, Jose Humberto Quintero of Caracas and Giuseppe Ferretto of the Vatican staff.


Distinguished leaders in the world who have called on the Pope's fourth, opened on January 16, 1961, raised to cardinalitial dignity were Archbishops Joseph Ritter of St. Louis, Luis Cotecha Cardinhi of Bogota, Jose Humberto Quintero of Caracas and Giuseppe Ferretto of the Vatican staff.


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Pope Serene Under Pressure

(A From Preceding Page)

Pope include President Charles de Gaulle of France, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany, President Manuel Prado of Peru, President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina, former U.S. president Dwight Eisenhower, the King and Queen of Siam, Queen Elizabeth of England, King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium, Premier Constantine Karamalis of Greece, Premier Amintore Panfili of Italy, U.S. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

Social Encyclical

A highlight of 1961 was the social encyclical "Mater et Magistra" (Mother and Teacher), issued on July 14 to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's encyclical "Rerum Novarum."

Its 25,000 words set forth four social problems confronting modern man and offered solutions to them. The problems are: The depressed state of agriculture in an increasingly technological world, the vast differences between underdeveloped and the technologically advanced nations, the lack of trust among nations, and the relation of the world population increases to economic development.

Among several new theses presented in the encyclical is Pope John's contention that a carefully regulated socialization can be advantageous.

In 1963 Pope John issued two great social encyclicals, Mater Et Magistra and Pacem In Terris. Pope John's great interest in the preparations for the Second Vatican Council are seen in the fact that in the first seven months of 1961, he had delivered eight major discourses on the subject of the council and had referred to it at length in 16 other speeches. He made 11 personal visits to preparatory commissions while they were in session and wrote four letters about the council.

Convokes Council

In September, 1962, he personally consecrated as archbishops six secretaries of Vatican congregations to allow them to play active roles in the ecumenical council. On Oct. 11, 1962, Pope John in a historical ceremony formally opened the Second Vatican Council in St. Peter's basilica, with some 2,500 archbishops and bishops present. A radio hookup permits him to listen in on the council discussions at his desk in the Vatican.

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 Corpus Christi procession in St. Peter's Square and the Lenten stational procession to the churches of Rome, reviving an ancient tradition 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. 4, 1962, just prior to the opening of the Second Vatican Council, the Pope made a 400-mile pilgrimage to two of Italy's most famous shrines — Loreto and Assisi — to pray for the success of the council. It was the longest journey that a pontiff had taken away from the Vatican in more than a century.

On Oct. 25, 1962, he made a dramatic appeal over Vatican radio to the world leaders to negotiate to save peace in the current crisis.
Impassioned Feeling Marked Pope's Peace Pleas

The Voice Miami, Florida Page 25

June 7, 1963

Pope John's basilica on May 30 he warned that without God's help, "still more bloody battles and still more sufferings could continue . . . a conflict which could annul all the good that humanity possesses," he said.

A few days later (June 3) he again appealed for an end to the slaughter in Algeria and urged all nations, "to do everything in their power to save the children of this country."

On Sept. 7, 1962, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was received at the Vatican by Pope John. At the time, Mr. Johnson was on a visit to six countries to consolidate the peaceful aims of the U. S. and promote closer cooperation among nations. His efforts were praised by the Pope who told him of his "solicitudes, encouragements and paternal insistence in favor of the great cause of peace."

RESPONSIBILITY

He added: "Let us remember daily for those who bear the greater responsibilities in the governments of men that their minds and hearts may always be aware of the delicate responsibility they have before the Divine Law and the just expectations and aspirations of the great human family."

When the world was on the brink of nuclear war, Pope John pleaded for peace. On Oct. 25, 1962, warned of the horrors of a nuclear war and began "a world without nuclear weapons" by negotiating towards peace. Only one day earlier a "quarantine" had been imposed on S. Africa, alleged to be engaged in the delivery of offensive weapons to Cuba had ended and, said Premier Khrushchev had declared that any U. S. attack on Soviet shipping meant nuclear war. At the same time troops of communist China were advancing into northern India.

"Let them do everything in their power to save peace," the Pope urged world leaders. "By so doing they will spare the world the horrors of a war that would have disastrous consequences such as nobody could foresee . . . Let them do everything to save . . . all at levels and at all times."

Pope John's extraordinary brand of peace plea was aimed at a war that would have dire, far-reaching consequences. For on Oct. 25, the Feast of Christ the King, the Pope said: "Let us remember that it is the duty of every man to preserve peace and that it is the duty of the community to establish conditions conducive to the preservation of peace which it already exists; and where it does not exist, everything possible must be done to remove whatever is endangering its foundations."

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At a general audience in St. 
Pope To Be Remembered For The Council

Papal Bull Proclaiming Ecumenical Council Is Signed By Pope

He expressed the "hope that all people — especially those whom we so sorrowfully see suffering because of misunderstanding, discord and contentious conflicts — turning their eyes more trustfully toward Christ may finally achieve true peace in respect for mutual rights and duties."

To seek ways and means of promoting unity among Christians, who have been separated for hundreds of years by differences of many kinds, was one of the tasks discussed in the preparatory work of the present council and non-Catholic groups were invited to send observers, as was also done in the first Vatican Council, 1869-70.

In October, 1961, a year before the formal opening of the council, Pope John stressed the need for accurate press coverage. In an audience with foreign newsmen, he told them that the council would be so important that the whole world must be accurately informed about it.

To aid the journalists before and during council meetings, he ordered a special press office for the council, placing Msgr. Fausto Val- laine, Italian priest-journalist, in charge.

In his opening address to the council, the Pope set the tone when he told the cardinals and bishops assembled around him near the tomb of St. Peter that the assembly would concentrate on emphasizing the validity of the Church's teaching rather than concern itself with condemning heresies.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

He proclaimed his hope that the council will "bring the Church up to date where required." He also declared that it would be a council of hope and a preparation for Christian unity, and that the Church "considers it its duty to work actively toward the realization of Christ's prayer for Christian unity.

At the opening session, 35 non-Catholic observers and guests were present, representing 17 Protestant and Orthodox denominations. In a special audience later, Pope John told them: "There burns in my heart the intention of working and suffering in hasten the hour when for all men the prayer of Jesus at the Supreme Pontiff Prays For Success Of Council

Last Supper will have reached its fulfillment."

One of the first acts of the great council was a message, issued at its third general session, in which the council Fathers declared: "All men are brothers irrespective of the race or nation to which they belong."

The Fathers noted that in the course of our meetings under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, we intend to seek the most effective ways of renewing ourselves and becoming ever more faithful witnesses of the Gospel of Christ. We also strive to propose to the men of our times the truth of God, integral and pure, so that they may understand it and accept it freely.

History will remember the reign of Pope John XXIII for his decision to convene the Second Vatican Council.

The Pontiff decided to call the first ecumenical council in nearly a century and the first in church history within three months after his election as Pope. During his observance of the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, Jan. 25, 1959, he made the surprise announcement of his intention.

His decision startled members of the Catholic Church throughout the world, and was of interest to all Christians and to many non-Christians.

Called to consider the many challenges facing the Church, the opening session on Oct. 11, 1962, was set to Rome close to 2,500 cardinals, archbishops, bishops, abbots and other council Fathers in what was the most representative worldwide gathering of Church leaders in history.

On Christmas, 1961, the papal bull "Humanae Salutis," officially convoked the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council. However, the actual opening date was not set until announced by Pope John in a "motu proprio" of Feb. 5, 1962.

As early as June, 1960, he had appointed a dozen preparatory commissions and three secretariats to lay the groundwork for the council. He later personally attended some of their meetings to spur on their work. Archbishop Pericle Felici served as general secretary of the council's Central Preparatory Commission.

DECISION WAS MADE THREE MONTHS AFTER HIS ELECTION
Thousands of persons crowded the famed St. Peter's Square as members of the hierarchy from every part of the world arrived for council.

Holy Father opens Second Vatican Council.

Long, white line of 2,500 members of the hierarchy in procession through St. Peter's Square at council.

Pope John XXIII, standing before special altar, opens first session of Second Vatican Council.

Pope John arrives for first session of Council.
Pope John Points To African Missions On Huge Globe In The Vatican

PACEM ET TERRIS WAS THE LAST

Pontiff Issued 8 Encyclicals

One of the most significant papal pronouncements during the pontificate of Pope John XXIII was his encyclical, Pacem et Terris, which he issued on May 11, 1963. In this encyclical, Pope John called for world peace, disarmament, and the promotion of justice and peace among nations. He wrote, "The domination of war must be ended in order that we may enter upon the third millennium with love and the desire for justice." The encyclical was widely acclaimed for its message of peace and justice.

Presidents Orlich of Cesti Rica, Yameogo of Upper Volta, Seng of Italy, Manogpun of the Philippines, Bourguiba of Tunisia, Magi of Dahomey Senghor of Senegal, Governor Mario of Puerto Rico, Nationalist leader Tomi Miyoa of Kenya (1962).

Pope John XXIII saw the rights and duties of the individual and called for a reconstruction of the social relationships through the application of Christian principles and apostolic action by lay persons. In 1959, Pope John issued four encyclicals within five months.

In July 1962, Pope John issued a new encyclical, Mater et Magistra, which dealt with the social teaching of the Church. It contained about 7,000 words and was entitled: "On the social teaching of the Church."

The pope and president had met before when the formers was a papal Nuncio in Paris. Other members received by Pope John were the presidents of the Anglican Church, the Jewish Agency, and representatives from 50 nations accredited with formal diplomatic relations.

As pope, he received in audience more than 100 reigning sovereigns or heads of nations, big and small.

Pope John's second encyclical, dated July 1, 1962, was entitled: Pae-tenant Agere (To Do Penitence) and contained 3,500 words. In it he urged the world's Catholics to practice penance in preparation for the eucumenical council, which opened in Rome on Oct. 11, 1962.

In September, 1967, Pope John received Vice President Lyndon Johnson, his wife Lady Bird and daughter Lynda.

In an historical audience in May, 1969, Pope John received King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece, the world's only Orthodox Christian sovereigns, welcoming them in their own language. It was the first state visit of a king to the Vatican in five centuries.

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Mrs. John F. Kennedy During Papal Audience

Pope John And Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower Bow To Each Other During 1959 Audience

Queen Elizabeth And Prince Philip Visit Pontiff In Rome

King Paul And Queen Frederika Of Greece During Audience With Pope

German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer With Holy Father

Pope John Greets British Prime Minister Macmillan

His Holiness Greets Indonesian President

French President De Gaulle Exchanges Gifts With Pope
John XXIII: The Pope Of Christian Reunion

The Voice Miami, Florida

John XXIII in his pontificate accomplished more than any other pope in modern history in the cause of Christian reunion.

Beginning in 1958 he gained a first-hand knowledge and interest in the Eastern churches while serving for a period of 20 years in the Apostolic Delegations of Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece.

The day after his election to the papacy in his first radio broadcast to the world, on Oct. 29, Pope John expressed his concern for the separated brethren.

"We open our arms and our heart... to all those who are separated from this Apostolic See, where Peter himself lived in his successors 'even unto the consummation of the world' (Matt. 28, 20), We eagerly desire their return to the house of the common Father, and We therefore repeat the words of the Divine Bedeemer:

CALLS FOR UNITY

"'Holy Father, keep in Thy name those whom Thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are' (John 17, 21). For thus 'there shall be one fold and one Shepherd' (John 10, 16).

We pray, therefore, that they may all come, with a whole-hearted and a loving will, and that their return to the flock may be accomplished at the very earliest with the inspiration and the help of grace. They shall not enter into a strange house, but into their own; that same house as was once made glorious by the redeemed censure of their forefathers and made precious by their virgins.

In his first Christmas message to the world on Dec. 25, 1958, Pope John pleaded for mutual respect toward peace by men of good will and called for Christian unity in the face of III will. He recalled the words of his predecessors, Leo XIII, St. Pius X, Benedict XV, Pius XI and Pius XII, and from "extended from the Apostolic Chair the invitation to unity; and he likewise issued a "peacemaking appeal" to Orthodox and other separated religious bodies to return to the True Fold, pledging a tireless effort to encourage them in this.

One month later, in an address given on Jan. 25, 1959, which he first announced his intention of convoking an ecumenical council, Pope John said: "a renewed invitation to the faithful of the separated communities that they may follow Us amicably in this search of unity and grace, to which so many souls aspire in all parts of the earth."

That he believed the move toward Christian unity to be a gradual process was indicated in a letter Pope John addressed to priests of the Vatican in April, 1960, in mapping the path to unity, particularly for the Christians of the East, he expressed the hope for "first, a step closer, then a step still closer, and finally the perfect reunion of so many separated brethren with the ancient communities.

Following the second session in 1961 of the Central Preparatory Commission, Pope John announced that it had been decided to invite non-Catholic observers to the council. In his Easter message of April, 1962, he again expressed his hope that "Heaven's blessing would reach out to all those who, though they owe another allegiance, are enabled by the glorious sign of the Cross of Christ to reach out to all men without exceptions."

That the reunion of the Christian churches was indeed one of the fruits to be hoped for, and that the path to its eventual fulfillment would be one of the goals of the Second Vatican Council, was clearly stated by Pope John when he addressed the formal opening of the council on St. Peter's basilica on October 11, 1962.

"It is a source of considerable sorrow," he said, "to see that the greater part of the human race... is born were redeemed by the Blood of Christ... does not yet participate in these sources of divine grace which exist in the Catholic Church. He urged unity among Catholics themselves... for those separated Christians who pray and aspire to be united with us... and to gain the respect of those who follow non-Christian religion.

SPECIAL AUDIENCE

Two days after the council opened, Pope John held a special audience in the Vatican's Basilica Hall for 25 delegations of non-Catholic observers and guests representing 17 Orthodox and Protestant denominations, including 2 from Soviet Russia. Seated in an armchair (not the usual throne) he told them: "These burns in my heart the intention of working and suffering to hasten the hour when for all men the prayer of Jesus at the Last Supper will have reached its fulfillment.

In an historic meeting at the Vatican on Dec. 5, 1960, Pope John had an hour-long conversation with Archbishop Geoffrey Fisher of Canterbury, Primate of the Church of England, the courtesy meeting, arranged at the request of the British primate, then spiritual ruler of 46-million Anglicans, was the first such meeting in over 400 years.

At another meeting at which precedent was set aside, Pope John first revealed that a certain number of non-Catholics would be invited to the Second Vatican Council as observers. This was during a 40-minute conference with the Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Held on Dec. 2, 1960, it was the first in history between a Roman pontiff and a head of the American branch of the Anglican Communion.

Bishop Lichtenberger called on the Pope while en route to the third assembly of the Protestant and Orthodox World Council of Churches in New Delhi, India. For the first time the Catholic Church, with Pope John's permission, sent observers to this inter-Christian assembly.

HISTORIC AUDIENCE

In a move to promote closer interface relations, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) in May, 1962, approved a call for informal talks with members of its church and Roman Catholic. This approval came only two months after another historic meeting, the visit with the Pope of the Rt. Rev. Archibald C. Craig, the Church of Scotland's former Moderator.


Pope John, "the pope of Christian reunion," has marked a pathway to Christian unity.
Critically Injured In Twister, He Gets His School Diploma

By MARJORIE L. FILLAY

Five years ago he was the most critically injured casualty in a tornado which roared through the Miami area, but Sunday 15-year-old Frank Vassalotti of Vassalotti Elementary School, with his eighth grade classmates from St. Rose of Lima School, Miami Shores.

Walking with a cane, because he still does not have complete control of the left side of his body, Jay walked to the sanctuary of St. Rose of Lima Church to receive his diploma from Msgr. James F. Enright, pastor, who had baptized him in the operating room of North Miami General Hospital on the night of June 17, 1959.

Only minutes before the twister struck early that night the youth and his father, Lt. Col. Frank Vassalotti, had dodged showers making their way to an ice cream stand at the corner of Biscayne Blvd. and 54th St. They were struck when the wind picked up the road track almost a block away to an ice cream stand.

Graduates of St. Patrick parishes through-out the 16 counties of the Diocese of Miami are expected to attend the three-day convention of Squires at the Fontainebleau Hotel June 14-16.

In distinguishing the expected attendance figures for the convention, John F. Tracy, state Knights of Columbus chairman of Columbus High, said in all a total of 13 cities in the state would be represented.

On the list of the Top Ten Schools, according to the total number of points scored by each school, Columbus High was nabbed for the fourth highest school in the country.

High scorers for Columbus were Richard Dunn and Marc Pelaez. Both speakers competed in oratorical interpretation.

Dunn and Pelaez survived seven rounds of eliminations to receive N.C.F.L. awards for excellence in their field. Richard Dunn, a graduating senior at Columbus, is eligible for school and national awards as a result of his performance.

Other members of the Columbus team which competed in declamation were Michael Lip- tak and Kenneth Olsen (debate); Ward Kearsey (declamation); Baccalaureates Set For Grads

Baccalaureate service for public high school graduates in two parishes of Greater Miami will be held this weekend.

Grades of St. Patrick parish, Miami Beach, will assist at 8:30 a.m. Mass offered by Msgr. William Barry, P.A., pasto- er, in St. Patrick Church, Sat- urday, June 8.

Breakfast will follow in the school cafeteria.

Msgr. R. E. Phiblin, pastor, St. Michael the Archangel parish will celebrate Mass at 9 a.m. Sunday, June 9, in the Dade County Auditorium for public school graduates of St. Michael and St. Peter and Paul parishes.

Edward Atkins will be the guest speaker during a break- fast in the school cafeteria. Di- plomas will be presented to those who have completed the high school course of instruction in the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

Approximately 90 Boy Scouts will receive the Ad Altare Dei award in ceremonies at the Cathedral at 3 p.m. Sunday, June 9.

In addition, 55 Girl Scouts will receive the Marian Award and 13 Cub Scouts the Parroli Dei (Little One of God) Medal.

The Father Andrew Browne General Assembly of the Knights of Columbus, which sponsors the Ad Altare Dei Award in the Diocese will take part in the ceremonies with their color corps and color guard.

The chaplain for the Broward County ceremony is Father Joseph Brun- ser and the lay chairman is James Dunn. Serving as ad- ministrator of the South Dade Deacon is Father Patrick Farrell with Paul Brick the lay chairman.

On the West Coast Father Ronald Redhamer of St. Francis Xavier parish, Fort Myers, is chaplain and L. Paul Deschenes is lay chairman.

The diocesan lay chairman on Catholic Scouting is Harold R. Guittard.

Prior to the awards cere- monies, the Scouts will march in procession into the Cathed- ral with a parade of Scout flags.

Last year 81 Boy Scouts received the Ad Altare Dei award at the Cathedral.

In order to be eligible for the Ad Altare Dei Medal, a Scout must display a knowledge of Eucharistic liturgy and perform a service for his Church.

The applicant for the award is first approved by his parish and then goes before a diocesan board of review which tests him on his knowledge of his faith.

Purposes of the medal have been outlined by the Catholic Committee on Scouting and Catholic Boy Scouting as:

1. Encouraging the Scout's ad- vancement in religion and the serv- ice of God.

2. To help the Scout live his oath and law.

3. And to afford the Scout the opportunity for closer guid- ance from his pastor or Cath- olic Youth chaplain.

The Marian award is given to the OSE Girl Scouts who lead an exemplary life and who dis- play a knowledge of the funda- mentals of their religion.

The Parvuli Dei medal may be presented only to Cub Scouts who have attained the rank of Bear or higher and who have been registered in Scouting for at least six months.

Chairman of the Marian Award Committee is C. Clyde Atkins, member of the Girl Scout Council of Tropical Florida, Inc., covering Monroe and Dade Counties.

Columbus Orators In Top 10

The team of speakers and de- butateurs from Christopher Colum- bus High School was one of the Top Ten Schools in the nation at the National Catholic Forensic League's 12th annual tournament.

The tourney was held at the Pittsburgh-Hilton Hotel on May 30 - June 1.

A total of 21 students from six high schools in the Dis- cern of Miami flew to Pitts- burgh for the national finals. Schools represented, in addi- tion to Columbus, were St. Thomas Aquinas and Cardinal Gibbons High schools of Fort Lauderdale; Monsignor Ed- ward Byrnes, Miami Beach, Archbishop Curley, and Notre Dame Academy.

In the listing of the Top Ten Schools, according to points scored by the top three speakers from each school, Columbus ranked seventh.

On the list of the Top Ten Schools, according to the total number of points scored by each school, Columbus High was nabbed for the fourth highest school in the country.

High scorers for Columbus were Richard Dunn and Marc Pelaez. Both speakers competed in oratorical interpretation.

Boy Scout Troop Awarded Charter In Church Ceremony

Boy Scout Troop 366 of St. Michael parish received its charter recently in a ceremony at the church preceding Ben- ediction of the Blessed Sacra- ment.

Msgr. R.E. Phiblin, pastor, received the charter from Jo- seph E. Borden, member of the organization and extension com- mittee of the Boy Scouts of South Florida.

A total of 14 tenderfoot scouts also were presented badges by Msgr. Phiblin.

The 14 were: Ronald Atkins, Bruce Barretto, Everal Conklin, Thomas de la Cruz, William Griffin, Mark Herbert, James McDermott, Leonard Ruiz, John Spire, Da- vis Carr, Anthony, Zane Pedra, Mike Nagy, Jim Shelton, and Raymond Lopez.

Prior to the ceremonies, the troop marched in procession to the front of the church with the chaplain, Msgr. J. A. Gage, 17-year-old Eagle Scout and holder of the Ad Altare Dei award, leading.

Monsignor Phiblin, in a short talk to the Scouts following benediction, explained how the responsibilities of a Scout tie in with the mission of the Church and how Scout- ing and the Church's program go hand in hand to make better citizens for tomorrow.

Among the adult leaders pres- ent at the ceremony were the following: Joseph Zappulla, representative (deceased), Franklin D. Stanley, committee chairman; and the following former members: Robert E. Fur- now; Charles English, Arthur E. Giasi, Quintin T. Eldried, Thomas J. Miller, S. J. Her- bert, Donald F. Dunn, Henry F. Braun, Fred J. Klein, Michael Shehan, Valentine M. Shehan, Robert E. Burke and Thomas V. King.

Matemucame Camp For Boys To Open

The Diocese of Miami has announced that a six-week camp- ing program for boys between the ages of 10 and 14 will be conducted beginning Sunday, June 23 at Camp Matemucame in South Dade County.

Conducted under the auspices of the diocesan Catholic Youth Organization, the program will be under the direction of Father Walter Dockrill, diocesan Di- rector of Youth, as resident di- rector.

Boy scouts from throughout the 16 counties of the Dis- cern are invited to attend the sessions which will begin on Sun- day and close on Friday during the six week period. Daily Mass, sports, swimming, woodcraft and a variety of other activi- ties will be offered. The charge for each session will be $5.00.

Applications for the camp also should be addressed to Father Dockrill, c/o Corpus Christi School, 795 NW 2nd St.
Aquinas Grads Get Diplomas

By GREG CAMPBELL

Commencement week officially began Sunday, June 2, St. Thomas Aquinas High School as the seniors at long last donned the cap and gown of the graduate for Baccalaureate ceremonies.

Immediately following the traditional Mass, the seniors retired to a class breakfast after which the class will and testament, history, and prophecy were read.

Monday night was the night to remember, however, as the seniors, attired in all the glory proper to the graduate, filed into Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Church to receive their diplomas.

Outstanding Aquinas undergraduates were recently honored at the annual honors day ceremonies. Achievements in all phases of scholarship, leadership, and character were recognized with the presentation of medals, certificates, and letters.

The senior awards were presented after the Mass. The highest award went to Ann Marie Giagnoli for scholarship, leadership, and achievement.

Medals with highest average were awarded in: Judith Reynolds, religion; Bonnie Peters, English; Howard, mathematics; Mary Rugh, science; Mary Anne Giagnoli, Latin; Mansura Barkett, Spanish; Ellen McElligott, French; Susanne D. Van Der Veen, commercial subjects; and Josie Bart homemaking.

In the junior class, the girls sang their first Solemn Mass after ordination at Assumption Church, Pompeano Beach, and six Cardinal Gibbons boys comprised the choir.

Father Arthur R. DelBevoste sang his first Solemn Mass after ordination at Assumption Church, Pompeano Beach, and six Cardinal Gibbons boys comprised the choir.

Several girls from Cardinal Gibbons won money prizes for the essays they entered in an historic Essay contest sponsored by the American Legion Ladies Auxiliary.

Father Joseph O'Shea, superintendent of high schools, announced the names of the About one-half of this number also received certificates from the Catholic University of America.

Guest speaker was Msgr. David Bushey, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Punta Gorda. Theme of his address was "Bring All to God."

Mr. Belanger, cathedral orant, approached the sanctuary where the ceremony proceeded.

Departing from the usual custom of holding the senior Banquet and Awards Night in the cafeteria, Notre Dame Preparatory's Guild sponsored the annual event this year in the Old Parishes' Guild in Opa-locka on May 27.

Having achieved distinction in the various subjects taught at Notre Dame Academy, the following students were awarded prizes provided by the Notre Dame Academy Guild:

Stephanie Heffernan, high general average; Christine Simu, Religion; Ann Denaux, English; Patricia Ryan, mathematics; Stephanie Heffernan, French; Margaret Carr, special studies; Karen Bach, home economics; Virgina Duke, science; Pamela Ciampi, French; Kathleen Keegan, Latin; Janice Leonard, inorganic; Margaret Pietrodangelo, typing; Katherine Clancy, office practice.

Other awards included:

1. For outstanding work on the school newspaper, "The Courser," Virginia Duke, on the school yearbook, "The Madonnas";
2. For their service to the school, Pamela Clampli; loyalty and service to the school, Linda LaRossa; leadership and service to the club, Arlene Martin; outstanding work in forensics, Loretta McLaughlin; outstanding work in school library, Diane Mollica; leadership and citizenship, Diane Gelding and Joanne Roberts; faculty award for department, integrity, leadership and service to the school, Helen Alvarado; overcoming language difficulty and attaining excellence in study, Olga Garcia; inter-curricular enthusiasm in Latin, Danielle D'Alessio; leadership and program, Catherine Welch and Robin Keen.

Diplomas Given To 17 Seniors

Seventeen seniors received diplomas and certificates at the Academy of the Assumption on Wednesday, June 5.

Marian Jellachich, valedictorian, received a Catholic University of America diploma, the Reverend Mother Anne Elizabeth Cup for scholastic attainment and the Cup for highest college board scores and Galavozville record.

It was announced that Mariana had been awarded a four-year scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania. She also received the prizes for mathematics, and science. Besides her academic honors, Marian was a senior, was prefect of the Student Council, president of the Student Council and editor of the school newspaper.

Evelyn Rankin, salutatorian of the class, was awarded the Mother Anne Elizabeth Cup for school spirit and service to the school and the Daughters of the American Revolution history prize for the Seraf High School.

Ines Loca was awarded a Catholic University of America diploma and the prize for religion.

Monica E. Brion was awarded the prize for English and Matilda Rufus the prize for languages. Lucette McGuinness received the Rainbow Picture Drawing merit award.

Recipients of the Catholic Awards were Carol Loehr, Astrid Marcone, Matilda Ruhlin and Martin Sabotier.

The Junior High School Daughters of American Revolution received a special award of the American Historical Association for their work in forensics, Maria Eugenia de Alejo of the eighth grade.

By VIRGINIA DUKE
Brother Didymus John, prov-
incial of the Christian Broth-
er's Baltimore province, an-
nounced the admission of six
additional Brothers to Miami's
La Salle High School for the
coming year.

While they will largely re-
place the current senior class,
these new Brothers will bring
the total at La Salle to 14, of
whom 13 are from the middle
Atlantic district of the order.
Brother Nicholas, who will

24 Graduate At Ft. Pierce

By CATHERINE HOOD

FORT PIERCE — Graduation
takes place at Central Catholic
High School on May 31 when 24
graduates received diplomas
from Monsignor Beaver-
haller. Father Cyril Spengler,
C.G., gave the graduation ad-
dress. Traditional May Crowning
was also held. Betty Holland
crowned the Blessed Mother and
Mary Jane Jacobin assisted her
as crownbearer.

A variety of talents was dis-
played at Central Catholic at the
first talent show. Jack Nichol-
son, Robert Gibbons, and Jerry
Cairns won first place. They
played at Central Catholic at the
school, and will serve at La Salle
director of athletics and teacher of
Religion and English. New track
and commercial instruc-
tor will be Brother Ran-
ald, currently at Cumberland,
Md.

Brother Alphonse and broth-
er Joseph, have recently finish-
ed theological studies at La
Salle College, Philadelphia, and
will join the religious depa-
tment, also in the ministry and
mathematics, respectively.
Brother Cyril, well known in
the Miami area for his speaking
work, is joining the La Salle
program at La Salle, will continue
his language studies this summer at Middlebury,
Vt., and then return to his
home province of New York. Summer studies in Mexico City
will be undertaken by Brother
d fathers, another La Salle High
founder, who will then report
to La Salle Academy in Prov-
idence, R.I., for the year,
returning to his home province.
Assignment to La Salle High
School, Philadelphia, has been
announced for Brother Barto-
lo, while Brother Rodolfo,
will return to an assignment in
the Caribbean province of the
Christian Brothers. Brother An-
tonio Ramon, now at Malacum-
bo High School, will join La
Salle's language and mathe-
ematics departments.

Many scholarships were given
to seniors at the Honors As-
sembly. Winifred Ash was the
recipient of a $175 scholarship
to seniors at the Honors As-
ssembly. Winifred Ash was the
recipient of a $175 scholarship
from the Catholic Youth Organi-
tation. Diane Nega received a
$250 scholarship from the Pil-
lot Club of Fort Pierce.

American Legion Citizenship
Awards were given to Winifred
Ash and Karl Goettler. Civilian
Citizenship Awards were given
to Linda Steele and Kay Hart-
man.

Central Catholic also had its
first art show. Students and also
teachers were amazed at the
talents shown in the works. Beautiful paintings, sketches,
home plans, and even dress
patterns were illustrated.

Prelate Asks Prayers

ERIE, Pa. (NO — Archbish-
archbishop John M. Cannon has call-
ed upon the 23,000 Catholics of the
Erie diocese to pray for the
election of the World Confer-
ence in Faith and Order; called by the World Counci-
ll of Churches (Presbyterian and Ordi-
) to meet July 12 to 26 in
Montreal.

June 7, 1963 THE VOICE
Miami, Florida Page 33
Diocese Hi Schools Had ’Great Year’ Sportswise

WON MANY HONORS IN FOOTBALL, BASKETBALL, TRACK, BASEBALL

Anyway you look at it — team or individual — the just completed school year must be rated as the finest ever athletically for the diocese high schools.

From football to baseball, the schools gained honors never before reached — and the individuals' standout were in greater number than considered possible at the start of the season.

In chronological order, here is how the year went:

FOOTBALL — Cardinal Newman High, picked by its stand-out backfield pair of quarterback Dave McIntosh and halfback Mike Griffin, won its second consecutive South Atlantic Conference with 6-4 Tom Maloneey its top performer. Curley was a strong contender for the Gold Coast Conference Southern Division title while Columbus had its finest team in history. William's of Curley and Jim McKeough of Columbus both gained All-City honors in Miami. St. Patrick's joined St. Thomas in the state meet by taking the Class A District 8 championship.

BASKETBALL — St. Thomas Aquinas of Fort Lauderdale squad to sweep the “Big Three” Columbus, however, came up with its finest football squad and the first officially recognized first team, All-Florida selection in halfback David Hirst, a 200-pounder who also competed on the track team. The Explorers also gained recognition as being the only team in the league to beat Miami Jackson, the Gold Coast Conference champion. La Salle, Cardinal Gibbons and Chaminade fielded their first football squads and showed promise of great things for the future.

WON MANY HONORS IN FOOTBALL, BASKETBALL, TRACK, BASEBALL

Columbus was the leader in this field as the Explorers claimed the unofficial diocesan title and won the first Class A District 8 championship.

Baseball — St. Thomas Aquinas of Fort Lauderdale fielded its first baseball squad and showed promise of great things for the future.

Baseball — St. Thomas Aquinas of Fort Lauderdale fielded its first baseball squad and showed promise of great things for the future.

The Explorers also gained recognition as being the only team in the league to beat Miami Jackson, the Gold Coast Conference champion. La Salle, Cardinal Gibbons and Chaminade fielded their first football squads and showed promise of great things for the future.

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**FAMILY CLINIC**

**'Is Family Planning Permissible?**

We've been married five years and have three children. Our income is adequate if we scrimp and cut corners. Right now I am pregnant again and happy to be, but as the years go on, do I and my husband have (as Catholics) a right to think about family size and family planning? And, if so, what factors do we have to consider?

MARY S.

By FATHER WALTER W. IMBIORSKI

Family Life Director, Archdiocese of Chicago

(Guest Columnist for Father John L. Thomas, S.J.)

Year problem troubles many couples because of talk about over-population, rising prices, and a score of other reasons. Let's see if we can set up some guide lines.

First, is it a real question? Is family planning possible? Well, putting aside artificial contraception or sterilization as simply unacceptable according to God's moral law, we find that in the use of periodic continence or rhythm we have a morally accepted and effective means to regulate family size. As study and research continue, the means become even more effective.

The next question: "How do we fit this new fact (effective rhythm methods are less than 30 years old) into our traditional teaching about marriage and family size?"

Goals, Purposes Are Several

The concept of marital chastity gives us our clue. Marital chastity is the reasonable use of sexual powers according to the goals of our state in life.

When we look at marriage we see that its goals and purposes are several. Firstly, there is the procreation and education of children. When we talk about education, we do not mean sending Georgie or Susie to college. We're not talking primarily about formal education. We are talking about giving children the love, training, and guidance necessary to become as cause law specifies, mature and effective personalities, good citizens and committed Christians.

Secondly, marriage should foster deep mutual love between husband and wife. The quarrelling and frustrated couple who "stay together for the good of the children" are failing their children. The proper education of children requires that husband and wife love one another deeply, so that their love will radiate upon the family.

Chief Reasons For Matrimony

Finally, as Pius XI tells us, the mutual spiritual development of the spouses, leading one another and their family to sanctity, can in one sense, be called the chief reason for matrimony. Thus in the day-to-day world of moving and mortgages, diapers and markets, you, as a couple, are committed to all of these goals. The use of your sexual powers must be guided not merely by the goal of procreation, but also by that of mutual love, sanctification, and the proper development of your children.

Now what about family size? Theoretically a large family is better than a smaller because two eternal persons enjoying creation and eternity are better than one. But couples do not live in theory nor in the pages of moral books.

In the context of their daily lives, (For example, circumstances of health, salary, space, temperament, etc.) some couples have (I repeat some) will have to consider: "Should we regulate our number of our children in order to educate them well, so that the material, psychological, and spiritual good of our marriage and family might best be served?"

Family size is not something a couple should sit down and coldly calculate with computer and slide rule. It involves a progressive development of prudential judgement based on generosity and a realization of God's Providence.

In summary, some Catholic couples can and should think about regulating the size of their family. But be careful. Rhythm and periodic continence are neither an ideal way of life in marriage nor are they emergency measures only to be resorted to in crises.

Rhythm — and the fact that it can be used to regulate family size — is a phenomenon of nature and part of God's order. Those who use it wastefully for the total good of their marriage and families are not second-class citizens of the Kingdom. They can and do lead a life of sacrifice, asceticism and high virtue.

★★★

(Priest Imbiorski will be unable to answer personal letters.)

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**God Love You**

Most Reverend Fulton J. Sheen

The Catholic native population of Africa has doubled within ten years, but the number of priests has become proportionately less. For example: in West Africa, the increase of Catholics within ten years was 141 per cent, but priests increased by only 85 per cent. In Central Africa, the number of Catholics was up 190 per cent, while the increase of priests for the same period was only 73 per cent. There is only one priest for every 2,500 Catholics in Rwanda and Burundi, one for every 2,100 in Ghana. If space permitted, even more startling statistics could be given for the shortage of priests in Latin America.

Now, what can we do about it? We know we are ordained for the Church only for canonical and juridical reasons are assigned to a diocese or parish. "My parish is the world." Do we, as we ascend the altar, ever think of the faithful of Brazil or the faithless of China clinging to our chantlings? When we lift the Host, do we not lift Christ in His Mystical Body, heavy with the gravitational drag of souls who know not its mystery of love?

You may not be able to go to the Missions, but you can, nevertheless, make a small sacrifice every month to help educate a seminarian. One bishop from Africa informed me he could take only 15 out of 200 applicants for the seminary because he lacked the means. There is hardly a priest in any large diocese in the United States who does not sacrifice $250 a year to prolong his priesthood in another land.

Our priesthood is eternal once we receive it, as the soul is immortal once breathed into a body. But mothers, after having gone through the labor of birth, continue their motherhood in their daughters. To our priests, also, it is given to immortalize our priesthood on earth by making acts of self-denial, until we see a spiritual son standing before the altar with a host and chalice in his hands.

We have just returned from Rome, where there was a plenary con for new seminaries and priests. What a beautiful opportunity to make up for our imperfections by responding to this appeal. Most of us have ears or television. In the Name of Christ Our High Priest, let us also have a priest whom we are supporting in the Missions. Send whatever sacrifices you can to The Society of St. Peter the Apostle for Native Clergy through The Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

GOD LOVE YOU to A Mother for $5 "In thanksgiving for our nine years of marriage; / Father for $10 "In thanksgiving for seven years of marriage; / and Friends for $6 "In behalf of myself and several non-Catholic workers in our office. Use it to aid all of God's poor."... to R. V. for $10 "I will be ordained this month, and I want to offer this sacrifice to beg God's blessings on my priesthood and to help educate seminarians in the Missions."... to E. K. for $25: "I have received so many favors from God. Now I want to start returning them by helping The Society for the Propagation of the Faith."... we are not asking for your sacrifices, but for your prayers. Send your request and an offering of $5 for the WORLDMISSION ROSARY, and we will send you five multicolored beads blessed by Bishop Sheen. Each time you say the WORLDMISSION ROSARY you will remember to put aside daily sacrifice for the Holy Father.

SHEEN COLUMN: Cut out this column, pin your sacrifice to it and mail it to Most Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, National Director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N.Y. or your Diocesan Director, Rev. Neil J. Flemming, 6301 Biscayne Blvd., Miami 38, Florida.

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**British To Give Aid To Catholic Schools**

LONDON (NO — The British government will contribute close to $10 million during the fiscal year 1964-1965 to the approximately $25 million Catholic school construction program. The grants to Catholic school building amount to about 10 per cent of the nation's overall school construction program.

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**June 7, 1963 THE VOICE Miami, Florida Page 35**
NEW PRESIDENT of the Barry College Student Council is Susan Judith McCleskey, of Coral Gables, outgoing president.

CAMPUS QUEEN of 1964 is Cynthia Forbes of St. Anastasia parish, Fort Pierce, shown as she assumed her duties during Sunday's ceremonies at Barry College from Carol Ann Kocanda of Chicago, retiring campus queen and a 1963 graduate.

1965 SODALITY Prefect, Margie Raible of St. Helen parish, Vero Beach, right, transfers her office to Mary Catherine Knott of Baltimore during evening ceremonies on baccalaureate Sunday. Degrees were conferred on 71 seniors on Wednesday.

Meeting Scheduled On June 11 By Club

PORT LAUDERDALE — A graduate of St. Thomas High School, will be the guest speaker during the final meeting of the Blessed Sacrament Women's Club at 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 11, in Beacon Hall.

Gregory Campbell, recently awarded a scholarship to Northwestern University where he will major in speech and journalism, will speak on "The Subtlety of Communism."

Variety Show To Aid Parish

"TV Jeebies," a variety show, will be presented for the benefit of St. Timothy parish, at 8 p.m., Friday and Saturday, June 7 and 8 at Christopher Columbus High school auditorium, 2800 SW 10th River Dr.

Mrs. Betty Ward, social director at Kendall Children's Home will direct the show featuring members of the parish.

Proceeds will be used to provide additional classroom space and equipment at St. Timothy School, SW 10th Ave., and Miller Rd.

4 Area Women Get Degrees

Four young women from the Diocese of Miami were graduated this week from colleges in Washington, D.C., Notre Dame, Ind., and Pennsylvania.

Miss Margaret Ann Egan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Egan, Jr., of St. Helen parish, Vero Beach, received her diploma at Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, Washington, Ind.

St. Mary College, Notre Dame, conferred a Bachelor of Arts degree on Miss Mary Ann Horton, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Mallery H. Horton of Fitzhugh parish, South Miami; and Miss Selma Jean Michaels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Romanovich of SS. Peter and Paul parish.

Miss Eleanor Jelachich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie L. Jelachich of SS. Peter and Paul parish was graduated Magna Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

A graduate of Assumption Academy, she was granted a four-year scholarship by the university but completed her studies in three years. As honors major in German, Miss Jelachich was awarded the German Medal for proficiency and was the only woman member of the honor society of German fraternity of which she is secretary.

In September she will be a graduate assistant in the foreign language department at Florida State University, Tallahassee, where she will study for her master's degree and teach German.
MARRIAGE VOWS were renewed on the occasion of their 50th anniversary by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hurtak shown during ceremonies in St. Michael Church where their nephew Magr. Michael Tondra of Youngstown, O., offered the Mass.

Women At Vero LANTANA — Women of St. Helen parish, Vero Beach, will participate in weekend retreats which open at 4:30 p.m. supper tonight in the Consecration House and close after Benediction Saturday afternoon.

Women's Club Sets Officer Installation VERO BEACH — Mrs. Margaret Sords will be installed as president of St. Helen's Women's Club at the Royal Park Inn at 7 p.m. Wednesday, June 12.

Other officers are Mrs. Lary Maher Jr., vice president; Mrs. Earl E. McElhinney, treasurer; Mrs. Ellene Olson, recording secretary; and Mrs. E. Paulman, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. William Wodtke is general chairman of arrangements assisted by Mrs. Thomas Francis and Mrs. Wilfred Parent. 

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 Officers Of 2 CDA Courts Installed By State Regent

Newly elected officers of two Courts of Catholic Daughters of America in the Greater Miami area have been installed by Mrs. Alice Scheidel of St. Petersburg, worthy state regent.

Members of Court St. Coleman welcomed officers during a meeting held Monday in Blessed Trinity auditorium, MIA 41 Spring St. Court Miami 282 held its installation ceremonies Wednesday in the Gem theater.

Mrs. Anne M. Downey was installed as grand regent of Court St. Coleman and will be assisted during the coming year by Mrs. Alice Filanelli, vice grand regent; Mrs. Carole Dolomos, prophetess; Mrs. Henrietta Campen, financial secretary; Mrs. Emma Lambregello, historian; Mrs. Mary Coyne, treasurer.

Also, Mrs. Mary Harmon, monitor; Mrs. Mary Whittemeier, sentinel; Mrs. Sophie Corcoran, lecturer; Mrs. Marie De Leon and Mrs. Eleanor McPhail, three-year trustees; Mrs. Catherine Mellaffe and Mrs. Margaret Macklin, two-year trustees; Mrs. Jane Devine and Mrs. Mary Woods, one-year trustees.

The worthy grand regent of Court Miami 282 is Mrs. Dorothy Ann Ofas who was reelected; Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, vice regent; Mrs. Leona Hunt, lecturer; Mrs. Florence Crawford, prophetess; Mrs. Ann Cotner, historian, Mrs. Dewi Maunu, treasurer; Mrs. Florence Bowker, monitor; Mrs. Mildred Shopf, financial secretary; Mrs. Ann Sklar, sentinel; and Mrs. Carrie Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Lena Alloha, three-year trustees.

Members of Miami Court 282 will observe a Corporate Communion during 9 a.m. Mass in Gesu Church, Sunday, June 9.

Installation Is Held By Ladies Society

Mrs. John Biika, newly elected president of St. Dominic Ladies Society, was installed during ceremonies held recently at the Ukranian Hall.

Mrs. Thomas P. Felmer, immediate past president of the North Dade Deanery of the Miami DCCW also installed Mrs. Rose Marie Gangi and Mrs. William Scharf, vice presidents; Mrs. H. Vaughan Cunningham, recording secretary; Mrs. Anna Macias, treasurer; and Miss Doris Mooba, corresponding secretary.

June 7, 1963 THE VOICE Miami, Florida Page 37
These Sandwiches Stacked To Your Favor

Ladies repeatedly enjoy lunchroom menus that are light and frivolous. But there are many who prefer an entree that's glamorous and heartily stacked, too.

Cheesy Stack Sandwiches will appeal to every taste — to the gal who wants "just a little something" and to the one who enjoys something to bite into.

Pineapple and ham slice, a popular combination, are base. Exotic shrimp cream cheese spread provides the in-between flavor accompanied by a slice of tomato aspargus that appears often on the luncheon menu.

This is a good farewell luncheon menu. The spreads may be mixed well in advance and refrigerated, then taken out about twenty minutes ahead of time to soften for spreading. The bread may be cut into rounds, wrapped in waxed paper and covered with a damp cloth until the sandwiches are assembled. The layers may prefigure allowing preparation time to the cheese spreads, thereby using a canned aspic.

If the sandwiches are stacked before company arrives, wrap them individually in saran and refrigerate, bringing them out about fifteen minutes before serving.

Meats, fish, vegetables...most all food groups are featured. Accompaniment to the stack might well be clusters of grape, cool and juicy, or other fresh fruit.

The homemaker who likes something different, will find many uses for cream cheese dressing, the binder of: shrimp cream cheese spread. It's an excellent dressing for main dish and vegetable salads — a little additional half and half will thin the dressing to the desired consistency.

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**CHEESE STACK SANDWICH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 SANDWICHES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 recipe Shrimp-Cream</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 recipe Cheese Butter</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 recipe Blue Cheese Spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 slices white bread</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 slices whole wheat bread</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seamless butter</td>
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Assemble each Stack Sandwich as follows: 4-inch white bread round, slice of ham, slice of pineapple, 3-inch wheat bread round, slice of aspic, ¼ cup shrimp cream cheese spread.

Two-inch white bread round spread with cheese butter; 1-inch wheat bread round topped with blue cheese spread. Garnish top with small radish rose.

With spatula place sandwich on lettuce leaf arranged on serving plate and serve with grapes or other fresh fruit.

---

**SHRIMP-CREAM CHEESE SPREAD**

Yield: 2 Cups

| 1 cup cut-up fresh or frozen shrimp, cooked | Salt to taste |
| ¼ cup diced celery | 1 recipe Cheese Cream
| 2 hard-cooked eggs | Salt & pepper
| 1 cup cut-up fresh or chopped pineapple | 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Combine first 4 ingredients in mixing bowl and add Cream Cheese Dressing.

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**CREAM CHEESE DRESSING**

Yield: 1½-Cup

| 4½ ounces (1½ 3-oz. pkg.) cream cheese, softened | ¼ teaspoon prepared mustard
| 2 tablespoons half and half | 1 teaspoon crumbled Blue Cheese
| ⅛ teaspoon salt | 13-ounce can tomato sauce

Mix all ingredients, blend well.

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**CHEESE BUTTER**

Yield: ½-Cup

| ¼ cup (⅛ stick) butter | ½ cup shredded Cheddar cheese
| 1 teaspoon grated onion | Cheese butter until fluffy; beat until smooth and fluffy.

Combine all ingredients.

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**BLUE CHEESE SPREAD**

Yield: 2 Tablespoons

| 1½ ounces (⅛ 3-oz. pkg.) cream cheese, softened | 1 teaspoon crumbled Blue Cheese
| 1 tablespoon half and half | 1 tablespoon cut-up fresh or chopped pineapple

Combine all ingredients; beat until smooth and fluffy.

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**APPLE PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES**

| 1 cup chopped canned apple slices | ⅛ cup mayonnaise
| ½ cup finely chopped celery | 2 teaspoons lemon juice
| ½ teaspoon salt | ⅛ cup chancy peanut butter
| ⅛ cup white bread | ⅛ cup grated sharp cheddar cheese

Combine apples, celery, onion, salt, mayonnaise, and lemon juice. Spread peanut butter on all bread slices and put sandwich together with apple mixture.

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**CHEDDAR CHEESE ASPIC**

| 1 package lemon gelatin | ½ tablespoons vinegar
| 1 cup boiling water | 1 13-ounce can tomato sauce
| 1 cup grated sharp cheddar cheese | 1 cup chopped celery

Dissolve gelatin in water. Add salt, pepper, tomato sauce, and vinegar. Chill until partially thickened. Fold in cheese and celery. Turn into a large mold or individual molds and chill until firm.
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