

Tells how to judge anti-Communist groups

NEW YORK — One of America's top Catholic priest-sociologists warned that the present danger of communism is external, not domestic, and that "exclusive concentration upon domestic Communism would be helping, not hurting, whatever plans Moscow or Peking have."

Writing in America, national Catholic weekly published here, Father John F. Cronin, S.S., assistant director of the Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, underscored his warning by saying that "it has become increasingly clear that anti-Communist activities are producing sharp divisions within our nation."

APPEARING in the same issue of America was an editorial comment which complained that "today's noisy and reckless right-wing groups among us are busy pounding divisive wedges into American society" and "the resulting divisions can easily be exploited by our enemy."

America also reproduced an editorial in which, nearly two years ago, it voiced concern over "the preoccupation of some Catholics with our domestic Communists." "Too often," the editorial said, "this preoccupation is accompanied by coyness toward NATO, by hostility toward foreign aid, by complaints about taxes, by opposition to desegregation, even by defeatist fears of Communist infiltration of Catholic schools and other Catholic organizations."

so serious "that many competent observers feel that the next ten years may be decisive." There is, he stressed, "a distinct possibility that, within a decade, the entire Southern hemisphere may be substantially within the Communist camp."

FATHER CRONIN said that "during the United Front period" beginning in 1933 and concluding with the Korean War, Communist penetration in such areas as labor, education, government, entertainment and communications was "quite serious."

But at present, he stated, only a very few Communist-front groups are active. Communist influence in the labor movement is negligible, and "except for attempted espionage operations controlled by foreign Communist governments, there is no evidence of current Communist penetration into government or the armed forces."

The complete text of Father Cronin's article follows:

appraisal of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the opposition to it in the form of Operation Abolition. Then came a flood of national publicity on the John Birch Society. This coincided with a rash of inquiries about the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation and numerous reports of an intense campaign to discredit the Foreign Policy Association.

It has become increasingly clear that anti-Communist activities are producing sharp divisions within our nation. There has been a surprising upsurge of interest in domestic communism. Local groups are looking for Communist influence in the schools, in government and in various allied Communist-front organizations. Nor is this interest merely academic. It is usually followed up by organized reprisals against the individuals or groups concerned.

This upsurge is surprising for many reasons. First is the fact that students of communism report that the area of danger

today is external, not domestic. The Communist problem is real and critical in Latin America, Asia and Africa. It is so serious, in fact, that many competent observers feel that the next ten years may be decisive.

There is a distinct possibility that, within a decade, the entire Southern hemisphere may be substantially within the Communist camp. If this analysis is correct, exclusive concentration upon domestic communism would be helping, not hurting, whatever plans Moscow and Peking have.

Second, there is the fact that the Communist party in the United States has been seriously weakened in the last ten years. Its present claimed membership is 10,000. There are reasons to believe that this figure is exaggerated.

Communist penetration into government or the armed forces.

It is astonishing that well-financed movements exist today to fight this drastically weakened Communist party here. When the threat was far greater, during the United Front period beginning in 1933 and concluding with the Korean War, it was almost impossible to obtain substantial private funds for educating the public to the danger of communism. Yet at that time, Communist penetration into such areas as labor, education, government, entertainment and communication was quite serious. Abundant documentation for this statement can be found in carefully conducted hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, held during the late 1940's.

Perhaps the best explanation of this paradox is to be found in the unusual definition of communism accepted by many of the anti-Communist groups that are so active today.

Some of them, at least, operate on the premise that the expanded activities of the Federal Government are leading us to communism in at least two ways. First, the tax drain is so serious that our nation is becoming weakened, and hence its ability to withstand Communist aggression is being dangerously compromised. Second, some of the specific activities of government in the social-welfare field are alleged to be driving us to socialism, which these groups regard as the first stage of communism.

IF THESE WERE advanced merely as intellectual or political positions of dissent, they would create little public concern. Substantially similar views have been advocated for many years by such reputable groups as the Foundation for Economic Education, various associations of businessmen and the conservative wings of the Democratic and Republican parties.

These groups generally oppose big government. If they consider certain measures unwise or even socialistic, they may legitimately

argue that proponents of these measures are inadvertently weakening our nation and hence making a Communist take-over more feasible. They question the judgment of the political opposition, not its loyalty.

The key distinction here concerns motives. Surely, one can sharply disagree, for instance, with the admirable proposals for foreign aid recently submitted by President Kennedy without impugning his patriotism. This writer happens to believe that a program of this nature is essential to save much of the world from communism. But he would scarcely contend that its opponents are in the pay of the Kremlin.

Unfortunately, several anti-Communist organizations in the United States today not only fail to distinguish between judgment and loyalty; they actively assail the loyalty of those whose views they oppose.

They envision a vast, secret, conspiratorial Communist apparatus that is widely subverting (Continued on page 2)



VOL. 1, NO. 29 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 21, 1961

ISSUE NOT BURIED

Bias is still vote factor, election survey shows

WASHINGTON—The biggest study ever made of voters in a presidential election concludes that it is naive to suppose the "Catholic issue" has been laid to rest.

Presidential candidates who are Catholics still will face "an initial disadvantage" before voters because of religion, despite the 1960 victory of President Kennedy, it said.

This conclusion is drawn by four political scientists of the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. The survey was released (April 19) at the American Political Science Association's headquarters here.

A PANEL of 1,265 U.S. voters is the basis for the survey. The

South are not Democrats, but the Catholics.

"There is every reason to believe," added the survey, "that these preliminary estimates underestimate the importance of religion in the 1960 vote and, in particular, underestimate the magnitude of the anti-Catholic vote."

Mr. Kennedy should have gotten at least more than 50 per cent of the total popular vote, said the survey. It reported that his "attractiveness" exceeded Mr. Nixon's, that short-term forces apart from religion favored the Democrats and that the Democrats are the majority party.

Mr. Kennedy got 49.8 per cent of the popular vote.

"The fact that it stayed instead on the Republican side may represent further damaging effects of religion for Mr. Kennedy," it said.

From this the survey concluded that "it would be naive to suppose that a Catholic candidate no longer suffers any initial disadvantage before a American electorate as the result of his creed."

OF THE VOTE by Catholics, the survey said it was split 50-50 for Gen. Dwight Eisenhower in 1952, but went to 80-20 for Kennedy in 1960.

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Nuns need education equal to the clergy's, school head contends

CHICAGO—Sisters today need education "equal in intensity and degree" to that given priests, a Sister told a symposium at Loyola University.

Sister Mary Bertrande Meyer, president of Marillac College, Normal, Mo., urged organizers of priests attending the fifth annual "Priest in the Modern World" conference to be patient in their demands for more Sisters to staff parish schools.

THE SAID Sisters should get a full college education and professional training before entering the classroom, that the shortage of nuns this program will cause can be filled by lay teachers and that the unprepared Sister cannot be expected to remain emotionally stable in view of today's educational demands.

"It is essential for pastors and other priests to understand how necessary it is for Sisters to be educated for the work they must do in these changing times."

"There was a time when a Sister who knew her catechism, and the Three R's, could do a good job of teaching in a parish school. She can't today in this space age. She'll be stumped by the questions even first graders ask her if she hasn't had the equivalent of a college education."

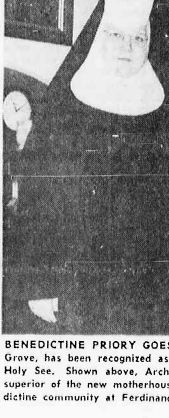
"MOTHERS general are being pressured for more Sisters as they never have been before. But one to the mother general who sends her Sister out unprepared. She will lose her Sister."

"You can't expect a Sister who gets out half-trained, to remain healthy and emotionally stable when she is surrounded by people with better educations, and is called upon to deal with children in this day and age."

Sister Bertrande, who heads the first college in the United States organized specifically to train Sisters, warned communities not to send their Sisters out unprepared. She advocated four full years of college and a year of professional work before Sisters begin to teach.

"Sisters need preparation," she said. "They are working side by side with lay people, and they should have an education at least equal, if not superior to that enjoyed by those with whom they work."

"Parents are expecting teaching Sisters to do much—to teach, to guide to their children, to be magicians, to be seers—often to take the place abandoned by the parents themselves. It is asking a great deal."



BENEDICTINE PRIORY GOES INDEPENDENT—The convent of the Sisters of St. Benedict, Beech Grove, has been recognized as Holy See. Shown above, Archbishop Schulte presents the commission to Sister Mary Robert, O.S.B., superior of the new motherhouse. Looking on is Reverend Mother Mary Clara, O.S.B., of the Benedictine community at Ferdinand.

Lady of Grace Convent is given priory status

The Benedictine Priory of Our Lady of Grace, Beech Grove, has been granted the status of an independent priory according to documents received this week from the Holy See. Under the new arrangement the five-year-old community will be on an equal level with the parent motherhouse at Ferdinand.

Sister Mary Robert, O.S.B., superior of the new foundation since 1957, will continue in her capacity until the June 21 elections of a Reverend Mother and Council of Advisors.

Our Lady of Grace Convent was organized as a dependent priory from Ferdinand in 1957, a few months after the opening of Our Lady of Grace Academy on a 30-acre plot at 1402 Southern Ave., Beech Grove. Permission was granted from Rome in 1958 to establish a novitiate for the training of Sisters.

Pope consecrates bishop in Byzantine liturgy

VATICAN CITY—For what is believed to be the first time in history a pope consecrated an archbishop in the Byzantine Rite liturgy when His Holiness Pope John XXIII consecrated Epistilio Accio Coussa as titular Archbishop of Thrapolis.

A hundred years ago Pope Pius IX consecrated Bulgarian Bishop Joseph Sokolski but used the Latin Rite. Today's ceremony was entirely in Greek and according to the Byzantine liturgy by express command of Pope John who thus honored the tradition and history of the Eastern Church.

THE CONSECRATION ceremony which was used was specially composed by experts of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church. It expressed the affirmation of the Pope and the Church of the equality of excellence of the various Rites which exist within the Universal Church.

Pope John, wearing his sparkling tiara and vested in white and gold garments of the Oriental Church, was active in all parts of the ceremony. His Greek words were clearly audible throughout the chapel, which was crowded with several hundred persons including eight cardinals, dozens of bishops of the Latin and Oriental Churches, and diplomats of the Byzantine Rite—in Rome in 1959.

After the Mass, Archbishop Coussa said that the unprecedented ceremony was "equal to at least two papal encyclicals" in terms of the encouragement it had given Oriental Christians by the concern and esteem it showed them.

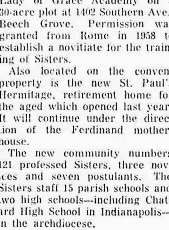
Role of teacher aides lauded

CHICAGO—Teacher aides are doing a fine job in Chicago's Catholic schools, according to a survey by the archdiocesan school board.

The survey disclosed that 161 schools have aides and the typical aide is a mother who contributes a half-day's work to a school.

Her work ranges all the way from typing letters to actual teaching—usually in some "enrichment" course that could not be offered without her help. The most common duties performed by teacher aides were: lunchroom and playground supervision.

At least a fourth of the aides are college graduates. Fifteen are former teachers and several are registered nurses. Aides who conduct foreign language classes are teaching in their native language. In primary grades, aides meet with groups of four or five youngsters for reading or arithmetic practice.



INTERFAITH TALKS held in Boston

BOSTON—A discussion by Lutheran and Orthodox clergymen of contemporary Protestant and Orthodox concepts of the Church was a feature of the seventh national convention of the Society of Catholic College Teachers of Sacred Doctrine here.

Participants were Dr. Walter W. Leubrecht, director of the Ecumenical Institute, Evanston, Ill., who trains clergy and lay leaders in the ecumenical movement (world-wide church cooperation); and the Rev. John Meyendorff, a professor at St. Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary, New York.

BYZANTINE RITE MADRID—Mass in the Byzantine Rite is offered daily in a newly opened chapel here. The chapel is connected with the Eastern Church Affairs Institute conducted by the Jesuits in Madrid.

VISITOR—Cardinal James Francis McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles, will visit Indianapolis on May 1 and 4. The Cardinal will be the principal speaker at an American Legion banquet at 7 p.m., May 3, at the Indianapolis Athletic Club. The banquet will be a feature of the two-day meeting of the Legion's National Executive Committee.

Vatican newspaper expresses elation over space feat

VATICAN CITY — Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, declared in an editorial that Russia's successful launching of a man into space "neither surprises nor disturbs our religious vision, but brings us joy and comfort."

"The fact remains," the editorial said, "that each superior gift of intelligence and life tends to make us believe, adore and thank the Divine origin of life instead of retreating it."

Written by Raimondo Mazzini, director of Osservatore Romano, the editorial quoted excerpts from statements by Popes John XXIII and Pius XII on the subject of man's conquest of space.

All these statements, it said, "insisted on the necessity of achieving this conquest by peaceful means, which alone could ensure mankind a sense of solidarity and reinforce its religious faith."

"Stressing that Russia's technical achievement is worthy of the world's admiration, regardless of the country's ideology, the editorial said that 'each path to truth, even if scientific, is a path toward the spiritual reality of mankind'."

"If a people has been organized to such an extent as to become a pioneer in a conquest that may seem belong to man," the editorial concluded, "this should and might signify that matter will one day tear the veil that surrounds its Divine origins from the gaze of those who claim to be materialists in body and soul."

HOWEVER, said the study, "as soon as there is some evidence of identification with a Protestant church, the defection rate rises rapidly."

It cautioned that the link between defection and church attendance does not definitely mean the influence of an anti-Catholic sermon in church or some other form of direct persuasion by the church.

"Social Science theory assures," it explained, "that whether through sermons, informal communications or a private sense of reserve toward Catholicism, the faithful Protestant would react more negatively to the presidential candidacy of a Catholic than would more indifferent Protestants."

THE BIGGEST defection by orthodox Protestants and Independents, it said, took place in the South. It said the defection rate there was 17.2 per cent of the two parties.

Three factors explain the larger number of defections in the South, the survey said. It described them as 49 per cent of the voters in the South are Protestants; Protestants there are more faithful church-goers; and most Protestant church-goers outside the



CATHEDRAL SPRING CONCERT—This Dixie-Land Combo will be featured during the annual Spring Concert to be presented by the Cathedral High School Music Department this weekend. Ninety-five musicians will offer a program ranging from light concert to novelty numbers. Curtain time on Saturday, April 22, is 8:15 p.m., while Sunday's concert begins at 2:15 p.m. Grade school children will be admitted free, adults for 75 cents. Members of the choir, left to right above, are: Mark Schaffer, Mike Dolfs, Ted Hinkle, Dick Falkner, Andy Harvey and Bill Forst. (Staff photo)