

The CRITERION

Hoosier candidates gear up for Tuesday

by Fr. THOMAS C. WIDNER



ELECTION DAY NEARS—The day when Americans exercise their electoral rights is drawing near. Election day is Tuesday Nov. 2. To help voters decide where to cast their votes, a survey of candidates running for the U.S. Congress and the Indiana state legislature is featured in this issue.

Responses from candidates running for congressional seats begin on this page. A chart is included on page 2. Candidates for state legislature give their responses on page 3.

Lilly awards grant for ministry study

A grant of \$13,300 has been awarded by Lilly Endowment, Inc. to the archdiocese of Indianapolis for a study of its current and future urban ministry in the city of Indianapolis. The grant was awarded in September following a formal proposal sent by Archbishop O'Meara to Robert J. Ryan, vice-

president for religion, of Lilly Endowment.

A simultaneous grant of \$54,500 was awarded to the Diocese of Paterson, N.J. for a similar study.

The proposal was developed this past spring by the archdiocese with the assistance of Crusier Father Francis Kelly Scheets of the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) of Washington, D.C. Father Scheets, formerly director of the Office of Fiscal Planning in the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend, is in charge of the study in both dioceses.

"This is a management study," Father Scheets explained, "and its goal is to develop a strategic plan for the church in the Archdiocese into the 1990s."

An ad hoc committee of the Archdiocesan Board of Education in 1978 completed an Urban Educational Ministry report for which Lilly awarded a \$700 grant for publication. When the diocese of Paterson sought Lilly funding for an independent study, Lilly in turn asked the archdiocese of Indianapolis if it wanted to be included. There was a resounding "yes" from Archbishop O'Meara, according to Father Scheets.

The study will attempt to define the problems of inner city parishes and suggest long range policies and programs. It will try to suggest how to create administrative structures and information systems. Elements of the Indianapolis study will feed into the Paterson study. "Common elements," said Father Scheets, "will be what is unique to both."

Father Scheets claimed the 1978 report "if

other things happen quickly" to effect the current study. At that time the report suggested that "the Catholic Church in the Indianapolis Archdiocese make a thorough re-examination of itself in regard to the long range community development in the Central City."

Archbishop George Bishop, in approving the report, expressed his hope that the report would be "an impetus for a united, concentrated effort of pastors and parishes of the Central City to come together to work toward a deeper understanding of their mission and the means to accomplish it."

At the present Father Scheets is seeking nominations for membership on the six ad hoc committees which will take up the issues of the study. These are: education, finances, evangelization, personnel, parish and lay leadership.

A steering committee has already been formed which has the responsibility for seeing that the study takes place. Its members are: Fathers Clarence Waldos, James Byrne, Larry Crawford, Donald Schmidlin, Providence Sister Lawrence Ann Liston, St. Joseph Sister Marion Weinzapfel, and Holy Cross Brother Douglas Roche.

Parishes involved in the study are: St. Andrew, St. Joan of Arc, St. Catherine, St. James, St. Patrick, Holy Rosary, Sacred Heart, St. John, SS. Peter and Paul, St. Mary, Holy Cross, St. Bernadette, Our Lady of Lourdes, St. Philip Neri, St. Rita, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Anthony, St. Joseph,

More than at any time in recent years, the state of the economy carries the interest of politician and general public alike. Whatever promises the former are making the latter, a consideration of funding for such promises is paramount. It may very well be that Tuesday's election will be determined on the basis of voter judgment of the performance of those in office on the economics of issues.

Candidates for the election—both federal and state—whose districts are wholly or partially within the boundaries of the archdiocese of Indianapolis were sent a questionnaire modeled on issues raised by the Indiana Catholic Conference in their analysis of political issues in the light of Catholic teaching. Charts reflecting the responses of the candidates to the questions accompany this article.

Two different questionnaires were sent, one for federal candidates and one for state candidates. Comments of candidates for United States offices are expressed below.

United States Senate

Republican Senator Richard Lugar, incumbent for the U.S. Senate, took issue with the question "Do you support the current national economic policy of increasing unemployment as a means of decreasing inflation?"

Lugar said the question "assumes a characterization of current economic policy that I do not accept. We cannot have lower unemployment without lower inflation and lower interest rates."

"Getting some control over skyrocketing federal spending was absolutely necessary to restoring a sound economy, as was stopping the increase in taxes on businesses and individuals. I have supported modifications to the president's basic program—my housing stimulus bill, which the president vetoed, was called 'the only anti-recession bill passed by Congress this year'—but in general I believe that unemployment would be even worse today if government spending and inflation had been allowed to continue escalating as they were in 1980."

U.S. representative Floyd Filbin, who

(See CANDIDATES GEAR UP on page 2)



BISHOP RESIGNS—Bishop Raymond J. Gallagher of Lafayette Diocese announced his resignation last Tuesday, citing health reasons.

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Candidates gear up (from 1)

opposes Lugar in the race for the Senate seat, explained his opposition to tax credit legislation in question #1 by saying, "Once federal funds enter the private school system, federal standards and guidelines will follow. The basic nature of private education will be changed by this type of federal interference. I do not believe the relationship would be good for the schools or for the government."

Fithian added comments concerning a nuclear freeze. "I believe we risk talking ourselves into a nuclear war if we do not soon abandon the attitude that such a war is winnable," he stated. "The passage of the freeze resolution (which Fithian sponsored in the U.S. House this year and which lost narrowly) would have demonstrated that change of attitude."

The candidate also expressed concern about American policy toward El Salvador saying, "I do not believe we can ignore the serious human rights problems in El Salvador."

Second District, U.S. House

In races for the House of Representatives, questionnaires went to candidates in the second and the sixth through tenth districts.

Republican candidate Ralph Van 'tatta of Shelbyville, running for the Second District, also took issue with question #1. "I disagree with the assumption that the present administration has planned to force people out of jobs in order to improve the economy. Actually, the opposite is true. The administration has dramatically cut inflation, lowered interest rates and is now working on the third problem facing our economy—unemployment. Improvements in that area will be forthcoming as a result of lower inflation and interest rates."

Democratic incumbent Philip R. Sharp of Muncie did not respond to the questionnaire.

Sixth District, U.S. House

In the race for the new Sixth District Republican incumbent Dan Burton said tax credit legislation should be passed "but not at the present time" due to the "huge deficit. We must get the budget under control, then I will support this legislation."

Burton also disagreed with the second question. "I don't believe the question states the case accurately," he said. "I believe unemployment is a direct result of the previous administration's policy of high interest rates (13 1/4 percent) and unfair trade advantages given to Japan and other countries."

With respect to defense spending, Burton

Responses of U.S. Congressional Candidates to National Issues

(The chart below is the culmination of replies to a Criterion questionnaire sent out in anticipation of the November 2nd elections. All Indiana Republican and Democratic candidates were surveyed. Those which were returned to the Criterion offices before copy deadlines are recorded below. For a more complete analysis on specific issues, see story on page 1.)

Criterion Questionnaire

1. Do you support tax credit legislation to help parents of children in public and non-public schools maintain the potential for freedom of choice in education? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Do you support the current national economic policy of increasing unemployment as a means of decreasing inflation? Yes ☐ No ☐
3. Do you favor funding for job training? Yes ☐ No ☐
4. Do you support efforts to limit abortion on demand? Yes ☐ No ☐
5. Would you support current levels of defense spending? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. Do you support funding of all human service programs at current levels or higher? Yes ☐ No ☐

UNITED STATES CONGRESS		1	2	3	4	5	6
SENATE		Y N AC	Y N AC	Y N AC	Y N AC	Y N AC	Y N AC
Richard G. Lugar (R)*		X		X	X	X	X
Floyd J. Fithian (D)		X		X	X	X	X
UNITED STATES CONGRESS		1	2	3	4	5	6
HOUSE		Y N AC	Y N AC	Y N AC	Y N AC	Y N AC	Y N AC
DISTRICT 2							
Ralph Van'tatta (R)		X		X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 6							
Dan Burton (R)*		X	X	X	X	X	X
George Grabanowski (D)		X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 7							
John Meyers (R)*		X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 9							
Floyd Coates (R)		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lee Hamilton (D)*		X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 10							
Michael Carroll (R)		X	X	X	X	X	X
Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D)*		X	X	X	X	X	X

KEY: Y = YES; N = NO; AC = ADDED COMMENT (See Story Page 1); * = INCUMBENT

said he favored a strong national defense but could not answer the question "until I study the defense budget." Insofar as supporting funding for all human service programs, Burton said he planned to study all of them, and decide which are necessary. "Some of the programs are very good," he stated, "others should be reduced."

His opponent George E. Grabanowski commented on the pro-life issues by saying, "I believe the way to stop abortion is through education and positive measures. Although abortion is an evil, it is not possible to legislate all evilness in society away."

Seventh District, U.S. House

Republican incumbent John T. Myers of Covington made only one comment. "With respect to federal spending for defense and human service programs," he said, "further savings can be achieved without compromising either essential function."

His opponent Stephen S. Bonney of West Lafayette did not respond to the questionnaire.

Eighth District, U.S. House

Neither Republican Joel Decker of Evansville nor Democrat Francis X. McCluskey of Bloomington responded to the questionnaire.

Ninth District, U.S. House

Ninth District incumbent Democrat Lee Hamilton of Columbus commented that a number of bills address the subject of tax credit legislation but that none is in final form. "I recognize the need for assistance to private education," he said, "and I have supported it. I am also aware of the constitutional and budgetary implications of these proposals, and I want to assure that any bill for these credits is both constitutional and fiscally responsible."

With regard to support for current levels of defense spending, Hamilton stated, "I do not support the pace of the administration's buildup, although I do think we need to strengthen and modernize our defense capability. The proposed increase is too fast for our economic health. Among other things, we should...

industrial base to see how rapid an increase it can support."

Hamilton further stated his refusal to support further sharp reductions in social programs aiding the poor and the disadvantaged.

Floyd Coates of Scottsburg, Republican challenger for the Ninth District, preferred to make general comments instead of returning the questionnaire.

"I believe that a reduction in federal spending is required to reduce the heavy tax burden of the working people of America and to strengthen local economies to produce economic growth and more jobs," he explained.

Coates expressed his support for an emphasis on state and local spending where future government programs are concerned, adding this is "inherently more efficient. I also advocate the promotion of community initiative programs to provide direct help to the needy, handicapped, and underprivileged."

Coates pointed out that Indiana ranks 45th among the 50 states in receiving federal benefits "which means that such programs drain our people of needed dollars while not helping our needy."

Finally, Coates expressed his opposition to euthanasia and federal funding of abortion.

Tenth District, U.S. House

Democrat Andrew Jacobs, Jr., running for a ninth term, stated that "fiscally, but not

philosophically, I am unable to support tuition tax credits at this time."

Jacobs also said, "I oppose any cuts in necessary social programs except as waste is found. I do not believe in the current Administration's doctrine of 'billions for defense waste and not one cent for what we're supposed to be defending.'"

Republican Michael Carroll supports tax credit legislation "for tuition expenses in non-public schools if limited to post-secondary education."

Carroll also termed the second question an inaccurate statement, a biased question. "I support efforts to reduce unemployment, reduce inflation, balance the federal budget, create private sector jobs and increase productivity," he said.

Commenting on current levels of defense spending, Carroll declared his support for "the need for a multi-year increase in spending to guarantee a strong national defense and to insure national security and a free America. Careful examination of proposed expenditures would produce support for prudent reductions in the defense budget where waste, duplication, abuse and obsolescence are identified."

Carroll called question #6 "irresponsible" saying, "All programs deserve scrutiny and hard-headed analysis and reduced federal spending should not exclude consideration of human service programs."

(State districts begin on page 9.)



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Joint Reformation Sunday hosted

The joint celebration of Reformation Sunday, Oct. 31, between Lutherans and Catholics to be held at 4 p.m. in St. Peter and Paul Cathedral will end six weeks of dialogue between the two groups locally. Magr Raymond T. Bosler, director of ecumenism for the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, and the Rev. William Novak, president of the Metropolitan Indianapolis Lutheran Coalition, organized the joint groups involving Catholic and

evening prayer service is the fruit of that dialogue. The public is encouraged to attend.

Both the Roman Secretariat for Promoting Church Unity and the World Council of Churches had agreed that conversations between Christian churches on a top level will go no further until members of the churches become familiar with them. The local Catholic-Lutheran project was a grassroots effort to acquaint members of both churches with progress toward church unity. Magr Bosler

Bishops' second draft categorically rejects nuclear war

by JERRY FTH TRAU

WASHINGTON—"We are sure of one moral imperative: a rejection of nuclear war," declares the second draft of a planned national pastoral letter on war and peace by the Catholic bishops of the United States.

"Our arguments in this pastoral must be detailed and nuanced; but our 'no' to nuclear war must, in the end, be definitive and incisive," it says.

The new draft repeats the moral condemnation of some aspects of current U.S. nuclear deterrence policy that was contained in the first draft of the letter.

But it goes beyond the first draft in giving a more detailed analysis of what kinds of policies or policy goals it can support or must oppose.

It also goes further in explicitly challenging the current international political order and offering an alternative geopolitical framework for achieving and maintaining peace and justice. At one point it calls the 300-year-old political principle of absolute national sovereignty obsolete.

Rejecting any simplistic solutions to world peace or disarmament, the new draft calls for

"a major effort of intelligence and courage" to overcome the "supreme crisis" of nuclear war threatening the existence of the earth.

The draft, released at the headquarters of National Conference of Catholic Bishops in Washington Oct. 22, is to be discussed at length by the country's bishops at their annual meeting in mid-November. An extraordinary national meeting seems likely to be called next spring for the bishops to debate and vote on a final version. The committee writing the pastoral letter is headed by Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago.

THE LATEST DRAFT, 120 typewritten pages long, considerably expands and clarifies the controversial first draft, a 70-page document that became public in June.

In their second version of the letter, the five bishops on the committee state their opposition to current nuclear policy more bluntly.

They more clearly address the letter to the public at large. They spell out the bishops' goal: to influence the U.S. government by forming "a public attitude which sets stringent limits" on U.S. nuclear defense policy.

Even within the just-war moral tradition

that acknowledges "some legitimate use of force," says the new document, "contemporary nuclear strategies push the moral limits beyond the permissible."

"Certain aspects of both U.S. and Soviet nuclear strategies fail" to meet the limits imposed by the moral principles of discrimination and proportionality in the justifiable use of force, it says.

ADDRESSING SPECIFIC issues concerning the use of nuclear weapons, the committee said:

"Under no circumstances may nuclear weapons or other instruments of mass slaughter be used for the purpose of destroying population centers or other predominantly civilian targets." Although moralists are divided on questions of indirect attacks on civilians, "we nonetheless feel obliged, as a matter of practical moral guidance, to register our opposition to a policy of attacking targets... (whose destruction) would devastate the nearby population centers. The relevant moral principle in this case is the disproportionate damage which would be done to human life."

"We do not perceive any situation in which the deliberate initiation of nuclear war,

on however restricted a scale, can be morally justified. Non-nuclear attacks by another state must be resisted by other than nuclear means."

We find the moral responsibility of beginning nuclear war not justified by rational policies."

As regards so-called "limited nuclear war," the issue at stake is the real as opposed to the theoretical possibility "of keeping such a war limited and within the stringent bounds of the requirements for a just war. The range of gravely important questions surrounding those issues 'makes us skeptical about the real meaning of limited.'"

Moving from moral condemnations of, or serious moral questions about, all forms of use of nuclear weapons, the new pastoral draft addresses the issue of nuclear deterrence.

IT CALLS THE actual initiation of nuclear war "one of the worst political and moral evils which could be perpetrated," and comments:

"The purpose of deterrence is to prevent this actuality, but the moral problem of nuclear deterrence relates to the method by which prevention is accomplished."

The committee quoted from the official "U.S. Military Posture Statement for FY 1983," an annual fiscal year policy statement and situation analysis by the office of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff: "Deterrence depends upon the assured capability and manifest will to inflict damage on the Soviet Union disproportionate to any goals that rational Soviet leaders might hope to achieve."

"The concept of 'disproportionate' or 'unacceptable' damage," the committee commented, "implies (more strongly in some variants of deterrence than in others) the willingness to strike targets of 'value' in the adversary's country. Targets of value either explicitly include the civilian population or include industrial targets which inevitably would involve killing large numbers of civilians."

The committee's draft document identified five basic moral issues involved in a policy of nuclear deterrence:

- "1) The possession of weapons of mass destruction;
- "2) The accompanying threat and/or intention to use them;
- "3) The declared, or at least not repudiated, willingness to use such weapons on civilians;
- "4) The moral significance of the prevention of use of nuclear weapons through a (See BISHOPS' DRAFT on page 20)

Canon lawyers focus on changes coming

HARTFORD, Conn.—Catholic Church lawyers of the United States focused on imminent church law changes as they gathered in Hartford Oct. 18-21 for the 14th annual convention of the Canon Law Society of America.

Papal enactment of the revised Code of Canon Law, replacing the law code that has governed the Western church since 1917, is expected within the next three months.

In major addresses and seminars more than 400 participants studied the changes in the new code and their implications for church life in the United States.

Father Robert Becker of Chicago, CLSA vice president who succeeded to the presidency of the society at the end of the convention, said recent annual conventions had drawn between 300 and 350 participants. He and others attributed the higher attendance at the 1982 meeting to the imminence of the new code.

Reflecting increased accessibility of diocesan tribunals and chancery posts to women in recent years, about 30 of the participants were women, mostly nuns.

In a keynote address opening the convention Mr. John A. Alessandro of Rockville Centre, N.Y., outlined the major thrusts of the new code and called it "a workable tool of renewal" and a "valuable instrument of ecclesial reform."

He emphasized that the new code, or any church law, must be interpreted in the context of faith, the Scriptures, the creed, church teaching—especially the teaching of the Second Vatican Council—and the insights of pastoral theology.

"WE ARE SAVED not by the law but by faith in Christ. The law... is no more than a tool for us to use... The only thing that matters is that it is a workable tool," he said.

While Mr. Alessandro cited a number of weaknesses in the new code and ambiguities in language that it may take years to resolve, he emphasized the substantial advances it makes over the 1917 law that currently governs the church.

The new code, he said, differs from the old in spelling out and protecting rights in the church, in simplifying the general law and giving greater flexibility to local practice, in reducing penalties, in providing structures for consultation and accountability, in placing greater emphasis on the laity and its participation in church life, and in generally incorporating theological insights from Vatican II into the juridical structure of church life.

In the convention's major address Oct. 19 Father James Provost, CLSA executive coordinator and another of the leading U.S.

experts on the new code, said that the new law's statements of rights in the church and its establishment of procedures to protect or vindicate those rights will present some major challenges to the American church once the code is finalized.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION passed by CLSA members called for establishment of a CLSA committee to answer questions about the new code with "advisory opinions" that would be "non-official interpretations" of the code.

The committee was proposed on the model of a similar practice by the American Bar Association, as providing a service of expert but not legally binding guidance in complex legal matters that have not yet been resolved by court judgments or formal, official decisions.

Examples of such areas of legal confusion about the new code abounded during the convention.

For example, Father Provost advised church lawyers to "wear your hard hat" in trying to sort out priorities of the common good and individual rights in the new code. How they are interpreted, he said, depends on different schools of thought about the nature of rights.

In a question-answer session at the end of his talk, participants got into an open discussion over the extent to which the new code may allow laypersons under some circumstances to preach at Mass or in other liturgical contexts. At issue were interpretative, of the strict meanings of "liturgy" and "homily" in the pertinent law and what might, in a related law, constitute a "serious reason" for omitting the "homily" on Sundays and holy days of obligation.

IN A SEMINAR ON the financial administration of a diocese under the new code, Father John Myers of Peoria, Ill., offered other examples of unresolved questions in the new code. He noted that it does not spell out the difference between "ordinary" and "extraordinary" administration of financial matters, thus leaving up in the air a number of questions about when a bishop must obtain consent of his finance council in order to conduct certain kinds of business. Nor, he said, does the new code say clearly how the five-year term of office of finance council members is to be understood if, for example, a seat is left

Ripley county churches join together Sunday

NAPOLÉON—Five Ripley county churches will join together Sunday, Oct. 31 at 7:30 p.m. for an ecumenical service to be held at St. John Lutheran Church here.

Magr. Joseph Brokhage, pastor of St. Maurice Parish, will read the Gospel and preach the homily in a service that will call together that Catholic parish with the host church, Adams Lutheran Church, Plank's United Church of Christ and the Napoleon Methodist Church.

The service, to be held Reformation Sunday, includes the Scripture reading, prayer and song. According to Magr. Brokhage, it is hoped all these things "will bring the five churches closer to unity in Jesus."

A combined choir of the churches will sing hymns from the Lutheran Book of Worship as well as the Catholic Mass Book Hymnal.

A similar service of all the churches was celebrated during the Napoleon Pioneer Labor Day Festival Days. Because of its success, members of the churches requested more ecumenical services. The churches already jointly support ecumenical and similar efforts.



ST. JOHN BOSCO MEDAL WINNERS—These men and women were honored at the CYO banquet held last week at Secchia High School. The St. John Bosco medal is given to lay men and women for their outstanding service to youth. Standing from left are: James Rolles, St. Christopher; Robert DeGrange, Our Lady of Mount Carmel; Dr. Frederic Evans, St. Thomas Aquinas; C. Joseph Bullock, St. Malachy; Richard Munn, St. Barnabas, and John Kesterson, St. Jude. Seated are Sheila Montfries, St. Ann, and Anna Bhatt, Our Lady of Lourdes. (Photo by Gina Jung)

POINT OF VIEW

Which candidates work for the welfare of people?

by Fr. CHUCK FISHER

For the parish community of Sacred Heart in Terre Haute, those affected by the closing of the CBS plant have included the parish council president, the parish DRE, the chairperson of the administration commission, and others within the parish many consider "pillars of the church." About five percent of the CBS employees are being relocated to an operations facility in Georgia. It's hard enough to be relocated—it's almost too much to face unemployment in an area already over 12 per cent unemployed.



A lot of permanent jobs will be lost in Terre Haute and the surrounding area as a result. Not too many years ago, CBS employed upwards of 3,000 people, the largest employer in the area.

Elections are Tuesday. Some politicians are tilling this election as a kind of referendum on the policies of the present administration. We certainly hear a lot of rhetoric and invective by Democrats against the Republicans.

But no measurable suggestions are coming forth from the candidates. Solutions to our economic problems seem as varied as the number of people running for political office. Voting is essential to our unique governmental process. To simply bury one's head in the sand, refusing to vote, is nonsense. Too many are oblivious already to the people and their needs, and not voting cements this kind of malaise.

The issue that looms largest is the economy.

The present administration believes in a classical economic assumption that inflation is caused by too much money chasing after too few goods.

BY CUTTING government spending, the Reagan philosophy hopes to reduce the amount of money chasing around. By giving money back to big business in the form of tax breaks, he hopes to encourage productive investments that will increase the amount of goods and services. Then, the theory goes, the poor will more than recover their losses when all those new investments create a lot of new jobs.

The Democrats do not seem to have any overriding economic philosophy. They do, however, have many objections to the dismantling of the social service agencies and programs of the federal government. Those agencies were the pets of the Democrats and, thus far in the history of our country, the only means to systematically care for the poor and those who have little or nothing or are at the mercy of those who have. Many Democrats say they are still committed to helping the poor and needy through government programs because there are no other alternatives that have worked nor are working now, the present policies of the Reagan administration included.

At the center of this dilemma is the committed Christian who recognizes the need to be involved in every facet of living wholly and in some sort of harmony with life as it exists in the United States today. With the Gospel pressing our consciences and hearts to respond to the needs of others, and with so many hundreds of thousands of people affected by unemployment, the understanding of the whole crisis situation in our country leaves the majority of us reaching for any straw that provides some relief, some sense of security, some hope.

ALL OF THE solutions that have been proposed by the politicians and the ones most responded to by certain aspirants to those philosophies and economic theories have at their bottom line the belief in having more things, more cars, more TVs, more comforts. The American Dream has to be more than simply chickens in pots and cars in garages and more creature comforts. We who have do not need any more. Those who have not need us and our commitment to them.

The basis for the philosophies of the political parties is opposed to the imperatives of the Gospels. Jesus holds up as examples of those who are to be saved the poor, homeless, starving, naked, imprisoned and sick. We do not hear much rhetoric about that. The politicians who speak to us about the economic crisis do not say that less is more, when a lot that we hear from Jesus is precisely that.

Pope Paul VI said in his encyclical "On the Progress of Peoples": "If the world is made to furnish each individual with the means of livelihood and the instruments for growth and progress, each person has therefore the right to find in the world what is necessary. The recent Council reminded us of this: 'God intended the earth and all that it contains for the use of every human being and all people.' All other rights whatsoever, including those of property and of free commerce, are to be subordinated to this principle."

THE POOR ARE directly dependent on the rich. The poor continually get poorer and the rich continually get richer. Poor otherwise remains to be found. Generally, our response to need is to give a buck here and there and assuage our consciences, believing that we

really have done something to eradicate poverty and its victims.

On a larger scale, saving the programs of the government that have done something in the past will meet only emergency or immediate needs, while slowing down the worsening level of poverty.

Dorothy Day said years ago that our problems stem from everyone's acceptance of this dirty rotten system. As long as the poor have no power and are not really heard, they will continue to be abused, ignored, and exploited, living at the mercy of a select few who are in power over them, be it the government or other social agencies and volunteer organizations. Radical commitment to the poor and destitute comes from a response to the Gospel and a change in our lifestyle.

Only an essential change in our attitudes, in the way we think and live can give us any real reason to hope. Now we have to be engaged in changing the basic spirit of our life and times and that of our society and world. What we need to do is alter our basic assumptions and values, our attitudes and habits and be converted to the course of the Gospel of Jesus. As Pope John XXIII said in "Peace on Earth": "Since people are social by nature, they are meant to live with others and to work for one another's welfare."

So in our own small way, we can vote for those who are committed to work for the welfare of people, those who really try to represent the blend of Gospel and life, the Gospel imperatives to respond to the poor, homeless, starving, naked, imprisoned and sick.

Beyond voting, which is both duty and responsibility for the Christian, we can begin individual and group renewal. The renewal necessary is conversion from the present ways we have accepted to the way of the Gospel. That kind of radical commitment from our hearts can reshape our church and our society, when we no longer have to wait for the kingdom to come, like waiting for the bus. Rather, we shall be making the kingdom of God real and authentic, alive and now.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Gap between administration and bishops widens

by JIM LACKEY

WASHINGTON—The newly released second draft of a proposed pastoral letter on war and peace by the U.S. bishops shows that there is continued disagreement between Reagan administration officials and the committee drafting the letter over some basic issues in U.S. weapons policy.

After the first draft was issued several months ago (two top defense officials in the administration strongly criticized several aspects of the pastoral, including its examination of deterrence and its views on the "flexible response" policy employed by the NATO alliance).



If anything, though, the second draft, rather than moving closer to the administration's positions, contrasts even more sharply with current defense policy. For example, while both drafts question the possibility of an extremely limited nuclear exchange between military forces, the second draft goes further in raising questions challenging any assumption that such an exchange indeed could remain limited.

The disagreement, it must be noted, is not just with the current administration. Past U.S. governments, led by Democrats and

Republicans, have endorsed the flexible response option in Europe, which calls for meeting Soviet aggression with a continuum of options, including possible first use of nuclear weapons in a limited response.

THE BISHOPS' draft, though, clearly states that such a continuum is morally indefensible and a dangerous option that could lead to an escalating nuclear crisis. Conventional force must be met with conventional force, the bishops say, lest the United States be guilty of firing the first shot in a nuclear conflagration.

The Reagan administration's criticism of the bishops' first draft came from both Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and William P. Clark, President Reagan's national security adviser. In separate letters commenting on the initial draft the two officials said a U.S. decision to renounce a first-strike capability and to abandon the flexible response policy in Europe would be dangerous for the Western alliance.

According to Weinberger, abandoning a first-strike capability would give the Soviet Union and its allies reason to believe that there would be an acceptable risk in making a conventional attack on Western Europe. "Indeed," said Weinberger, "confidence that the (NATO) alliance would not respond with nuclear weapons would permit the Soviet Union to concentrate its forces in a way that would make victory in a conventional war achievable."

But in response, the second draft of the bishops' pastoral letter reiterates the first

draft's view on first use. It says there is only a "remote" possibility that the use of nuclear weapons could be kept limited while "the consequences of escalation to mass destruction would be appalling." Thus, the draft says, it is "an unacceptable moral risk to initiate nuclear war in any form."

ANOTHER MAJOR criticism by Weinberger and Clark of the first draft was its examination of the policy of deterrence. Both officials seized on a passage calling the policy "marginally justifiable" and criticized the drafters of the pastoral for not recognizing what they called the Soviet advantage in nuclear weapons.

The second draft no longer characterizes possession of nuclear weapons for deterrence purposes as marginally justifiable, but still questions some aspects of current deterrence policy. It recommends support for the bilateral nuclear freeze—strongly opposed by the Reagan administration—and says that "sufficiency," not "superiority," should be the guide for nuclear weapons policy.

Both Weinberger and Clark also faulted the bishops' draft for not calling attention to Reagan's arms control initiatives in the past year. Clark, for instance, wrote several sentences recapping Reagan's proposals for both strategic and intermediate-range warhead reductions and said such proposals "clearly conform with many of the most basic concerns and hopes of the letter's drafters."

Weinberger also contended that "aging and obsolete" U.S. systems need modernization.

The new draft of the pastoral letter, though, condemns "the addition of weapons which are likely to invite attack and therefore give credence to the concept that the United States seeks a first strike." It adds that the MX missile might be an example of such a weapon.

The current draft of the pastoral letter on war and peace addresses the issues primarily from a moral perspective. But it nevertheless confronts the current political debate with conclusions which disagree with past and present U.S. defense policies.

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LIVING THE QUESTIONS

Can we find an intellectual stimulus for faith here?

by Fr. THOMAS C. WIDNER

Halfway through the program offered by the Christian Leadership Center at Marian College the past few weeks, a group of very interested participants began wondering if there seems to be any follow up to the "Twenty Years After Vatican II" series. A number of people began to realize that the series fulfilled an intellectual stimulus which has not been present in the archdiocese for many years.

There are many fine programs available for educators and catechists and parish council members to be sure. What seems to be available pretty well fulfills methodological needs at the parish level. There are even fine liturgical and parasiturgical programs which meet the spiritual need of the average parishioner as well.

But where is the intellectual stimulation for faith? Where is the foundation for methodology? Priests must go through courses in theology and study theory before applying the practical otherwise the practical becomes somebody's game. But how can both priests and laity keep up their intellectual life once formal study is finished?

What the Leadership Center offered was for clergy and laity alike. The big disappointment was that there were not more



clergy in attendance. There were certainly more women than men and that is another point of interest.

Something in men's psyche, I think, suggests we don't need updating. We either assume we already have the knowledge or the power. Or else we assume we have less time. So we don't try to update ourselves generally whether the subject be religion or athletics.

WOMEN DO NOT HAVE higher positions of leadership in the church open to them. In a sense they have greater opportunities to take part in programs like this one because they are asking for the updating clerical men aren't.

Then too, a number of parishes brought their lay leadership (mostly women again). The greatest volunteer source in the parish is non-working women.

But all that doesn't answer the question—what next? The Leadership Center staff distributed a survey at the end of the last lecture asking for suggestions for the future.

I'd like to continue capitalizing on the present. Vatican II is certainly a good starting point because, as is generally agreed, there is a lot of unfinished business from it. It is the event of our church which sets our age apart from the church of the past at that it set the tone for the church following 1960.

Perhaps what the Leadership Center could do is offer an occasional lecture now and then with top notch speakers. Perhaps some of the respondents to the speakers could participate in some kind of continuing local program. What astounded some who attended the lectures was the turnout. It

was not known in the archdiocese for more than 300 people at best to turn out for such a series. And yet more than 500 tickets were sold for each of the four part series and at least one topped 600.

I THINK THERE ARE a number of leaders in Catholic parishes who are starving for such a program. Where is the intellectual stimulus to come from?

But beyond that—there was shown a great interest on the part of other faiths. In fact, the ecumenical character of the series was itself a major development for this area. Why not do the very thing that was challenged by more than one of the lecture speakers? If the post-Vatican church is going to be anything to people, it is going to have to have a distinctly ecumenical character. At the last lecture Sister Agnes Cunningham noted that one of the disasters of seminary education is the lack of preparation in this very area. It is highly likely that Protestant and Jewish people know more about Catholicism than we do about their faiths.

So the Leadership Center has a lot of possibilities. What is better suggested in the immediate situation, however, is that those who took part in the lectures should begin their own renewals both individually and collectively.

So perhaps what needs to be done now is not so much the burden of the Center as it is the burden of those individuals who were touched by the lectures. Perhaps the living room dialogues which penetrated homes in the 60s could be renewed—and this time with a more ecumenical flavoring.

Opinions on bits and pieces in the news of the church

by Fr. RICHARD P. MCBRIEN

This week's column departs from the usual format and instead touches briefly on four recent news items.

1. Both Reader's Digest and NBC News have been theorizing about the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II a year ago May. The Holy Father's assailant was not acting alone, it is alleged, but at the behest of political forces in Bulgaria and ultimately in the Soviet Union. The motive: to remove from the public scene the most powerful and most effective spokesman for the Solidarity movement in Poland.



The Soviet Union has, of course, vigorously denied the charge, and one or two reviewers suggested that NBC News had not proved its case. But the theories retain a certain measure of plausibility.

What many present-day Catholics may not realize is that the situation, on at least one occasion in the past, has been essentially reversed.

Back in the time of Queen Elizabeth I of England, the cardinal secretary of state was asked about the pope's position respecting the question of her assassination. Gregory XIII's reply, through the cardinal of Como, noted the unpopularity of the queen as an enemy of the Catholic faith and stated that "there is no doubt that whoever sends her out of the world with the pious intention of doing God's service, not only does not sin but gains merit, especially having regard to the sentence pronounced against her by Pius V of holy memory."

HISTORY SOMETIMES impacts hard lessons, which is why many prefer it lauded.

Ph.D. candidate in history at the University of Notre Dame, for the citation.)

2. A few weeks ago, on the morning of the day Pope John Paul II granted an audience to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, a U.S. cardinal appeared on national television in tandem with a representative of an American Jewish organization and strongly defended the meeting.

To be sure, there were two sides to that controversy, and his eminence had every right to choose one over the other. But that wasn't the problem. He seemed intent on making light of the circumstances of the audience.

The cardinal assured us all that the pope would merely be greeting Arafat at the end of a long receiving line in an otherwise totally public gathering, just as he greets and briefly chats with a lot of people, important and unimportant alike.

But that was not the plan, and that was not what happened. Arafat was granted a 30-minute private audience, for which he was driven with great fanfare in an 18-car motorcade through one of the innermost Vatican gates. An Arafat aide later described the meeting as "probably the most important meeting of his life." And well he might!

Does loyalty to the pope require that one always put the best possible face on anything and everything the pope says, does, or even plans to do? Some Catholics still think so. One wonders what that Jewish spokesman thought about the joint interview after the facts concerning Arafat's audience became public—not to mention the few millions watching the program that morning.

3. The New York Times reported on September 23 that President Reagan plans to shift his election strategy from one of emphasizing the so-called social issues to one of stressing the economy.

ACCORDING TO THE story, "Mr. Reagan's plan to emphasize social issues will thus be geared not to nationwide audiences but to specific groups that can be galvanized to

"These include Roman Catholic voters in urban centers and religious fundamentalists in the border states and the Deep South..."

Well, there we are, right alongside the fundamentalists. Targets for a cynical pitch to stir support for political candidates in the fall elections.

This is not to blame President Reagan. He's a politician, and a good one. The shame is on those of us Catholics who fall for the strategy and who, at the same time, close our eyes to violations of Catholic social doctrine for the sake of hearing soothing words about abortion, school prayer, and aid to parochial schools.

And what's been the administration's record of achievement on each of these issues? Zero. Senator Helms says he needs "more horses" in the next Congress. Are we Catholics ready to saddle up?

4. This last item is a dual entry, under the

"Why is it . . . ?" label. Why is it that a newly ordained Roman Catholic priest (fresh from the Anglican priesthood) would show such insensitivity toward his new brothers in the priesthood by insisting for the New York Times, with his own wife at his arm, that he approves of mandatory clerical celibacy?

And why is it that a nationally known sociologist, upon publication of yet another book of his extolling the virtues of family, neighborhood, local communities, and religion (with concomitant swipes at liberal "psychobabble"), can admit without apparent embarrassment that he's not religious. "I tried, it, but it didn't take," he said in a Newsweek interview.

If you can't practice it, don't preach it. Come to think of it, that goes for both of them. And all of us.

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New Albany Catholic Charities holds first deanery meeting

NEW ALBANY—Catholic Charities here held its first Deanery Advisory Council meeting this month. Developed through the leadership of Father James Sweeney, dean of the New Albany Deanery, the council designated as its officers Father Albert Diemman of St. Michael's, Bradford, president, Mrs. Shirley Hawkins, vice-president and James Russell, secretary-treasurer.

At the current time New Albany Catholic Charities is providing over 150 hours of professional service each month, including marital, individual, and family counseling. The staff of Jim Price, Polly Price, Barbara Carpenter, and Elise Medinger are available for crisis situations at all times and for the past two years have received hundreds of referrals.

numerous instances of counseling with unwed mothers, for whom services are provided at no fee.

New Albany Catholic Charities is currently funded by a \$25,000 per year allocation from the Archbishop's Annual Appeal.

Other members of the development committee include Fathers Edward Ruppberger, Steve Schafflein and Bernard Gordon, Sister Ann Marie Boyce, Thomas Williams and Ben O'Connor.

Newly named additional council members include Fathers Richard Smith, Ernest Strahl and Henry Tully, Vincent Kleis, Judy Brown, Sister Mary Anne Krue, Vicki Marvin, Pat Smith, Dave Kiehnamer, Greta Noone, Carolyn Stewart and Bob Kiehnamer. The council is charged with planning needed services and

'Not all crime is violent,' says PACE exec

by GINA JUNG

(Second of three parts)

Larry Hembré does not believe what the newspapers say about crime. He thinks newspapers are giving people the wrong idea.

"To open a newspaper and you get the impression that crime is violent," Hembré said pointing to front page stories on a murder and a rape. "Everybody thinks crime is violent."

He flips to the back pages of the newspaper with the listing of daily crime statistics. The listing records numerous minor crimes such as petty larceny and shoplifting. "See these police runs? That's the real crime. But people perceive crime as rape and robbery."

Hembré, executive director of Public Action for Correctional Effort (PACE), feels that not all convicted offenders should be imprisoned.

"There are some people taking space from people who need to be there."

Government cutbacks in social services are at least partially at fault for the rise in the prison population, Hembré said. The people who are going to jail, he claimed, are not only alcoholics and drug abusers, but also the retarded and those with learning disabilities.

"If prisons get bigger, it's because the other social services are suffering. Prison is for social malfits. . . People don't understand. The first thing they cut in schools is learning disability programs."

Though most judges give prison sentences to offenders, Hembré said many have only committed misdemeanors or minor felonies and should not be in jail. Those offenders have been found guilty of crimes such as trespassing, prostitution, shoplifting, professional gambling, incest and child exploitation.

SIXTY PERCENT OF the inmates in jail

can be classified as non-dangerous, according to Hembré.

In the Marion County jail, where about 800 inmates are housed, there are 100 to 200 who would not be a threat to the public if they participated in community corrections programs outside of the prison, Hembré said.

But currently no residential community corrections programs have been set up by the state or county governments for rehabilitating prisoners in Indianapolis other than the traditional programs such as detoxification and probation.

The Community Corrections Act, passed five years ago, was enacted to keep more people out of prison by rehabilitation in a community setting. However, little money has been allocated to the counties for the improvement of community programs. Since the act was passed, the state has appropriated only \$600,000 to the counties.

Next year the Indiana legislature will be considering a proposal that would make \$2.5 million available through the Community Corrections Act. If the proposal is accepted, "Indianapolis would take a big chunk out of that," said Hembré. "Indianapolis could technically need \$1 million to improve existing programs and to establish new ones."

In an attempt to deal with the great number of prisoners in Marion County, the Community Corrections Board of Marion County attempted to submit a proposal to the City County Council last May. The proposal would have requested funds from the state to establish a community residential program for non-dangerous offenders. But the council rejected the proposal because Marion County Prosecutor Steve Goldsmith withdrew his support for it, Hembré said.

GOLDSMITH REMOVED his support because he did not want to appear soft on crime in an election year, he said.

An organization called Protect the Innocent lobbied against the proposal. According to David Pilbrow, director of education for PACE, Protect the Innocent is a group that promotes maximum capital punishment.

Pilbrow also claimed that many council members were misinformed by Protect the Innocent and did not understand what the proposal would do.

Though the proposal failed this year, Hembré said that he was certain it would eventually pass. But even if the council were to accept the plan, the state still must provide the funds for it. "The proposal won't make a bit a difference unless the state puts money into it," he said.

The money now spent on corrections is not being used in the best way, he added. The cost for keeping a prisoner in the Marion County jail runs up to \$25 to \$30 a day. Approximately 30,000 people go through the jail each year.

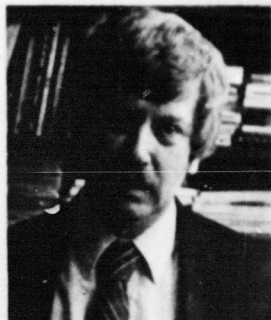
Corrections money is being used mainly for the operation and maintenance of prisons, Hembré said. "The money is only being used to keep people in prison. They don't want to spend money to keep people out of prison."

Pilbrow cited statistics showing that offenders who go through a community corrections program are less likely to return to prison.

ACCORDING TO A recent study by the Department of Corrections, 22 percent of those who participated in work release programs returned to prison. But of those who did not participate in work release, 42 percent committed new crimes.

The community corrections program in Massachusetts also has had success. After work release and furlough programs were implemented in Massachusetts state prisons, the recidivism rate dropped from 25 percent to about 18 percent.

Pilbrow stressed that only about 4 or 5



Larry Hembré

percent of the prisoners who participate in work release programs try to escape while in the community.

But community programs will not be accepted as a just form of punishment for offenders unless the people change their attitudes about crime and punishment, Hembré said. "For some crimes punishment is much more severe than the crime actually does. Take for instance the man who doesn't pay to support his family. The most severe thing you can do is put him in prison, but while he's in prison his family still needs support. And when he comes out he still has to pay."

"Murderers should be dealt with in a severe way. They should be locked up. But take the drunk driver. You don't treat him by putting him in prison. The dependence on alcohol is never dealt with in prison. . . Punishment without some good doesn't do anything."

HEMBRÉ BELIEVES that most offenders need to be punished in a setting outside of the prison. "You can look at it like this. If prison were hell and the community were heaven, then purgatory would be somewhere

(See NOT ALL CRIME on page 21)



Father Bruce Ritter

I WISH I UNDERSTOOD IT BETTER

There's a mystery here—in this story—of grace and sin. I wish I understood it better than I do. Let me tell you what happened so you can try to understand it too.

I never met him although he tried several times to see me, just dropping over taking a chance I'd be in the Center. My staff tells me he's a big man, inches over six feet. A couple of times he sent over runaway girls too young to work for him, and once, a really sick youngster. He owns and operates the newest and raunchiest peep show and brothel in town just across the street: beautiful girls—25 cents a look. Over a dozen prostitutes work the place (average time with a john is 7 to 20 minutes, for \$20.00). The place is open 18 hours a day.

Last week about three in the morning he came over again carrying a milk bottle filled with quarters, dimes and nickels. "This is for your kids," he said. "We like what you're doing. I'm in a bad business but I don't like kids getting hurt. We collected this money from the girls and their johns for your kids." He handed the milk bottle filled with money to Peter, the young and by now bug-eyed, slack-jawed staff person on duty and walked away. "God bless you," he said. It came to \$84.20. The next morning my staff told me what had happened. I was furious. I was outraged. I also laughed till I cried. Take it back, right away, I said. Tell him no thanks. Thanks a lot, but no thanks—tell him we appreciate the thought but no thanks. Thank him for sending the kids over though.

I thought that was the end of it—just a bizarre incident to add to the many hundreds of others. But he came back the

next day dressed in a beautiful white silk suit, grabbed a broom to help Peter sweep the sidewalks. "He didn't have the right to do that, that Priest. He didn't have the right to refuse a gift to God. I don't hurt anybody. I've got four kids. I got to make a living. I cleaned up my place, made the girls stop stealing and ripping off the johns. I go to church. I tithe. I gave the money to another church." He went back across the street, got into his gold Eldorado and drove away.

The more I thought about it, the more the inexplicable mystery of sin and grace and love, of lying and caring, oppressed and obsessed me. I think he tried to do a good thing. Yet what he does across the street is clearly evil. "God bless you," he said. He gives 10% of his "income" to charity. He runs a low-class brothel yet he cares about runaway kids and people who help them. And, he wants very much to be understood.

He owns and operates the newest and raunchiest peep show and brothel in town.

I can't get that "God bless you" out of my mind. I couldn't have said it back to him: the words would have stuck in my throat. I hate what he does. I do my best to close him down. But I have this awful suspicion that he was sincere. I wouldn't worry so much if he were clearly a flaming hypocrite. But that "God bless you" I think he really meant. It and my mind reels and I can't understand.

I know a lot about mixed motives. I'm the world's expert on mixed motives—my own—trying to disentangle the good from the evil, to unravel the knotted skein of the worthy and the unworthy, to pry loose the clutching impure fingers from the throat of my better self. The weeds keep growing with the wheat and suddenly I am overwhelmed by my kindness and my sin. For we are both

I still can't take his money—as the Scripture says: "The sacrifice of an offering unjustly acquired is a mockery; the gifts of impious men are unacceptable—even though 96 more kids came in yesterday. And 72 of them needed a bed, the rest, food and counselling (that usually means comforting). It's the help of people like you that keeps us going. We are your hands and heart and love for these kids. That's what the Lord said."

Pray for us all the time, please. We pray for you. Pray for the guy across the street too. I wish I understood it better. Please help our kids if you can.

I, too, want to extend my hands and heart and love to the homeless and runaway boys and girls. Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____.

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Watching the innocent world go by

by ALICE DAILEY

Sam Kneller Foss wrote, "Let me live in my house by the side of the road, it's here the race of men go by."

How could the poet have described my corner house so aptly, for it's here that the school world passes each morning? Who needs breakfast appetizers who, like some outside pots flow up into life? A wave of first and second graders, energetic little innocents in bright raincoats, hop and skip and generally lead the parade, with three careful mothers close behind. If one little boy misses a rain puddle, he goes back to splash through it. He is yanked away.

The next section has to be middle graders whose longer stride allows them to pass the younger fry in lofty disdain.

One lass whose voice can be heard three blocks away is giving a blow by blow account of a teacher/student set-to. "And I see, 'tween Miss Price, if you think me and Keith here's got something goin' you're kinda spacey." With that voice and her shirtdoll and teeth hanging out she was certainly no prize, but then "Keith here," a thin straggler with hunched shoulders, didn't have much going for him either.

Some junior highs chatter away as they march along while a few others pass glumly with a let's-get-it-over-with air. All have but five minutes to beat the school bell.

My first cup of coffee has disappeared with the last of that school crowd. Then a group from another school begins their vigil for the bus which carries them miles away from home.

One overfed boy is the kingpin of his little

crowd. If he slings his jacket and hooks on the wet ground they do too. If he hides a girl's lunchbox out of reach in a tree branch another boy follows suit. With no visible display of alarm the girls merely giggle.

A bawdy roster type of boy shoves one then another before getting a rise out of another boy who chases him. When that gets boring they jump up and down and scream, "Hurry up, you stupid old bus!"

When it finally comes there is a mad scramble for all the paraphernalia. Fats, the ring leader, in a display of great chivalry, stretches out two restraining arms to insure that he will be first on the bus.

The final section of the parade is the high school crowd. Some of them chortle along in cars with loud mufflers, but others walk. A couple, caught up in the throes of young love, saunter along oblivious to everything but each other.

Remember when we attended segregated schools? Biologically segregated, not ethnically, let me hasten to add. If we were caught so much as looking at the boys' ranks across the street we had to stay after school and write "I will not look at the boys" one hundred times.

Ah, but that was a completely different era from this one of continuing education and I am certainly getting mine each day. Who needs the newspaper or TV talk shows to get through breakfast when Entertainment Live is right outside the door?

check it out...

John S. Marten, president of Marten and Associates, has been chosen as recipient of the Brebeuf Preparatory School President's Medal for his making real the ideal of Brebeuf, "to be a man or woman for others." He will be honored Nov. 3 at the Holiday Inn North at the President's Dinner. Marten is involved in the Chemical Independent Children, Inc. Program. He has also established an endowment at St. Meinrad Seminary funding their entire school of speech program. He is a trustee of St. Mary of the Woods, an overseer at St. Meinrad, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Brebeuf Board of Trustees, president of the St. Vincent's Foundation, board member of the United Way and the YMCA.



Providence Sister Luke Crawford, Area 4 Chairperson of Church Women United in Indiana, recently received the "Terre Award" from the Chamber of Commerce and the Tribune-Star Publishing Company of Terre

Haute for her ecumenical activities in the field of Religion. Sister Crawford conducts a weekly half hour ecumenical television program over Channel 2 in Terre Haute.

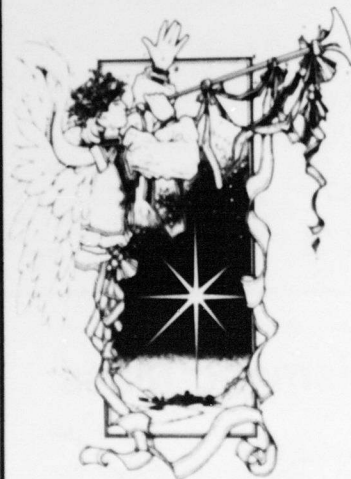
A Workshop for Communion Ministers Serving the Hospitalized and the Shut-in is scheduled for November 4 at Holy Spirit from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the Parish Hall. Presenters for the program are St. Joseph Sister Eileen Cantin, and Edgar Filbey, Director of Clinical and Pastoral Education at Indianapolis Methodist Hospital. Registration at the door that morning is \$5 per person or \$25 per group. Lunch will not be served.

Announcing development of a 24-hour Clergy Hot Line, St. Vincent Stress Center, Inc. hopes to assist parishioners who are counseling alcoholics and their families. Information is

available regarding supportive systems to which persons with extreme or long-term illnesses may be referred. Rev. Alden Hyndston and Rev. James Sterling are primary responders to calls. The number is 873-4718.

The 1983 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges will carry names of 30 seniors from Marian College of Indianapolis. Selected on the basis of academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extracurricular activities and future potential, students from the archdiocese were: Janet L. Baurley, Amy Lou Bieble, Janie Bube, Brian Burkert, Brenda Burkhardt, Alice Patterson Butcher and Jean Marie Carson. Also chosen were Helen Carter, Bonnie Lou Culley, Michelle Durkin, Paula J. Fritsch and James D. Miller, along with Rebecca Lou White and Mary Neil Williams.

It's not to early to think about Christmas...



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Archbishop O'Meara's Schedule Week of October 31

SUNDAY, Oct. 31—Confirmation at St. Mary Parish, Laneyville, Mass. at 1:30 p.m. with reception following. Confirmation for the parishes of St. Mary, Mitchell, Our Lady of Providence, Braintree, St. Patrick, Salem to be held at St. Patrick Parish, Salem, Mass. at 7 p.m. with reception following.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—"Hard Hat" tour of Hoosier Dome, Indianapolis, 3:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4—Confirmation at St. Anne Parish, New Castle, Mass. at 7:30 p.m. with reception following.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6—Admission to Candidacy ceremonies, St. Meinrad Seminary, St. Meinrad, 10 a.m.

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Recalling 'toties quoties' and yearning for more

by DOLORES CURRAN

Does anybody else remember something called "toties quoties"? It was a practice in the old church connected with All Souls Day. I don't know if it was more Irish than Catholic because many friends my age don't remember it at all, but it was an important faith practice of our childhood.

We were taught that we could move a soul from purgatory to heaven by making a visit to church on All Souls Day and saying six Our Fathers, six Hail Marys and six Glory Be's. Since each had to be a separate visit in order to meet the indulgence requirements, we went into church, said our 18 prayers for a specific relative, and then went outside to the sidewalk which marked the boundary between church and world, and then turned around and came back in for another visit.

It wasn't unusual to see dozens of others doing the same, a scene that must have mystified passersby. I recall that it was a time of pride as a Catholic child. At dinner we proudly announced how many souls each of us

saved that day and it seems, in my fogged memory, that one All Souls Day our family alone was responsible for the release into heaven of over 90 souls.

We don't pray for the souls in purgatory much anymore and I'm sorry about that, not because I'm worried about them but because they served to remind us that we are more than just a family in time. We knew about those who preceded us and we prayed for them. We sensed that we were truly a group of people who were a link between the past and future.

We chose names to pray for and in so doing we learned our roots. "Who's Aunt Gertrude?" we asked and we placed her in the family genealogy, as children rarely do today. "She was married to your great-uncle Tom who ran a feed store," my mother would reply patiently.

The faith habit also gave us confidence that we, too, would be remembered after death by those who never knew us. It gave us our faith immortality. Today we're likely to pray intensely for a loved one for a year or so after death and then figure the statute of limitations has run out.

In researching my new book, I found that one of the traits of a healthy family is "a strong sense of family with many traditions." The family with this sense honors its dead and

welcomes its babies. It is defined as a group of people who share a history and a future.

It seems itself, not as a small group existing in a particular place at a particular time but as a group in a continuum of time. It makes a point of remembering those who have gone before. It visits cemeteries, tells stories, and admits to its "characters" in family lore. Its ancestors come alive, as did those in Alex Haley's "Roots." It is rooted but not bound by those who have lived earlier.

To be honest, I admit that I am not carrying on the "toties quoties" tradition of my childhood and that my children don't know much about those aunts and uncles who were a special part of my childhood. I regret this but I don't know how to recapture it other than praying generally for the souls in purgatory. If I asked them to go in and out of church on All Souls Day, they'd look at me to see if I were serious. I'm not but I wish I were.

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Did you miss the Mission Sunday collection? Here's a chance to add your gift to the fund that will make a world of difference to the Missions.

Thank you, and God bless you.

James D. Banton
Archdiocesan Director

Dear Father:

I do want to share my blessings with my Mission family.
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Education office hosts workshops

The Office of Catholic Education is sponsoring two workshops—one for persons interested in school administration in the archdiocese and a second for persons interested in learning how to facilitate small group discussions.

The Future Principals Meeting will be held Nov. 18 at the Catholic Center and Nov. 18 at Providence High School, Clarksville. Both meetings begin at 7:30 p.m. local time. Contact Betty Amberger, 236-1442 or 800-383-8636 for further information.

Members of the staff of the Beech Grove Benedictine Center will conduct the small group workshop to be held Nov. 6 from 9 a.m. to

1 p.m. at St. Martin Church, Martinsville. Contact Marj Venneman, 236-1440 or 800-383-8636 for further information.

All Souls Day Mass set at Oaklawn Gardens

Oaklawn Memorial Gardens Cemetery and Mausoleum will have a Mass on All Souls Day at the chapel of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal Mausoleum at 6 p.m. Father Francis Allen of St. Louis de MacForth Parish, Fishers, will offer the Mass. Oaklawn is located at Allisonville Rd. just inside Hamilton county.

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(1 Peter 1:24-25)

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gain eternal life.



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WILL BE HELD ON THE FIRST FRIDAY OF NOVEMBER 1982 AT:

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DATE: November 5, 1982
Soup and Bread Supper — 6:00 PM
Prayer, Praise and Mass — 7:30 PM
Celebrant/Homilist — Rev. Herman Lutz

For Further Information Contact:

Catholic Charismatic Community Center
Phone: 844-0658

"May God our Father and our Lord Jesus Christ give you grace and peace."

(1 Cor. 1:3)

State House and Senate candidates air views

by **FR. THOMAS C. WIDNER**

Candidates for the Indiana state legislature, both House and Senate, agree that legislation is needed to attract more industry to the state. "How do you propose to increase employment in the state of Indiana? How would you attract business and industry to Indiana?" These questions as well as those in the charts were put to candidates in the House and Senate races. Questionnaires went to candidates in Senate districts 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 41, 43, 45, 47 and to House districts 33, 40 through 43 inclusive, and 45 through 73 inclusive.

Senate District #27

Neither Republican Martin K. McDaniels nor Democrat David L. Nicholson responded to the questionnaire.

Senate District #29

Republican incumbent Leslie Duval said, "All programs to increase funding depend on availability of funds. It is impossible to say at this point in time how much money will be available for these worthy purposes."

Democratic challenger Kurt A. Young feels "the state must provide the best in education opportunities for our young, particularly in areas best suited to high-technology industries" if it is to attract new business and industry. Young believes the state should seek to attract high-technology industries more than any other.

He also believes state services should be upgraded. Stating a tax increase is inevitable, Young expressed support for improving transportation systems and educational systems. "Industries will not relocate to areas which fail to provide for their citizens," Young said, "since the best of their employees will be unwilling to subject their children to such an environment. Nor will industries relocate to areas which cannot maintain their systems of transportation adequately, and where growth is limited by outdated or overtaxed waste disposal facilities."

Young further expressed support for the state's making foreign-based manufacturers such as Ohio has done with Honda and Pennsylvania with Volkswagen. "Such manufacturing facilities," Young said, "had they been built here, would have provided a place of employment for those who have been laid off by domestic firms and would not have required massive retraining for our work force."

Senate District #31

Republican candidate William H. Vobach expressed uncertainty to most questions adding they "depend on the economy level." Insofar as the second part to question #4 is concerned, Vobach expressed uncertainty as to the question's meaning.

Supporting job development programs, Vobach expressed a need to emphasize "fiscal conservatism in the state tax structure. When economic recovery permits it, emphasis on upgrading levels of vocational training, and of science, math, foreign language and computer training in secondary schools and state colleges and universities."

With respect to upgrading social services, Vobach said these "may have to be temporarily postponed if the state's revenues remain reduced because of the recession."

Democratic candidate Murry Messersmith (See STATE CANDIDATES on page 14)

Responses of State Candidates to Issues

(The chart below is the culmination of replies to a Criterion questionnaire sent out in anticipation of the November 2nd elections. Republican and Democratic candidates in all state legislative districts lying within archdiocesan boundaries were surveyed. Those which were returned to the Criterion offices before copy deadlines are recorded below. For a more complete analysis on specific issues, see story on page 1.)

Criterion Questionnaire

1. Do you support funding of all human service programs at current levels or higher? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Do you support funding of new prisons? Yes ☐ No ☐
3. Do you support the expansion of community-based correction facilities and community work programs for non-violent offenders? Yes ☐ No ☐
4. Would you support meaningful legislation to safeguard the quality of life for the elderly whether at home or in institutions? Yes ☐ No ☐
5. Would you support efforts for meaningful legislation in the area of passive or active euthanasia? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. Would you support increased funding of group homes for the developmentally disabled? Yes ☐ No ☐
7. Would you support increased funding for education and care of mentally and physically handicapped? Yes ☐ No ☐
8. Would you support increased funding for improved quality of care in mental hospitals? Yes ☐ No ☐

SENATE DISTRICT	Name	1 HUMAN SERVICES	2 PRISONS	3 COMMUNITY- BASED CORRECTIONS	4 QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE ELDERLY	5 PASSIVE OR ACTIVE EUTHASIA	6 GROUP HOMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED	7 EDUCATION & CARE FOR THE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	8 MENTAL HOSPITALS
DISTRICT 29	Leslie Duval (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kurt A. Young (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 31	William H. Vobach (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Murry Messersmith (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 38	William C. Dunbar (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 39	Floyd S. Root, Jr. (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	James R. Monk (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 43	Johnny Nugent (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	John B. Wanner (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 47	Frank L. O'Bannon (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 40	Richard A. Thompson (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Larry Baumgardner (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 44	John J. Thomas (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 45	William D. Roach, Sr. (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 46	Wendell L. Tinscher (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 48	William L. Soards (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Donald T. Nelson (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	O. Dennis Dellinger (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Max G. Graham (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	James W. Richardson (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 49	Donald E. Bowman (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Paul S. Mannweiler (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Karen Rodman (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 50	Lawrence L. Buell (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Andy Charnstrom (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	John E. Orr (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Timothy R. Roberts (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 51	William A. Crawford (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	John J. Day (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Joseph W. Summers (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 52	Eugene R. Leisner (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Forest Handlon, Jr. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mary Ann Seyfried (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 54	Thomas D. Coleman (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 56	Wickey R. Creech (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 59	Robert E. Hayes (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 60	Jerry F. Bales (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Andrew A. Szkaty, Jr. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 61	Marilyn F. Schultz (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 62	Walter L. Wright (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 65	Richard D. McIntyre (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	William Hayden (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 67	Edward E. Goble (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 68	Robert J. Baschoff (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 69	Bobby G. Pruett (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 70	Paul J. Robertson (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 71	Richard B. Wathen (R)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Robert L. Potter (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 72	Michael C. Wilson (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT 73	Harold Edelman (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Dennis H. Hoising (D)*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(KEY: Y = YES, N = NO, NC = NO COMMENT, D = DISTRICT, R = REPUBLICAN, D = DEMOCRAT)

State candidates (from 9)

supports a "job training program for unemployed workers in an effort to create permanent employment in their needed skills with aid of private sectors." Messersmith would also "help small business get started by giving small tax breaks till they get going." Further, he supports the expansion of community-based correction facilities and community work programs for non-violent offenders "with limitations."

Senate District #35

William C. Dunbar, Republican incumbent, responded with a letter expressing his belief that the issues in the questionnaire "are extremely complex and many factors must be considered when a bill is before the

Legislature. I believe very strongly that a mere 'yes' or 'no' answer would be entirely inadequate and inappropriate to give at this point in time."

Dunbar said his main concern when considering legislation is "how it will impact on my constituency. In no way do I want any bill to have any adverse effects on my district."

Democratic challenger Dennis R. Stark did not respond to the questionnaire.

Senate District #39

Republican candidate Floyd S. Root expressed his concern for human service programs. "I do not like to make commitments to higher funding for all without being more specific," he said. He expressed general

support for those which are "highly effective and efficient."

Root believes Indiana needs "more diversity in industry" and sees the economy and jobs as a top priority.

Root expressed opposition to euthanasia "in any circumstances. I do believe in death with dignity and feel there are times when we should not interfere with nature. A person should certainly have the right to make their own decision here. There probably should be some meaningful legislation dealing with these issues."

James R. Monk, the Democratic candidate, supports diversification of industry in Indiana. Saying it is necessary to "lessen our dependence on heavy industries such as steel and auto," Monk believes a key method of attracting new industry is "to improve our educational systems. In addition, we must continue to keep our property tax burden low and our quality of life high."

Senate District #41

Republican incumbent Robert D. Garton is unopposed in this race. He did not respond to the questionnaire.

Senate District #43

Johnny Nugent, Republican incumbent, feels question #1 could only be answered after all programs were evaluated individually.

He believes the state "must be competitive with our neighboring states" in attracting new industry and said he is "pledged to support necessary funding for the present property tax relief program so this program can continue to relieve property owners from their heavy tax burden."

Democratic challenger James B. Wisnamm said "we must pass meaningful legislation to make it possible for our cities and towns to provide the physical infrastructure necessary to attract business and industry." According to Wisnamm, this includes equitable funding for all levels of education "so that it is available to

all thereby providing a well-educated work force."

Wisnamm expressed his opposition to any form of euthanasia and the need for reform of correctional facilities. Inmates "must be provided with a certain standard of human dignity," he said. Having been a county sheriff for eight years, Wisnamm declared the overcrowded conditions of our prisons must somehow be "addressed."

Senate District #45

Democratic incumbent James A. Lewis is unopposed in this race. He did not respond to the questionnaire.

Senate District #48

Neither Democratic incumbent Clay P. Baird nor Republican challenger James E. Harthield, Jr. responded to the questionnaire.

Senate District #47

Democratic incumbent Frank L. O'Bannon is unopposed in this race. O'Bannon proposes to increase employment and attract new industry "by investing in our basic services—roads, water and sewer facilities, bridges, parks, etc.—and by investing in education, research and development to give assistance to the private sector in a long range plan for Indiana. Business, labor, government and education must work in cooperation and planning."

House District #33

Neither Republican incumbent David A. Hoover nor Democratic challenger Robert E. Davis responded to the questionnaire.

House District #40

"Through science, technology, research and education" we must "provide the expertise and manpower trained to move in on the light industry which the South and West has developed recently and encourage the Federal Government to protect our heavy industry from foreign raids by equalizing trade regulations," said Republican incumbent Senator Richard A. (See STATE CANDIDATES on page 11)

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State candidates (from 10)

Thompson about creating new jobs and alleviating unemployment.

Thompson supports pro-life legislation "as long as it defines priority as sanctity of life and not meaningful life."

Whether as funding for the disabled and handicapped is concerned, Thompson said, "All of these budget items depend on additional revenue measures which I support. If they do not pass, then I must follow the Constitution of Indiana which requires a balanced budget."

His opponent Democratic challenger Larry K. Baumgardner believes interest rates must first come down, in order to increase employment and attract new business and industry. Then "home construction would start, small business could expand and farmers could replace and update outdated equipment. I would propose a secretary of agriculture and small business to develop finance programs and marketing of their products. There is no reason why Indiana can't export products made in Indiana," he said.

House District #41

Neither Republican candidate Dan L. Pool nor Democratic candidate Kenneth Courlet responded to the questionnaire.

House District #42

Democratic incumbent Lee Clingan is unopposed in this race. He did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #43

Neither Republican candidate Harry C. Deen nor Democratic candidate Robert F. Heilmann responded to the questionnaire.

House District #44

Republican incumbent John J. Thomas believes employment can be increased and business and industry can be attracted to the state by continuing "with tax incentives and favorable tax climate."

His opponent, Democrat Larry W. Kirschner, did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #45

Democratic incumbent William D. Roach, Sr. would give tax breaks for business in order to attract new business and industry. He also believes there should be an "aggressive recruitment program by the state. Invest state funds where, suitable in facilities needed to attract industry," he said.

His opponent Republican William J. Pierce did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #46

Democratic candidate Wendell L. Tischer said, "It will be necessary to retrofit the now empty factories and attract more diversified types of industrial and/or manufacturing concerns" in order to attract new business and industry and create more jobs in Indiana. "More emphasis needs to be placed on the vocational and technical schools to produce workers with the skills necessary to staff new

industries," he concluded.

James D. Brighton, the Republican candidate, did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #47

Neither Republican incumbent Richard D. Bray nor Democratic challenger James A. Vandenberg responded to the questionnaire.

House District #48

Five of the six candidates running in this district responded to the questionnaire. Only Republican incumbent Paul E. Burkley did not.

Democratic challenger Max G. Graham said education is the key to new jobs and new business and industry. "By improving our school systems, I believe we can better educate our youth," he said, "and I believe that business and industry are looking at the states with better educated and qualified people."

Graham expressed his opposition to euthanasia "or for better words, painless killing."

Republican incumbent Donald T. Nelson proposes to increase employment "by maintaining a good tax climate for existing companies in our state with the hope of plant expansion." He proposes to attract new industry "by informing companies elsewhere of the positive tax factors and human resource potential of our state."

Nelson supports the expansion of community-based correction facilities and community work programs for non-violent offenders "if we re-define non-violent, i.e., drug pushers are defined as non-violent. I don't agree with this."

Nelson also said good management practices and decision making need to be applied in health funding "to bring about savings in some areas and increase expenditures in others to improve the quality of health care."

Democratic challenger James W. Richardson would increase employment and attract new business "by supporting training programs by having all our work done by the people who are living in Indiana and by improving our higher education programs." Thus, according to Richardson, students would have a better opportunity for obtaining jobs when finishing their education.

Republican incumbent William L. Searle proposes to increase employment and attract new business by "continuing to improve our business tax climate," and by obtaining "funding for roads to keep our transportation system viable." He supports "any industrial development legislation to induce new industry and encourage existing industry to expand."

Democratic challenger O. Dennis Dellinger believes "the retraining of the labor force must begin at once in concert with private industry." Tax incentives are needed to bring new industry to Indiana, he believes, as well as "close cooperation among state officials, union members and industry leaders."

House District #49

Four of six candidates in this race responded to the questionnaire. Only Republican candidate William L. Spencer and Democratic candidate Charles E. Svethlik did not.

Republican incumbent Paul S. Mannweiler said "we must create an economic atmosphere which emphasizes a new expanded economic base structured around high technology in-

dustries and small businesses" in order to create new jobs. "As a part of that commitment," he added, "we must assist our educational system to provide a well-educated and well-trained work force."

Mannweiler has served on the Special Select Committee on Block Grants the last two years. Resulting from that he believes we should continue "a compassionate approach to human (See STATE CANDIDATES on page 12)

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State candidates (from 11)

services." Therefore, "Indiana should at least maintain its support for these services at no less than the present levels."

Republican candidate John E. Kessler declined to respond to the questionnaire in fairness to all groups which sent them saying "I have received so many questionnaires that it has become impossible for me to thoroughly and comprehensively answer all of them."

Democratic candidate Donald E. Bowman proposes six steps to create jobs and attract new industry. "1) Give a tax credit or waive the 4 percent sales tax on purchase of any American made vehicle or on the purchase of a piece of capital equipment with minimum limits; 2) waive sales tax on building materials; 3) give tax breaks to firms who hire

minorities; 4) increase funding for vocational education; 5) increase state funding for economic development; 6) extend business tax credits for new businesses locating here or present businesses which expand.

Democratic candidate Kaaren O. Rodman would support the funding of new prisons "only as a last resort. My priority" is the expansion of community-based correction facilities and community work programs for non-violent offenders.

Mrs. Rodman would propose an employment voucher program through which "workers would receive vouchers which they would cash in for on-the-job training" in order to increase employment. "Companies accepting the vouchers would have a percentage

of the training costs paid by the state for up to two years. The program would have the advantages of matching training with specific industry and business needs, insuring that companies had a stake in employing the workers that they had trained, and creating incentives for companies to locate in high unemployment or low-skilled regions."

To attract business and industry, Mrs. Rodman said the state needs to insure that its finances are "sound and reliable. We need quality educational opportunity for citizens K through vocational or university level to guarantee providing an enlightened, skilled work force. We need to give adequate financial support to local governments because business and industry need the services that municipalities provide."

House District #68

Four of six candidates in this race responded to the questionnaire. Only Republican incumbent Gordon L. Harper and Republican candidate Patricia L. Miller did not.

Representative Lawrence L. Buell is a Republican incumbent. He believes "efforts to attract diversified types of industry, particularly in the high technology areas, must be made" in the state. He would further upgrade math and science programs in our schools to provide more skilled employees. He supports the enterprise zone concept.

Democratic challenger Andy Charnstrom said "we must improve the substance and the image of our higher education facilities, and we must increase state aid to secondary schools" as steps toward creating new jobs. Charnstrom supports efforts to streamline human service programs "but not at the cost of loss of services." He supports primarily "the investigation and use of alternative correction programs" and prefers "legislation which clarifies the positions of the parties involved in euthanasia decisions." Lastly, Charnstrom believes better state efforts in care and education of the handicapped and those in mental hospitals "is very cost effective when compared to spending for institutionalization and assistance programs."

Democratic candidate John E. Orr proposes "business tax incentives for business growth" to attract new industry and create new jobs. He would "encourage small business growth with tax exemptions and increase state aid to education to bring Indiana up to its potential educational level. This would attract industries of higher technology."

Democratic candidate Timothy R. Roberts found difficulty with the wording of the questions saying, "I think my opponents would have a field day with the issue of monies involved in promoting these programs."

Roberts believes the state needs to reinvest in roads, bridges and highways in order to create new jobs. Moreover, Roberts believes there needs to be an equal reinvestment in our educational systems and students. "Industry looks first at the quality of the inhabitants of a

state," he said. "Are Hoosiers less capable than our neighbors? We should give our youth the chance to learn what they need to face the ever increasing and rapidly changing technological society. A low tax rate is attractive to industry, but not at the expense of education."

House District #61

Three of six candidates in this race responded. Only Republican candidates Charles E. Gebuhr, David Leonards and Julian Fennell Shaw did not.

Democratic incumbent William A. Crawford filled in the questionnaire without comment.

Democratic candidate John J. Day supports enactment of a state version of the Carter administration's Targeted Job Tax Credit Law of 1978 as a first step in creating jobs. Day recommends a company's receiving a federal income tax credit of 20 percent of a worker's first year salary not to exceed \$2,000 when the company hires an unemployed person who has been out of work at least three months and who is receiving public assistance.

Day would further amend the law which created the Indiana Housing Finance Agency for a five year period. He would take five percent of the money made available from the sale of bonds for moderate income people to purchase homes at less than the regular rate of interest and enable developers to borrow money at reduced rates to construct rental housing for moderate and low income families and direct it to the local Community Action Against Poverty (CAAP) agencies to hire out of work persons to rehabilitate homes of people on fixed income.

Lastly, Day recommends the state supplement the federal CETA grant "with a program of its own to address the needs of older workers displaced by technology, foreign competition and other factors beyond their control."

Democratic incumbent Joseph W. Summers suggests improving "the quality of education at all levels and providing state aid to education through some supplemental tax" as a means of creating new jobs. He said, "Parimutuel betting would have provided 4,000 jobs, \$20 million per year in income and given the Indianapolis Public Schools a minimum of \$200,000 per year."

He is undecided on the question of funding new prisons.

House District #62

Three of six candidates in this race responded. Only Republican incumbents Doris Dorbeck and George E. Schmid and Democratic challenger Fred B. McQueen did not respond.

Democratic candidate Forest Handlon, Jr. suggests that "many of our established businesses in Indiana have moved to the southern states because they were offered tax write-offs. We need to implement legislation to offer the same incentives. We also need to

(See STATE CANDIDATES on page 17)



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Pathways of the Spirit

How does sexuality relate to intimacy?

by DOLORES LECREY

Sexuality—the fact that we relate to each other as man or as woman—is at the heart of human and religious experience.

Within marriage, an important consideration is how sexuality relates to intimacy, the willingness to let down barriers and share with one another. It is in the context of such intimacy that I will discuss marital sexuality.

Sexuality is rooted in the very origins of life. The Book of Genesis discloses that God desired to make humankind in such a way as to reflect God, the source of all life. "Let us make man (i.e. humankind) in the likeness of ourselves . . . so, male and female he created them." (Gen. 1:26-27)

From the beginning, then, our identity as human beings has been expressed through our sexuality in the basic sense of the term.

While all intimate relationships are touched by sexual awareness, not all are characterized by specific, physical sexual intimacy in the way that marriage is in the Christian way of life.

In fact, the unique expression of marital intimacy is sexual activity. In this way it differs from other relationships in which the depths of intimacy may be present—for example, friendship or parenthood.

For married persons, the sexual relationship is an important path to self-knowledge, and potentially a pathway to the knowledge of God.

Why is this so? One reason is that sexual engagement in marriage is a way to be known by each other. We know and are known thoroughly—body, mind, spirit, emotions—if we let it be so. One's whole being can thus be given to another.

Ann Ulanov, the psychologist, has written: "We are opened and seen in a total way comparable only to our earliest relation with a loving mother, or to a profound religious experience. We are exposed for what we are with foibles, faults, possibilities, talents, beauties, imperfections—in the flesh, without disguise or hiding."

She contends that the depth of such an en-



counter accounts for the devastating effects of a failed marriage. "One feels abused at the very core of one's being."

When not abused, however, one can grow through the sexual bond from self-centeredness to active compassion and care for the other. Pope John Paul II noted this when he said that husbands and wives grow as persons, mutually, one for the other, through their bodies.

While there are many ways of being intimate and present to one another in marriage, sexual expression remains a principal means. It joins husband and wife in a sense of oneness.

The couple's sexual bond also is a means of

cutting through frustrations and of giving each other a sense of worth.

Still another reason why sexual activity is a path to intimacy—and to God—is that it is a way for husband or wife to delight in giving unencumbered attention to one another. In a sense it resembles contemplation, for one person becomes wholly concentrated on another.

The late Father Thomas Merton and others have written about the necessity of genuinely coming to know another person, allowing ourselves to be affected by and to affect that person. This consideration might well be mentioned in the context of this topic: intimacy

and the sexual interchange of marriage.

Marriage offers the opportunity to meet an "other," the sexual other, who on one level is most different, but who also represents the lost part of our own selves.

Our desire to belong to another, to give of ourselves in marriage is, I believe, part of a larger desire, that of a union with God.

We yearn to look upon the face of God and our moments of intimacy and friendship and sexual intimacy in marriage prepare us for that moment. That is the moment when we will say, "Before your face questions die away." (C.S. Lewis, "Till We Have Faces")

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Sexuality is linked both with identity and with intimacy

by KATHARINE BIRD

That memorable fall afternoon, my children and I were in the kitchen where we usually met after they came home from school. My four children had helped themselves to the afternoon's assortment of snacks and drinks and we were bantering back and forth as we often did.

Then, with no advance warning, my youngest daughter asked forthrightly in a booming voice, "Mom, how do people make love?"

I paused. At that moment I became extraordinarily aware of the two painters working in the hall just on the other side of our not-quite-closed kitchen door.

After a moment, I proceeded to answer my child's question to the best of my ability. But secretly I was wishing I was anywhere else.

Nonetheless I felt it was important to answer then because I had decided long before to handle my children's questions about sexuality

as naturally as possible. And for me that meant when they arose within our normal conversation.

I wanted my children to grow up with some carefully thought-out ideas and attitudes about the place of sexuality in their lives. I wanted them to see something of its breadth and beauty and dignity. I hoped my children would learn that Christians make decisions about sexuality in a special context.

That experience has stayed with me for almost 10 years now. It is a poignant reminder for me of what a paradox sexuality is. For sexuality has many ramifications: It can refer simply to a physical act between a husband and wife. But sexuality also means much more.

As Drs. James and Evelyn Whitehead observe in their book, "Christian Life Patterns: The Psychological Challenges and Religious Invitations of Adult Life," sexuality is part and parcel of human life.

The Whiteheads point out that our

perception of being male and female; it has to do with who we are and what we want in life. Sexuality also is closely linked with the basic human hunger for intimacy—our need for close relationships with other people.

The Whiteheads quote psychologist Erik Erikson in describing intimacy as the "capacity to commit oneself" in concrete partnerships and to develop the ethical strength to stand by these commitments. For commitment to another may call for significant sacrifice.

The pastoral counselors observe that sexual love is often used as a metaphor of human intimacy. The Whiteheads note, for example, that any form of intimacy involves revealing oneself to another person. They call this the "anxious moment of self-revelation."

All forms of intimacy also require being willing to accept others as they are and a mutual give-and-take. Also, intimacy can be a little scary and that can be frightening, the

In the award-winning movie, "On Golden Pond," for instance, the relationship between the husband and wife, the Thayers, demonstrates the possibilities of intimacy. The Thayers, portrayed splendidly by Henry Fonda and Katharine Hepburn, have the easy manner of a couple who have grown very comfortable with each other.

Married for many years, the Thayers reveal their concern for each other in their loving interactions. Mrs. Thayer in the gentle way she encourages her somewhat senile husband to take a walk down a long familiar path; Thayer in the touching way he hurries back to the comfort of his wife after getting lost momentarily on his walk in the woods.

For the viewer, the Thayers provide a touching portrayal of two people who know that living intimately with each other is worth the difficult moments along the way. Their relationship is a vivid example of what intimacy in marriage means.

Discovering the meaning of sexuality is never complete

It is easy to miss the essential message in the jumble of life's social messages

by DAVID GIBSON

Amid a jumble of social messages about what life's sexual dimension means, it would be easy to miss an essential message.

One social message indicates that life's sexual dimension is something to sing about. For song after song tells of the passions that draw people together or drive them apart.

Another message often is found in ad-

vertising. It subtly, or not so subtly, suggests that people happily in touch with their sexuality drive nice cars or drink special kinds of liquor or spend all their leisure time in glamorous kinds of places (ski lodges, ocean beaches).

For sexuality is mysterious. The process of discovering its meaning in one's own life—that it is to be a man or a woman, and to be that in a relationship—is a process that is never quite complete.

An individual's understanding of sexuality, after all, is closely linked to self-understanding—and who ever reaches the absolute fulfillment of self-understanding?

Again, you can easily get the message in society that sexuality is funny. For it becomes the basis of endless jokes and double entendres. Sometimes the message implied here could be that sexuality is not to be taken seriously.

Then there is the message that sexuality, in and of itself, is off-color and not to be mentioned.

A quite different message finds sexuality rather private and personal.

The list of meanings one can pick up about sexuality could go on and on. It's no wonder that human sexuality is a confounding subject.

Sexuality also has caused downright confusion for countless numbers of people.

So much in literature tells of the problems and the anxieties people endure in personal relationships, at least partially due to problems over sexuality.

When sexuality is the topic under consideration, part of the confusion is generated by a lack of clarity about the context in which it is being considered. Does human sexuality exist in and for itself? Or does human sexuality need to be considered within a broader context?

Many writers in the church suggest that human sexuality does need to be considered in a broader context: its relation to intimacy in a fuller sense than just the physical sexual sense; its reflection of commitment and

profound love; its link to procreation; its special role in marriage.

There isn't space here to explore all those points. But let's take a look at the role of sexuality in building intimacy within a marriage.

There are two basic points about sexuality to make here: first, that life's sexual dimension can become the source of considerable happiness; second, that this dimension of life can prove a source of misery.

Most people more or less understand that it is possible both to exploit another person and to be exploited. It is also possible to truly care for another and to be cared for.

Most people more or less understand that there are selfish ways of expressing one's sexuality. But they suspect there must be more to sexuality than that.

In learning to express sexuality in marriage, people can choose to live as though another person really does matter in an essential way or as though another person doesn't really matter all that much.

Of course, few people are perfect in this. Almost all happily married people will tell you that they had to grow in their marriages, that they had to learn to be profoundly considerate of their spouse.

It would be difficult to find married people who didn't have to overcome some selfishness in their marriages as they worked toward real intimacy in all aspects of married life.

So what is the message on sexuality in marriage? It is in part a message about the possibilities for human growth in this very basic dimension of life. It is a message that sexuality in marriage is tied to the broader context of how a couple can keep growing.

It is a message that sexuality in marriage is a link to a couple's greater understanding, compassion and care for each other.

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Discussion points and questions

1. Why does Delores Leckey think that sexuality is at the heart of human and religious experience?
2. How does Mrs. Leckey relate sexuality in marriage to self-knowledge?
3. What does Mrs. Leckey mean when she writes that marriage offers an individual the opportunity to meet an "other"? Why is this important?
4. Katharine Bird relates an experience with her children a few years ago. Why has that story stayed with her over the years?
5. What are two aspects of sexuality that Mrs. Bird wanted her children to learn?
6. Society is giving people plenty of messages about sexuality, David Gibson writes. What are they?
7. Do you think society presents messages about sexuality which are inadequate or inaccurate?
8. What was the prophetess Deborah's role in the Book of Judges, according to Father John Castello?
9. After reading this week's articles, what would you say is a value of sexuality within a marriage as a whole?

THE WORD

by PAUL KARNOWSKI

Imagine a world with baseballs, but no bats; a world with rods, but no reels; a world with washers, but no dryers. Some things, while they are not pairs in the strictest definition of the word, complement one another naturally. And while it is possible to use one without the other, to do so doesn't seem right.

In today's Gospel we are presented with another such pair. A scribe asks Jesus, "Which is the first of all the commandments?" Jesus

answers the man, "... you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your mind, and with all your strength." Barely taking a breath, (and certainly without waiting for the next question) Jesus continues, "This is the second, 'You shall love your neighbor as yourself.'"

It is no mere happenstance that Jesus pairs the two commandments. Throughout the pages of the new Testament the love of neighbor and the love of God are inextricably linked with one another.

We can see how tightly the two are bonded when we try to do away with one or the other. If we do not love our neighbor, if all we can see is the hatred, the fear, and the evil in those around us, we begin our questioning, "How can God love these things he?" we'll ask, or, "Where is our God in the midst of all this?" As soon as we begin to lack love for our neighbor, we begin to lose a God to love.

If we choose only to love one another, we are faced with an equally baffling situation. We soon find that we have no source of strength on which to base our confidence when things go badly with the brethren—as they predictably will. Exclusive love for the neighbor soon collapses on itself.

When we balance the two laws, they work hand in hand. Like bats and baseballs, like rods and reels, the love of God and the love of our fellow man complement one another. In our God we find a reason to love one another; and in loving one another, we find our God.



OCTOBER 11, 1982

1st Sunday in Ordinary Time (B)

Deuteronomy 6:1-4

Hebrews 7:23-28

Mark 12:28-34

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THE QUESTION BO What do

by MSGR. R. T. BOSLER

Q For many years I did not attend church or go to confession. About a year and a half ago I started attending Mass regularly and intend to continue. Everything is so new I hardly recognize it to be the religion I was brought up in. The thing that bothers me most is confession. No one seems to be clear on what to confess these days. The clearest answer I got so far was to confess only mortal sins, not venial sins.

A The Catholic Church is very much alive these days. It should look different to you from what it was many years ago.

Things that are alive grow, develop. Sometimes they grow in the wrong way and need to be cut back.

When I was a young priest there were lots of older Catholics who received Holy Communion only twice a year and others who received more often but believed they could do this only on a Sunday immediately following a Saturday confession.

There were two principal reasons for this attitude. Centuries of defending the divinity of





Rachel's beauty impressed Jacob and he fell in love

by JANAN MANTERNACH

Rachel was very beautiful. She was the youngest daughter of a wealthy desert sheik, Laban.

Rachel took care of her father's flocks of sheep. She protected them from wild animals. She led them to food and water and watched over them so they would not get lost or hurt.

One day Rachel led her flock to a large well in the open country. A heavy round stone covered the well. Rachel knew she could not move it. So she hoped there would be many shepherds at the well with their flocks. Together they would move the stone from the well.

A few shepherds were at the well when Rachel arrived. Jacob was talking with them.

Jacob looked up and saw Rachel walking toward the well with her sheep. He was over-

come by her beauty. He fell in love with her then and there.

Jacob moved the stone from the top of the well all by himself. He went up to Rachel and kissed her on the cheek. Jacob told her that he was related to her father, Laban.

Rachel ran home and told her father about Jacob. Laban came out and invited Jacob to his house.

"I would like to marry your daughter, Rachel," Jacob begged Laban.

"You may marry her if you work for me for seven years," Laban replied.

Jacob worked hard for seven years. The time sped by. It seemed more like seven weeks, because he loved Rachel so much.

After the seven years Rachel and Jacob were married.

Rachel loved Jacob almost as much as he loved her. They were happy for the first years of their marriage. But Rachel had no children. She became very depressed. She desperately wanted to have a child.

"Lord," Rachel prayed, "give me children or I shall die." She prayed over and over to God to let her have a child.

After a long time, God answered her prayer. She gave birth to a son. She named him Joseph. She was overjoyed to be a mother.

The name "Joseph" meant, "May the Lord give me another son." She continued to pray for another son.

God again answered her prayer. But only after a long time. Rachel was very happy. But her joy was soon to end. She gave birth to another son. But she died as her baby was born.

Jacob named the boy, Benjamin. Jacob buried Rachel alongside the road to Bethlehem.

Part I: Let's Talk

Activity: It is good at times for a family to bring its prayer life into focus. Each person in a family has his or her own relationship with God. There may be profound differences in the way each person prays.

Be imaginative in fixing the right moment and environment so that members of your family feel comfortable and willing to share how they feel about prayer and what it means to them now. Young children, as well as older family members, often have profound insights and definite feelings about prayer. Their experiences can be deeply inspiring.

The introduction to Father John Shea's poetry book, "The God Who Fell From Heaven," published in Niles, Ill., by Argus Communications, 1979, is an unusually fine description of how contemporary people pray.

Questions: How did Rachel and Jacob meet? What clouds Rachel's happiness after her marriage to Jacob? How does Rachel show her faith in God? Does he answer her?

Part II: Parent and Teacher Notes

Story Background: The story of Rachel reveals how totally the Bible sees God involved in the lives of people. Not only does God answer Rachel's prayers for a son, but it is precisely through her son, Joseph, that God continues his saving plan for humanity. Rachel's story shows God is at work in the most normal and human of people's desires and needs.

Scripture and 1: Do you feel God cares enough about you and your family to listen to your prayers? Do you ever pray for people or things you care much about? The story of Rachel invites us to reflect on our attitude to prayers of petition. God heard Rachel's desperate prayer and answered it. Does the story mean that God always gives us just what we want?

No way to tell whom God would choose

by Fr. JOHN CASTLELOT

When Jesus was trying to convince Nicodemus of the need for being born of the Spirit, he used a simple but clever illustration.

"Do not be surprised that I tell you you must all be begotten from above. The wind blows where it will. You hear the sound it makes but you do not know where it comes from or where it goes. So it is with everyone begotten of the Spirit" (John 3:7-8).

The simplicity of this is obvious; its cleverness lies in the fact that the same Greek word means both "wind" and "spirit."

Of course, Jesus was talking about the Holy Spirit. But the principle he enunciated also applies to the action of the Spirit of God in the sense of an emerging divine force, the sense in which it was used throughout the Old Testament.

"The wind blows where it will." There was no telling whom God would choose and empower to act as his agent. The judges (Othniel and Ehud) were hardly likely candidates for canonization, and yet God used them to rescue the Israelites.

Now we meet a woman with extraordinary

powers of discernment and leadership. "At this time the prophetess Deborah, wife of Lapidoth, was judging Israel. She used to sit under Deborah's palm tree . . . and there the Israelites came up to her for judgment." (Judges 4-5).

Deborah was a prophetess, not in the modern Jeanne Dixon sense of someone with the ability to predict the future, but in the basic biblical sense of a person endowed with unusual insight and discernment. She was a spokesperson for God.

In such a male-dominated culture, finding a woman with recognized and widely accepted powers of leadership is quite unusual. "The wind blows where it will."

Not only did people come to her for help. She also took the initiative in directing affairs of considerable importance. In one incident, she summoned a man named Barak and addressed him as follows:

"This is what the Lord, the God of Israel, commands . . . Go, march on Mount Tabor, and take with you 10,000 Naphtalites and Zebulunites. I will lead Sisera, the general of Jabin's army, out to you . . . with his chariots and troops, and will deliver them into your power." (Judges 4-5).

Surprisingly, Barak refused to go unless she came along. She agreed, but warned him that the credit for the victory would go to a woman.

She was right, but she was not the woman who got the credit.

Barak and his men routed the far superior Canaanite troops by rushing down the slopes of Tabor and simply overwhelming them by the speed and force of their onslaught. After that happened, the enemy general, Sisera, fled on foot. Exhausted, he came to the tent of Jael.

She invited Sisera in, gave him a drink of milk, and hid him under a rug. Temporarily secure and worn out from the battle and his own frantic escape, he fell asleep. The sequel is typical of the often grisly stories from the period.

Jael, wife of Heber, got a tent peg and took a mallet in her hand. While Sisera was sound asleep, she stealthily approached him and drove the peg through his temple, so that he perished in death. Then when Barak came in pursuit of Sisera, Jael went out to meet him and said to him, "Come, I will show you the man you seek."

"So he went in with her and there lay Sisera dead, with the tent peg through his temple." Surprisingly, "the wind blows where it will."

people confess today?

Christ against heretics who denied it led the church to overemphasize the divine presence in the Eucharist. Thus, people came to regard the consecrated host the God to be adored more than the means of intimate union with the God who became man so that he would be approachable.

Secondly, popular preaching and teaching about moral evil was so oversimplified it made mortal sin seem something common and inevitable. For example, taking pleasure in sexual desires, eating meat on Friday, missing Mass on Sunday or faking God's name in vain were automatically judged as serious that receiving communion without confession was considered wrong.

At the turn of this century, Pope Pius X began the process of rectifying some of this false development by recommending frequent, even daily, reception of communion and participation by the people in the Mass.

But it was Vatican Council II that inspired of the new Mass, which makes fuller participation of the people possible and renews the ancient understanding that the Eucharist is the ordinary means by which sinful humans are forgiven and united in one family.

That may help you appreciate why Catholics act differently in church, today.

You may have noticed that many more receive communion and fewer go to confession. Vatican II had something to do with this, too.

The Constitution on the Church in the Modern World (article 82) asked Catholics to use the findings of modern sciences, especially psychology and sociology, for a better understanding of morality. This has been reflected in religious textbooks, lectures, sermons and the Catholic press, which have helped Catholics develop more mature judgments of what is seriously wrong and what is not.

Catholics, therefore, are confessing less frequently because they do not feel themselves cut off from God by mortal sin.

This does not mean that the advice you were given about not confessing venial sins was correct. The sacrament of penance, or reconciliation, as it is called today, is not just for mortal sin.

It is also called the special sacramental means by which we are helped to advance to the perfection of the Christian life in which we are all called.

We don't rattle off anymore a list of sins. Instead, we describe for the confessor our spiritual state, our sinful inclinations, our successes and failures in loving others since the last checking on our efforts to be a disciple of the Lord.

Major Basilian welcomes questions from readers. Those of general interest will be answered here. Write to him at: 800 N. Alhambra, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

St. Mary Parish

Richmond, Indiana

Fr. Joseph Dooley, pastor

by HENRY OWING

Father Joseph Dooley, pastor at St. Mary's, says he is planning to build up a strong spirit of Christian community in the parish, to bring better organizations and to have a good liturgy.

Father Dooley, who was ordained a priest in May 1944, says he has always longed for spiritual growth by "being of service to God and neighbor."

Flashing back to the day of his ordination, he recalls talking to himself at the altar, "I want to be a good priest." And today his inner voice still tells him, "be a good priest."

After his ordination, Father Dooley was first appointed to St. Mary's as an assistant pastor.

But he says that before he could put into practice his goal, he was transferred to the University of Ottawa, Canada, where he taught for 10 years.

He feels that a priest can be of service to God and people in any capacity—teaching in a classroom, preaching in a church, or working with the poor.

For many years, Father Dooley says, "I have tried quietly to bring about integration chiefly between blacks and whites on social level."

Hand in hand, he has also tried to assist



SIGNING THE MASS—Father Joseph Dooley, pastor at St. Mary, offers Mass for the deaf.

Hispanic people with their personal and spiritual problems over many years.

Father Dooley, who speaks Spanish and uses sign language to communicate with the deaf, has worked with the deaf for many years, saying Mass for them and visiting the Indiana School for the Deaf every Thursday.

Yet, he says, he's too slow to learn about other people and to have "a good rapport with people much younger than myself."

He feels he could have, in many instances, achieved more if he had better comprehended the situations.

"Therefore, I need to put more effort in organizing and communicating better the Gospel message," he pointed out.

Father Dooley says he hopes to make at least 200 home visits of his parishioners this year. He has already visited 163 homes since January. It is estimated St. Mary's has 500 Catholic households.

St. Mary's, says Father Dooley, was established in 1890 by Irish and Italian immigrants. By then, St. Andrew's was already in existence in Richmond.

Today there are three Catholic parishes in Richmond—St. Andrew's, St. Mary's, and Holy Family.

Father Dooley, who became pastor of St. Mary's in October 1981, says all the three parishes have co-operated with churches of other religions to establish an inter-faith housing project for retirees of low income.

He said that all the priests in the three parishes "are working to make as many of our programs as possible to be on tri-parish basis."

"Our staggered Sunday Mass schedule and grade school education are tri-parish," added Father Dooley.

He explained that Sunday Masses are offered at St. Andrew's at 7 and 10 a.m., St. Mary's at 9 and 12 and Holy Family at 8 and 11.

He said while education for kindergarten through 3rd grade is at St. Mary's, children from 4th-8th grade attend classes at Holy Family's.

Already there are many tri-parish programs, such as religious education, pro-life program, bible study program, board of education, and many, many others, Father Dooley said.

The only things that will not be amalgamated, said Father Dooley, are parish names, pastors, parishioners, parish offices and Mass schedules.

Canon lawyers (from 3)

vacated by death or resignation.

In a seminar on diocesan councils of priests under the new code, Father Sydney Marcoux of Beaumont, Texas, cited several areas of possible tension over the composition of the council and its areas of competence that are not covered by the code but must be resolved locally. He also emphasized that if the bishop and priests of a diocese take the theology of priests' councils seriously, such tensions should be minimized if they do not disappear altogether.

Benedictine Father Daniel Ward of St. John's Abbey in Collegeville, Minn., in a seminar on liturgy and the law, suggested that the new code's continued ban on female altar servers "would not be an observable norm, if a norm at all, in many areas of the United States" because it violates a fundamental principle of liturgical law, that "law should promote the pastoral and spiritual welfare of the people."

In an interview with NC News one of the convention participants, Father James Coriden, said the situation of the new code in

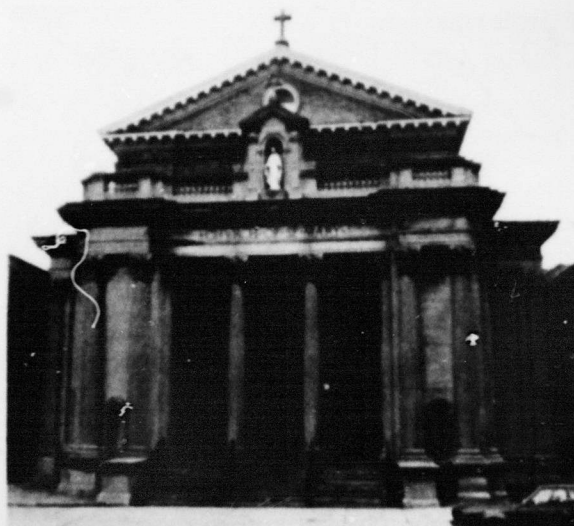
historical perspective.

Father Coriden, a canon law professor and academic dean of the Washington Theological Union, said that a similar tumult of argument and debate occurred during the 1920s over the interpretation of the 1917 code.

"We haven't been used to that in the recent past, because it's all been pretty well settled long ago in the commentaries," he said. "But now we're in a new situation, with new institutions and new language in the new code, and there are a lot of things that are ambiguous."

"The danger of that kind of chewing on the meanings of words and precise interpretations," he added, "is that it can get very narrow and legalistic, and we can forget the pastoral scope. We can lose sight of the larger pastoral problems that are there to be solved."

While warning against the kind of legalism that surrounded the efforts to interpret the 1917 code, Father Coriden said he personally trusts "that it won't happen again, because a different vision is operative today."



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(New Session Session)

How can parents stop children from making mistakes?

By Dr. JAMES and MARY KENNY

Dear Dr. Kenny: How can parents prevent their children from continuing to make stupid mistakes with their lives after they have left home? By listening to their parents. You say that parents must be friends with their adult children. I say: Bah! Where does the Bible say that your children are no longer your children when they reach age 18? They are always your children and should listen to you. Much pain would be spared if children of all ages would obey their parents. Yes, I say "obey." Whatever happened to the virtue of obedience? Just because you are an adult does not make it OK to behave selfishly and jeopardize the welfare of small children and neighbors and society. My children are young now, but I expect them to listen to me even after they are grown.

Answer: You stress obedience. Must children always obey their parents, even when the children are fully grown? Are children never to be free to make their own mistakes?

One parent told me that he would let his children go their own way and make their own

decisions when he thought they were mature enough to do so. I asked what he meant by "mature." "When they see things the right way," he replied. "When they see things the way I have learned to see them."

Another parent took the opposite approach. He felt that children should be weaned from parental direction gradually. "When they are little, I let them make little mistakes. When they are big, I let them make big ones."

I don't agree with either parent. I believe the best parenting lies in the middle.

Parents must not make all the decisions for their children. As Kahlil Gibran says so beautifully in "The Prophet": "You may give them your love but not your thoughts, for they have their own thoughts. You may house their bodies but not their souls."

At the same time, I would try to stop anyone, especially my adult child, from making a big mistake. I would not, however, rely on obedience to parents as a way to get them to change their mind or behavior.

A major change takes place in the parent-child relationship when children become adults. This happens legally in our society when children reach age 18, and certainly by

age 21. While parents clearly maintain some control as long as they continue to provide financial support, nevertheless, parents do best when they treat adult children as friends rather than children.

This is partly a practical solution. Parents have little choice. When children reach age 18, they can leave home, take a job, sign contracts and get married. The good parent will recognize this reality.

The relationship between parents and adult children is deeper than ordinary friendship. Parents will always feel a protective concern to warn against disasters, and they will ordinarily want to be there afterward to help pick up the pieces.

Adult children, conversely, should respect the love and concern that their parents show them. As their parents become older, this respect ideally should grow into a readiness to care for their aging parents.

Forming a new relationship between parents and adult children is not easy. Mistakes, even serious ones, will be made. But when the relationship succeeds, family ties based on mutual respect and support can be established for a lifetime.

(Reader questions on family living and child care to be answered in print are invited. Address questions: The Kennys, Box #7, St. Joseph's College, Remondieu, IN 47078.)

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State candidates (from 12)

attract new technological industries and provide training as needed."

Republican incumbent Eugene R. Leeuw said, "Business and industry can only be attracted by creating a favorable tax and labor environment such as exists in the south where all new industry is locating."

Democratic challenger Mary Ann Seyfried said, "We need to look into our tax structure and develop new industry into the state and we can no longer depend only on the auto industry for economic growth."

House District #53

Neither Republican incumbent Ray Richardson nor Democratic challenger Charles W. Merlau, Jr. responded to the questionnaire.

House District #54

Republican incumbent Thomas D. Coleman stated we should "give the present economic development program a chance to work. It will not happen overnight."

Coleman expressed uncertainty as to the meaning of question #45.

Democratic challenger Clarence Jones did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #55

Neither Republican candidate Paul A. Miron nor Democratic candidate Ralph T. Underwood responded to the questionnaire.

House District #56

Democratic challenger Wickey R. Creech stated new tax packages are needed "to lure new businesses to Indiana." Better labor union laws are needed, he said, and Indiana labor should be used first.

"All of the questions deal with finances," he said in response to the questionnaire. "I'm sure that most everyone would like to see and answer yes to them. It all comes back to—if finances permit and how much it will permit."

Republican incumbent Janet L. JBner did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #57

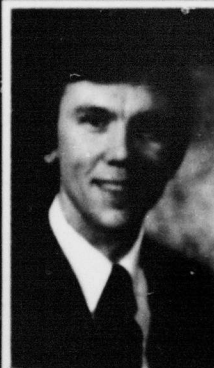
Republican incumbent Stephen C. Moberly is unopposed in this race. He did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #58

Neither Republican incumbent H. Jack Mullendore nor Democratic candidate Franklin E. Vandiver responded to the questionnaire.

House District #59

"There should be appropriate community input and hearing at the local level before a decision to establish a (community-based corrections) facility is made," said (See STATE CANDIDATES on page 12)



ANDY CHARNSTROM

Democrat
for

State Representative
District 50

Pull Lever 8B

Paid Political Advertisement

RE-ELECT

BERNARD "BUD" GOHMANN

Marion County Clerk

BALLOT 12A
REPUBLICAN



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FOR ALL THE PEOPLE"

November 2, 1982

Paid for by the Gohmann for Clerk Committee

JIM BRIGHTON

INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
46th DISTRICT

Clay County — Harrison and Lewis Townships
Green County — Jefferson and Smith Townships
Monroe County — Bearblossom Township
Morgan County — Jefferson and Ray Townships
Owen County — All Townships
Sullivan County — Hamilton and Jackson Townships
Vigo County — Honey Creek, Linton, Pearson, Riley,
Precinct 1H, Harrison Township

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Jim Brighton



State candidates (from 17)

Democratic candidate Robert E. Haynes about supporting such an endeavor.

Haynes would support education and retraining programs "designed to develop a well-educated work force in areas of technology, computers and nursing where there is a need for people" as a means of creating new jobs. "I would also consider assistance to basic industry for purposes of retooling and retraining which are presently accorded to new industries in Indiana."

Republican incumbent Ted Craig did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #68

To create new jobs, Republican incumbent Jerry F. Baies believes additional funding is

needed for public schools and higher education. "We must also expand the Department of Commerce," he said. "We must move from the automotive industry to high technology."

To create new jobs, his opponent Democratic candidate Andrew A. Szakaly, Jr. would support "business extension services similar to agricultural extension services now offered by Purdue University. I would support increased cooperation between schools and industry for vocational education. I would support placing computers in schools and giving computer companies tax incentives to do so at no cost to the schools."

House District #61

"If we find that an expanded system of

community corrections and work release is not enough" then Democratic incumbent Marilyn F. Schultz would support the funding of new prisons.

"I believe we need to repair our deteriorating infrastructure," Schultz said in answer to the question about increasing employment in the state. She includes enhancing services for citizens. "We must work to ensure quality education, training and retraining for all who can work. We must look for ways to encourage small business expansion and formation as it is the small businesses who are the employers of the greatest numbers."

Republican candidate Joyce Barger Boling did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #62

Democratic candidate Wilbur L. Wright said, "We must have a tax climate that is geared to make Indiana more attractive to business and factories" as a means of bringing new industry to the state. "Our schools at all levels need our utmost support. Industry of today demands well-educated and qualified employees. I do not favor higher property taxes as this unduly burdens senior citizens and young people trying to own their own home."

Republican incumbent Donald W. Dean did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #63

Democratic incumbent Donald E. Hume is unopposed in this race. He did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #64

"The Orr/Mutz economic development program is a good first step," said Republican Richard D. McIntyre as a means of creating new jobs and attracting new industry to the state. "We must continue to adjust our economic development laws to be able to compete with other states. I believe our tax burden should remain one of the lowest in the nation to attract new business and industry."

McIntyre said the first question regarding human service programs was too broad to be answered yes or no; he said the second, fifth, sixth and seventh questions "are dependent on the state of the economy and the resultant levels of revenue available for appropriation." With respect to the question on legislation concerning euthanasia, McIntyre confessed, "I am not adequately familiarized with the issues involved to give a competent answer."

Democratic candidate William Hayden believes stimulating economic development will reduce unemployment. This requires retraining unemployed Hoosiers "for jobs in expanding industries such as electronics and computers by increasing vocational training in those areas." Industry must be retooled "by providing effective tax incentives, capital at reasonable rates of interest and more assistance for small business." Hayden would "rebuild our deteriorating infrastructure of roads, bridges, education and public institutions."

With respect to the bulk of the questionnaire, Hayden said, "Obviously all of the above programs require more state revenue which at this time is much below budgetary projections. We may well need a tax increase just to meet the constitutional requirement for no state borrowing."

House District #66

Neither Republican candidate Martin Lester Jones nor Democratic candidate Baron P. Hill responded to the questionnaire.

House District #67

Democratic incumbent Edward E. Goble answered the questionnaire without comment. He is unopposed in this race.

House District #68

Democratic incumbent Robert J. Blachoff proposes to increase employment "by encouraging our Congressmen and Senators to

(See STATE CANDIDATES on page 21)

WILBUR L. WRIGHT DEMOCRAT STATE REPRESENTATIVE — 62nd DISTRICT

My Concerns are for:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Unemployment | 6. Mental Health |
| 2. Education | 7. High Utilities |
| 3. Local Government Finance | 8. High Medical Costs |
| 4. Property Tax Relief | 9. Social Security |
| 5. Prisons & Corrections | 10. Coal Mining |
| | 11. Farming & Farm Prices |

I Want to Get Things Going.

Isn't It Time Someone Did?

Pol. Pol. Adv.

RE-ELECT YOUR PRO-LIFE LEGISLATORS



Don Nelson

- Sponsor Pro-Life Constitutional Amendment Resolution
- Sponsor State Tax Tuition Relief Bill
- Co-Author Parental Notification Bill
- Voted for Prayer in School Bill
- Member St. Luke's Parish

- Voted for Parental Notification Bill
- Voted for Prayer in School Bill
- Served Seven Sessions in General Assembly
- House Republican Whip



Bill Soards



Paul Burkley

- Voted for Pro-Life Constitutional Amendment Resolution
- Voted for Parental Notification Bill
- Voted for Prayer in School Bill
- Retired from General Motors

STATE REPRESENTATIVES — DISTRICT 48
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Pro-life Political Advertisement

GRABIANOWSKI DEMOCRAT FOR U.S. CONGRESS

The new
Sixth District



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GRABIANOWSKI

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FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT

George Grabianowski believes in hard work, high ethical standards, fiscal conservatism and just people like he himself.

His first step in defining the federal budget and controlling the deficit.



GRABIANOWSKI
THE SENSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

George Grabianowski is running for Congress to give a voice to the workers, small businessmen, farmers and senior citizens of the Sixth District.

A commonsense Democrat, George is from a working class background and the oldest of seven children. He worked his way through Rutgers University, earning both a BA and MS.

He is married to Mary, to whom Grabianowski and they have two children. The Grabianowskis own and operate a small farm in Boone County.

**VOTE
NOV. 2**

Member of St. Thomas Aquinas Parish

Pol. Pol. Adv.

Theologian looks ahead to Vatican III

by Fr. THOMAS C. WIDNER

There are those for whom the impact of the Second Vatican Council has been denied or never even felt. To hear someone look forward to a Third Vatican Council leaves a kind of culture shock in a big way. Servant of Mary Sister Agnes Cunningham, past president of the Catholic Theological Society of America and professor of patristic theology at St. Mary of the Lake Seminary at Mundelein, Illinois the past 15 years spoke to more than 500 people at Marian College Sunday evening about a future council.

Recognizing that ecumenical councils are rare occasions in church history and that the likelihood of another council in our own lifetime is extremely thin, Sister Cunningham discussed the unfinished agenda left by Vatican Two as what challenges the prospects for another.

"We have not yet seen an effective transition from a hierarchical to a collegial church," she said. "We have not yet integrated the mission of the church with the needs of the world. Thirdly, we have not fully retrieved and reclaimed our Catholic Tradition."

Delays in the transition from a hierarchical church to a collegial church, she maintained, have occurred because the doctrine was not precisely articulated. "There have been some adaptations. For example, the world synod of bishops and the increasing role of national councils of bishops came forth after the council. But the doctrine is still ambiguous."

SISTER CUNNINGHAM described two reasons for this—some confuse collegiality with democracy, she said, and there is a posture assumed by some feminists of the church as patriarchal.

Instead of integrating the church's mission with world needs, Sister Cunningham remarked that social justice was stimulated by Vatican II after having been dormant for nearly half a century. "A theology of rights has been formulated," she explained, "but a lot of

work needs to be done yet to demonstrate its call as being rooted in the Gospel." If baptism, for example, initiates one into the life of the church, then all involvement in social justice stems from this point—both outside and inside the church.

Lastly, the church must retrieve and reclaim its Catholic Tradition. Sister Cunningham pointed to Ignatius of Antioch who first coined the word "catholic" with a lower case "c" and who used the word to describe a universal but diverse church, not a uniform church.

The issues and challenges which face the church in the future and which could fill out the agenda of a Third Vatican Council Sister Cunningham described as threefold—a theology of priesthood, a reunderstanding of sin and salvation, and the formation of Christian conscience.

Though Vatican II affirmed the Christian dimension of life and affirmed the value of priesthood, it did not discuss a theology of priesthood, she said. "Two areas have further challenged this lack of discussion as well. One is ecumenism and the other is feminism. The meaning of a baptismal priesthood has been clarified," Sister explained, "but the ministerial priesthood has been put at an impasse by later church documents such as the declaration on the admission of women to priesthood and the ordination of women in other churches."

RESEARCH IS STILL needed, Sister Cunningham maintains, on the origin of priesthood, the role of priests, etc.

Some say the development of sacramental theology is the most urgent task of a Vatican III. "If the role of priesthood is clarified," Sister Cunningham stated, "the other sacraments would be clarified."

She senses a malaise among pastors regarding sin and salvation which she exemplifies in three ways. One is by a posture she sees frequently which is found in church vestibules saying, "Only sinners worship at this church—welcome." Another is an article she read in which the author said, "We live in an age incapable of producing great sinners." The third is the comment of a friend who says the central issue is the question of what we are being saved from, for what and by whom.

"There seems to be a need to provoke a sense of sin in the context of hope," Sister Cunningham explained. She said there is an ambivalence as to what constitutes sin and there seems to be a need for a savior. "If a renewed theology of sin is needed to know who we are," she said, "then a renewed theology of salvation is needed to know who Jesus is."

To be a Christian, she reaffirmed, is to be one who follows, goes after, pursues, seeks Christ. A Christian is one who discerns, perceives, judges and evaluates in the light of

Jesus Christ. It is very necessary, therefore, to live the Gospel values of wisdom, trust, compassion, and integrity. These are the elements which are necessary in forming Christian consciences.

What are the challenges? These Sister Cunningham described as spiritual ecumenism, ministerial ecumenism and conciliar ecumenism.

Spiritual ecumenism has been for her experienced through participation in the five year dialogue between Roman Catholics and the Disciples of Christ. "Spiritual ecumenism occurs," she said, "when there is a recognition that the future unity of the kingdom is when Christians come together to celebrate

Christian leadership."

Ministerial ecumenism raises a tension between flight from the world and concern for the world. This is the ultimate question—who is my neighbor? The big difficulty here, Sister Cunningham believes, is the lack of education of future priests and ministers for an ecumenical mentality and commitment.

"There is a great distance between the theological discourse here and what we call the sense of fidelity, or sense of the people's faith."

Finally, Sister Cunningham said the scope of conciliar ecumenism is much broader and deeper than all others and that if it were addressed deeply, it could eliminate the need for a third council. Authority and structure are the elements discussed at this level. "Perhaps Vatican III could be postponed until a wide representative of churches could come together to assess the growth of unity and design a schema for the future," she said.



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For State Representative
District #48

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the Nation working again"*

Pd. for by Dellinger for State Rep. Comm.



Sr. Agnes Cunningham

MIKE CARROLL



FOR CONGRESS

- Endorsed by Indiana Right to Life
- Past President of the CYO Board of Directors
- Member of St. Monica Parish
- Deputy Mayor under both Lugar and Hudnut, 1974-76
- Special Assistant for Senator Lugar, 1976-1982
- Manager of Lugar-Quayle office, saving the taxpayers more than \$1 million since 1976
- Director of Department of Metropolitan Development and Indianapolis Model Cities Program
- Director of Urban Homesteading Program
- Listed in "Outstanding Young Men of America" and "Comity Leadership and Noteworthy Americans," 1975-76

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VOTE MIKE CARROLL

Paid for by Mike Carroll for Congress Committee, John Kelle, Treasurer

RE-ELECT ROBERT (BOB) BISCHOFF

**YOUR DEMOCRAT
STATE REPRESENTATIVE — DISTRICT 68**

Representing all of Dearborn & Ohio counties and parts of Franklin, Ripley & Switzerland counties.

Bob, his wife Ardis, and children Brian, Julie & Jennifer attend St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

Endorsed by
Indiana Right to Life, Inc.

Paid for by Citizens for Bischoff
All Dearborn & Lawrenceburg, Indiana

Bishops' draft (from 3)

strategy which could not be morally inconsistent; and

"(3) The continued escalation of the nuclear arms race with its diversion of resources from other needs."

THE MORAL ASPECT of such questions "is often mentioned" but "has hardly ever been a decisive dimension of the strategic debate," the document said.

Following a measured argument that admitted the complexity of the deterrence issues and their interrelationships, the committee passed a fundamentally negative moral judgment, citing five interrelated "negative dimensions" of any deterrence policy:

"(1) The intention to use strategic nuclear

weapons which would violate the principles of discrimination and proportionality;

"(2) The human consequences if deterrence fails;

"(3) The political relationship which sustains deterrence, a relationship of radical distrust which John XXIII described in 'Peace on Earth' as the root of our international problems;

"(4) The threats made or implied by deterrence give no assurance of any limits which would be maintained if deterrence fails; and

"(5) The diversion of vitally needed resources which are consumed by the arms race."

"All of these conditions," the document

said, "are the reason we have called the arms race, with deterrence as its key element, a 'sinful situation,' one which must be changed however long and difficult the task."

Calling deterrence "morally acceptable" only as an interim strategy while sincere efforts are made to get out of that situation, the committee said that this judgment of acceptability is "strictly conditioned."

"Clearly these criteria [involved in the moral judgment] demonstrate that we cannot approve of every weapons system, strategic doctrine or policy initiative advanced in the name of strengthening deterrence," the bishops said.

THEY INSISTED that the one positive value of deterrence is "preventing the use of nuclear weapons in any form."

From this they concluded that any strategic proposals for deterrence go beyond that objective "must be resisted" and that "the quest for superiority must be resisted" in favor of the principle of "sufficiency." Any change in strategic systems or policies "must be assessed precisely in light of whether it will render steps toward arms control and disarmament more or less likely," they said.

The committee of bishops specifically opposed a number of strategic possibilities, in-

cluding the development or deployment of destabilizing weapons systems, further automation of command and control systems, international nuclear proliferation, and any proposals that "have the effect of lowering the nuclear threshold and blurring the difference between nuclear and conventional weapons."

The bishops urged support for an immediate, verifiable bilateral nuclear freeze, negotiated bilateral "deep cuts" in current U.S. and Soviet armaments, a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and the removal of all nuclear weapons from border areas by all parties, coupled with increased controls against inadvertent or unauthorized use of tactical nuclear weapons.

"These judgments are meant to exemplify how a lack of unequivocal condemnation of deterrence is meant only to be an attempt to acknowledge the role attributed to deterrence, but not to support its extension beyond the prevention of use of nuclear weapons," the committee said.

Members of the committee that drafted the proposed pastoral were Archbishop Bernardini; Auxiliary Bishop George Fulcher of Columbus, Ohio; Auxiliary Bishop Thomas Gumbleton of Detroit; Auxiliary Bishop John O'Connor of the Military Ordinariate, and Bishop Daniel Reilly of Norwich, Conn.

JAMES B. (JIM) WISMANN STATE SENATOR DIST. 43 — DEMOCRAT

Member:

St. Mary's Parish, Aurora
& K of C Council #2111

Paid for by Wismann for State
Senate Committee



OBITUARIES

† AMBER, John W., 73, St. Gabriel, Indianapolis, Oct. 30. Husband of Frances; father of Mary Byers and Joe Ambers.

† BANCHEY, Jerry, 81, Immaculate Heart, Indianapolis. Son of Ruby Martin; stepson of John Martin; brother of Barry, John, Benny and Laura Banchee.

† GLENN, John T., 81, Holy Spirit, Indianapolis, Oct. 18. Husband of Barbara J.; father of Robert T.; stepfather of Pam and Fred Odell; Kathleen Walker, William and Stephen Newman.

† HOLZ, Marie, 86, Sacred Heart, Jeffersonville, Oct. 14.

† LEBRING, Wilbert (Bill), 77, St. Lawrence, Lawrenceburg, Oct. 19. Husband of Sara (Gert); father of Mark Novlin, Vera Mae Siegel and Jack Lebring.

† PHELPS, Lloyd T., 88, St. Gabriel, Connersville, Oct. 12. Husband of Catherine; father of Rita Jones, Claudia Brunson, LaDonna Powell, Tom, Dennis and Paul Phelps; brother of Edith Troup, Lena Britton, Geneva Redwine, Pearl Ray, Lela Caldwell and Charles Phelps.

† SHOOTER, Florence, 81, St. Mary, Greenwood, Oct. 18. Sister of Alma Riley, Bertha Switz, Loretta, Bernadine, Clem, Edmund and William Shooter.

† SHOWALTER, John, 80, St.

Gabriel, Connersville, Oct. 8. Husband of Pauline; father of Dr. Bradley, Ralph and John Showalter; brother of Beatie

Kinger, Helen McDonough, Norma Poe and Russell Showalter.

† STRONG, John E., 84, St. Bernadette, Indianapolis, Oct. 18. Husband of Anne; father of Mary Cardwell, Jennifer Waller, Karl Wykes, Lisa, Angela, Anne, Timothy, John, Mark and Michael Strong; son of John E. Strong Sr.

Two Providence sisters die

ST. MARY OF THE WOODS—The Mass of Remembrance was celebrated here in the Church of the Immaculate Conception for Providence Sisters Annyia Mehok, 78, and Magdalen Marie Melanson, 84.

Sister Mehok died on Oct. 14 and Sister Melanson on Oct. 18.

The former Teresa Mehok was born in Fontanet and entered the Congregation of the Sisters of Providence in 1925. She had a long teaching career in primary grades where her assignments took her to schools in Illinois, Maryland and Indiana. In the archdiocese she taught at St. Joseph, Holy Cross and St. Jude, Indianapolis; St. Ann, St. Margaret Mary and Sacred Heart, Terre Haute and Holy Trinity, New Albany.

Survivors include a brother, John, of Whiting, and five

sisters, Mrs. Chester DeBat, Chicago, Mrs. Anna Pierson and Miss Betty Mehok, Fontanet, Mrs. Marguerite Oldham, Terre Haute, and Providence Sister Anna Martine Mehok, St. Mary of the Woods.

Sister Melanson entered the Providence Congregation in 1918. She was a native of Malden, Mass.

Most of her years of teaching were spent in primary grades. Archdiocesan schools included St. Mary, Richmond; St. Catherine, St. Anthony and St. Jude, all in Indianapolis. She also taught in Massachusetts, Illinois and other Indiana schools.

She is survived by a brother and two sisters, Edward, Alice and Margaret Melanson, all of Massachusetts.



MARK BRODERICK for Wayne Township Assessor PULL LEVER 18B

Mark Broderick, the Democratic candidate for Assessor of Wayne Township pledges a fair, uniform and reasonable appraisal of property located in this township. Mr. Broderick, a lifelong resident of Wayne Township, is very well acquainted with values of both real and personal property. He intends to install more efficient and innovative cost effective ideas in the operation of this office.

Mark is a graduate of Cardinal Ritter High School. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Indiana University and currently is working on his masters. He is also a veteran of the U.S. Army.

Both Mark and his wife, the former Patty Roberts, who have one daughter, Jamie Coleen, have been active in Catholic youth activities and civic organizations. Mark currently serves on the Realty Board of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Broderick jokingly remarks that he has an extensive campaign network throughout the parishes of Wayne Township. All of the Wayne Township parishes have as members either one of the Roberts or Broderick family.

Mark is the son of the late Lawrence Broderick, former Marion County Sheriff and Mrs. Broderick, and is currently employed as Supervisor of Day Dispatch with the Indianapolis Water Company.

Paid Political Advertisement

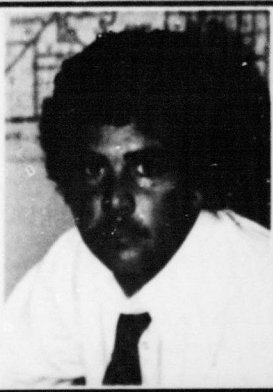
TIM ROBERTS

Democrat
STATE
REPRESENTATIVE

50th District

BALLOT 10B

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State candidates (from 18)

have the Federal Reserve System lower interest rates on money so more will be available for the public. In return this will allow people to borrow money and get more revenue into circulation and help produce jobs."

Republican challenger Calvin E. Grant did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #60

Republican incumbent Bobby G. Pruett would "continue to develop legislation for economic development and support the decrease of interest rates in order to spur economic growth" as a means of increasing employment and attracting new business and industry to the state.

Democratic candidate Michael R. Marshall did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #70

Democratic incumbent Paul J. Robertson is unopposed in this race. He said, "Economic development depends upon a good physical environment including streets and roads, sewers, police and fire protection. It also requires a well-educated labor force. Indiana must invest in its human resources and that means education."

House District #71

Republican incumbent Richard B. Wathen regards the development of a new river port, specifically the Clark Maritime Center in Clark County as a means of increasing employment in Indiana.

Democratic challenger Robert L. Potter would give "tax breaks for new industry, offer

free land in our industrial parks across this state to prospective businesses willing to move to Indiana" and propose "that we charge such a company no property tax for five years."

House District #72

Republican candidate Mildred C. Wilson supports the economic development program enacted during the 1981-1982 sessions of the legislature. This program includes job training, tax abatement for new equipment, a plan to generate investment capital in new businesses and renewed emphasis on research and technology to attract and keep bright minds in the state.

With regard to the question on euthanasia, Wilson found the question difficult to understand and could only say "I am opposed to euthanasia."

With respect to questions five through seven, Wilson said it is difficult to comment on

funding "in view of economic conditions and uncertainty as to state revenues."

Democratic incumbent William C. Cochran did not respond to the questionnaire.

House District #73

Democratic incumbent Dennis H. Hensle answered the questionnaire without comment.

Republican candidate Harold Eddleman said, "The Midwest is poised for a boom in high technology light industry. I have participated in efforts by our universities to foster such small business. I shall seek to improve the recently enacted programs to assist small communities to attract new factories and to maintain the favorable tax climate for small businesses."

Eddleman further said, "I absolutely oppose abortion and laws which work against strong families and respect for the dignity of the individual."

'Not all crime' (from 6)

between the two. We must have a program to deal with the people in purgatory.

"A lot of people want people who commit crimes to go to hell, but there's not enough room in hell."

Currently the state and the county have no community corrections facilities for people who do not need punishment in prison, but should be dealt with in the community. In Indianapolis there are only two private residential centers for offenders who are not sentenced to prison.

Riverside, a community residence for men near downtown, is operated by private corporations. Some Riverside clients come directly from the courts after they are convicted, but they must pay for staying there.

The Episcopal Church supports the Craine House, a community residence for women on the city's north side.

In an effort to lower the recidivism rate at Indiana state prisons, which are now more than

3,000 prisoners over capacity, state officials have suggested turning prisons into industrial complexes where criminals can get skills to be productive members of society. But it is unlikely that prisons will become industrial centers, Hembree said.

"I would be really surprised if that happens. They're competing with private industry. The state will buy its products from the free enterprise people because it's in the interest in government. Votes are resting on who they buy their products from."

Rehabilitating criminals by teaching them technological skills will not work because most prisoners do not even have basic reading and writing skills, Hembree said. "They talk about high technology in prisons, but how are people going to get skills without the basic ones?"

Hembree charged that some corrections officials have the wrong approach to dealing with the overcrowding in state prisons. "We can't build prisons fast enough to accommodate the system. Prison people think we have to build, build, build. The answer is each community has to realize that there is not enough space to put everyone in prison. We have to talk in terms who can fit and who can't fit in the community."

But the prison issue has been overshadowed by other issues such as abortion and nuclear disarmaments, he said. Prisons have been ignored by many groups, especially the church.

"An area where people are most neglectful is the criminal justice system. It's such a contrast that Christ spent most of his time in criminal justice. Christ asked, 'Did you visit me when I was in prison?'"

"If Jesus Christ were here today, community corrections would be a really good area for him."

(Next: A look at progress at the Indiana Women's prison.)

Court extradites suspect

Italian authorities investigating whether there was a conspiracy to kill Pope John Paul II in May 1981 won a victory Oct. 15 when Switzerland's highest court agreed to extradite Omar Baget, a 36-year-old Turk who said he furnished the gun used to shoot the pope. Baget told the Swiss court that he had given a fellow Turk, Mehmet Ali Agca, a Browning pistol on May 8, 1981, in Milan, Italy. But he said he did not know that the pistol was to be used by Agca four days later in an attempt on the pope's life in St. Peter's Square. Agca, who was convicted of the assassination attempt and who is serving a life sentence in an Italian prison, has said that Baget knew the purpose for which the gun was needed, the Swiss court said.



- Lifelong Resident of Whitewater Area
- Business Man
- Civic Minded
- Democrat
- Member St. Gabriel Catholic Church
- Family — Children
- Leadership Qualities

"... Two basic questions will determine my vote in legislature. What is best for District 55 and what is best for Indiana ..."

RALPH UNDERWOOD
for
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
"Be Understood with UNDERWOOD"

PH. BOB. BULL




ELECT
MARYANN SEYFRIED
Candidate State Representative
52nd District

Member of St. Jude Catholic Church. Employed Lawtex Industries. Former State Representative in the 1975-76 Session of the General Assembly.

- House Committees: R.M. Insurance Committee, Affairs of Lake and Marion County Human Affairs.
- Past President and Vice President of the Perry Township Senior Citizens Services.
- Endorsed by the Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge #86.
- Endorsed by the State AFL/CIO.
- Endorsed by the American Federation of Teachers.

A PROVEN RECORD OF SERVICE TO PEOPLE
VOTE DEMOCRATIC PH. F. & J.

VOTE FOR
REPUBLICANS



William L. SPENCER
BALLOT 10A

Paul S. MANNWEILER
BALLOT 9A

John S. KEELER
BALLOT 8A

State Representatives
49th District

Paid for by the Committee to Elect Keeler, Mannweiler & Spencer

THE ACTIVE LIST



The Active List welcomes announcements of parish and church-related activities. Please keep them brief, listing event, sponsor, date, time and location. No announcements will be taken by telephone. No pictures, please. Mail or bring notices to our offices by Friday prior to the week of publication.

Send to: The Active List, 1400 N. Meridian St., P.O. Box 1410, Indianapolis, IN 46206

October 29

The Ladies Club of Little Flower parish, Indianapolis, will have its annual card party beginning at 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. A mini social will also be featured at the 5 p.m. session. Tickets: \$1.00.

October 29, 30

St. Roch parish, Indianapolis, will have a rummage sale from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Friday and 9 a.m. to noon on Saturday.

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October 30

The 10th annual Chrysanthemum Benefit Ball for St. Francis Hospital Center, Beech Grove, will be held in the ballroom of the Sheraton West Hotel, Indianapolis. The event begins with cocktails at 7 p.m., followed by dinner at 8 p.m. and dancing until midnight. For complete information contact the hospital's community relations department, 783-4313.

October 31

A joint Lutheran-Roman Catholic Vesper Service, in observance of Reformation Sunday, will be held at St. Patrick Church, Terre Haute, at 4:30 p.m. The public is invited.

The monthly card party sponsored by St. Bernadette parish, 400 Fletcher Ave., Indianapolis, will begin at 7 p.m.

Our Lady of Hope Hospital Guild will hold its annual holy hour at St. Bridget Church, Indianapolis, at 1 p.m. A business meeting and social hour will follow the service.

November 1

A support group for separated, divorced, widowed and remarried people of any denomination is being formed in the Florida Knolls area. The first meeting will be held at Mount St. Francis Hall for Parker, 813-945-4268 any time or Daily Turp, 813-423-4313, after 5 p.m.

November 1-6

For information about classes beginning at St. Vincent Wellness Centers, Carmel/Ellettsville, during the coming week call 317-466-7007 or 873-2798. Classes include: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Preparation for Childbirth, Smoking Withdrawal Clinic, Families Dealing with Alcoholism, Wellness Assessment, Prenatal Nutrition Seminar, A Healthy You: A Healthy Baby, Healthy Holiday Treats.

November 4

A prayer service for world peace will be held at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Indianapolis, at 7:30 p.m.



SHOWING OFF FOR MOM—Matt Pierle shows his stuffed toy to his mother, Chris Pierle, and Nita Windmiller (right). Meanwhile Kyle Bauman, Mrs. Windmiller's nephew, finds a comfortable seat on Mrs. Pierle's lap. Mrs. Pierle is the chairwoman for this year's St. Roch Holiday Bazaar. The bazaar will be held Saturday Nov. 6 in the St. Roch school hall from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Santa Claus will visit the bazaar from noon to 1:30.

November 5

The Ave Maria Guild will hold a rummage sale from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at St. Paul Hermitage, 901 N. 17th Ave., Beech Grove, for the benefit of the Hermitage.

The Channel of Peace monthly Charismatic Mass is scheduled at St. Pius X Church, 7300 Sarto Dr., Indianapolis. Soup and bread supper, 8 p.m.; prayer, praise and (Continued on next page)

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the Active List

Mass, 7:30 p.m. For more information contact Catholic Charismatic Community Center, 544-0808.

November 5, 8

The fall festival at Our Lady of Lourdes parish, 5333 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, will be in progress from 1 p.m. until midnight.

An all-night prayer and penance vigil at St. Jude Church, 1053 McFarland Road, Indianapolis, will begin with Mass at 7 p.m. on Friday and conclude with Mass at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

November 5-7

Fr. James Farrell will conduct a weekend retreat for women at Fatima Retreat House, 1353 E. 36th St., Indianapolis. For complete information/reservations call 317-543-1982.

Mount St. Francis Retreat Center, west of New Albany, is the site for a men's weekend retreat. Make reservations by writing or calling the Center, Mount St. Francis, IN 47148, phone 812-493-0818.

November 6

A 10's/20's dance with DJ Jim "Mad Dog" Matto is set for Hartman Hall, Holy Name parish, Beach Grove, from 8 p.m. until midnight. Tickets: \$5 per couple.

A Small Group "Facilitators" Workshop will be held in Section

Hall, St. Martin parish, Martinsville, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. The staff of the Beach Grove Semiotic Line Center will conduct the program. To register for the workshop, contact Marj Vosselman, Office of Catholic Education, 1400 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis.

The Fifth Wheel Organization will meet at 1023 E. Riverside Dr., Indianapolis, at 8 p.m. Election and installation of officers.

A workshop for extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist serving the hospitalized and shut-ins will be held at the Holy Spirit parish center, 7361 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. \$5 per person or \$25 per group. For information call Pat Kelley, 549-4223 or 357-7338.

Chastard High School Music Boosters will have its annual flea market/boutique in the school cafeteria, 1400 Crittenden, Indianapolis. Hours are 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Chili will be served throughout the day.

The St. Thomas Singing Club, Indianapolis, will have a camping trip to Brown County. Fee: \$5. for details call Joe Rowles, 786-0813, or Jensen, 399-0802.

November 6, 7

The students of St. Michael's Seminary, St. Michael, will present Herman Melville's "Moby Dick" in the St. Jude Theater at 1 p.m. on both days and repeated Nov. 12 and

14. Tickets can be purchased at the door. Admission: \$5 for adults and \$2.75 for children. For more information call 812-357-4611.

November 7

An Italian Feast at Holy Rosary parish, 600 S. East St., Indianapolis, is open to the public beginning at 1 p.m. and continuing through 4 p.m. David Page of Laduca's and the Italian ladies of the parish will prepare the spaghetti supper. Adults, \$1.50; children under 12, \$1.

Northwell High School, 1300 Prange Road, Indianapolis, will host an open house from 1 to 3 p.m.

p.m. The event will feature displays, exhibits and demonstrations showing the multi-faceted personality of the school.

Brookside Preparatory School, a Jesuit college preparatory school, will have open house from noon until 4 p.m. at 3801 N. 96th St., Indianapolis.

November 10

The Tall City Deansery of the Archdiocese Council of Catholic Women will host the quarterly meeting of the ACW at St. Jude Guest House, St. Michael. The 8:30 a.m. breakfast opens the day's program.

Youth workshop set for adults

"Growing Together," a workshop for adults who work with youths, will be held Saturday Nov. 13 at the Indianapolis Convention Center. Catholic Youth Organization and the Office of Catholic Education is co-sponsoring the workshop.

Father Kim Wolf, of the Vocations Office will deliver the keynote address.

Eight seminars will be offered during the day. Among the seminar topics are parish youth ministry programs,

coaching ethics, substance abuse education and understanding adolescent feelings.

Speakers will include Carl Wagner, administrator of teen services for CYO; Addison Simpson, a representative of the Indiana Drug and Addiction Services; and Paula Sassu, youth minister for the Terre Haute Deansery.

The workshop is scheduled from noon to 3 p.m. The fee for the workshop is \$5.

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youth CORNER

Finnish exchange student loves to play football

by DAN DAVIS

While the National Football League strike enters its second month, area high school action climaxes this week with battles for playoff berths. And among it all, football survives. "Americanizing" one young man visiting the Indianapolis Archdiocese.

"Football is the biggest," says 16-year-old Tapio Heikkila, the Finn's enthusiasm telling much about his passion for the game he's learned to play this fall at Chatarel High School.

Living with host Carol Nungester, an account executive, Tapio attends classes at Chatarel and kicks for the 4-1 Trojans' football team. He became interested in the Youth for Understanding foreign exchange program through his friends.

"I know people at school in Finland who came to the United States as exchange students," he says, "and they liked it here very much."

And so does he. Making friends with both classmates and teammates, Tapio finds his visit in Indianapolis enjoyable.

"Between football practice, games and classes, I don't have much time for anything else, but I am making good friends," he says, adding that his "new" brothers and sisters make him feel at home.

Nungester's children, Sandy, a Chatarel junior, Suzie, a North Central senior and Steve, a Christ King sixth grader, play football, soccer and volleyball themselves. "We play games and get along just like other brothers and sisters," Tapio says.

At home in Espoo, Finland, a suburb of Helsinki, is Tapio's own family, his father, a warrant officer in the Finnish army, and his mother and sister.

"Of course I miss home and my family," some days thinking about them more than others, but I am happy here with my host family and

school," he says. "I just thought I'd try coming here, and I'm very pleased with my decision. Especially since I've learned to play football."

The soccer-style kicker nearly missed his calling, however, first participating in the Chatarel cross country program.

Tapio's interests turned to football while watching the sport on television and seeing Chatarel practice. "The coach (Steve Purichia) knew I played soccer (at home in Finland) and Mr. Nungester told him I was interested in playing, so he asked me to kick."

Kicking the oblong, pointed football at first proved difficult for the soccer player, but it's a task that's become "quite easy," he says matter of factly but without boasting. His statistics speak well for him.

Going into Wednesday night's game against the Secescia Crusaders (4-1), Tapio and his family talked of playoff



LITTLE MISS DEBBIE SPEAKS—Debbie Booker, a seventh grade student at Our Lady of Mount Carmel School, delivers her winning speech at the CYO banquet at Secescia High School. She was the first place winner in the CYO Speech contest held earlier this month. Debbie's speech was about a neighbor who had influenced her life. (Photo by Gina Jung)

hopes for the 14th-ranked Trojans. Last year, Secescia upset Chatarel, preventing them from earning a post-season berth.

"I'm not thinking much about the playoffs right now. Secescia is a tough team, and it'll be a hard game. We're taking the games one at a time and not thinking too much about the playoffs," Tapio says, perhaps relating a philosophy passed on by Coach Purichia.

"Yes," the Finn adds. "I'd like to go to the playoffs like the whole team wants to, but we've got to play Secescia first. Yes, I really hope so."

Nungester, a volunteer area representative for Youth for Understanding, echoes his enthusiasm. "We're real excited about the possibility of the playoffs. And it will be a divided house if Chatarel plays North Central since Suzie goes there and Sandy and Tapio go to Chatarel. We're totally wrapped up in it."

As for after the playoffs and his time in this country, Tapio's plans are undecided. "I plan to play soccer here in the spring for Chatarel, but after I go home, I'm not sure what I want

to do. I'll still have two years of high school."

And of the differences between here and his home: "Not so much different, really. People are people all over the world."

Cathedral High School's girls cross country team won fourth place in the regional cross country tournament last Saturday at South Eastway Park. The fourth place finish means Cathedral will run in the sectional tournament at South Eastway Park tomorrow. Earlier this year the cross country runners captured the city championship. Senior Mary Matthews was the individual city champion. Sophomore Claudine Delano placed second finishing a fraction of a second behind her teammate.

The Harvest Moon Dance will be held Nov. 30 from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. at the Knights of Columbus Hall in New Albany. The Band Tradewinds will provide music for the dance. The proceeds from the dance will go to the New Albany Deaconsry CYO. The tickets are \$12 a couple. They can be ob-

tained by calling (812) 945-9501 or 945-4756.

Secescia High School's marching band, the Secescia Marching Crusaders and the Crusaderettes won top honors at the Indian Creek Marching Band Invitational Concert October 16 in Trafalgar, Ind. Drum major Tammy Long captured second place in the drum major competition. Secescia also received honors at the Central Indiana Marching Band Festival earlier this year. Christine Bauchle is the director of the band.

Secescia Memorial High School will hold its annual cheerleading clinic on Saturday, Oct. 30 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the school gymnasium. The clinic is open to cheerleading squads from the fifth through eighth grades. During the clinic squads will learn cheers, chants, jumps, mounts and tumbling routines. The clinic will be conducted by the Secescia cheerleaders who won the team championship at the United States Cheerleaders Camp at DePaul University last summer.

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For All



DORIS ANSWERS YOUTH

'Still hurting' seeks help

by DORIS PETERS

Dear Doris:
My boyfriend and I had a wonderful time together in the summer. For the first time we both experienced love. When school began we knew it would affect our relationship in some ways. I am a freshman in college and he is a senior in high school. So we decided to end it as we were busy and didn't get to see each other until weekends. We actually "he" more than "we" decided it would be better this way. There wouldn't be so much pressure and we could stay close friends.

It hurt very close to do this. However, he said we would still go out once in a while. He promised earlier to take me to a nice restaurant and to go skiing sometimes. He calls me every couple of days, but it's not the same. He seems distant. I still love him and find my thoughts turning to him all the time.

It has been a few months

now and we haven't talked about it since making our decision. I really would like to know how he is feeling and how he is adjusting, but I don't know how to bring up this subject. I miss him, but I can put up a good front.

Now, two questions: Is it true that you never get over your first love? and, do you think we could ever have something together again in the future?

Don't tell me to keep occupied or try going out with other guys because even as busy as I am it doesn't help and I can't think of anyone else. It wouldn't be fair to lead someone else on.

Still Hurting

Dear Still Hurting:

When someone says "don't tell me" she usually knows the answer but does not want to accept it. However, I'll try to help.

To your first question—yes.

To the second—maybe.

You seem to be mixed up on the "leading them on" issue. You don't have to get serious with every guy you date.

My suggestion: Ask your boyfriend how he feels about the arrangement. You don't have to tell him how you feel because that might force him to see you out of guilt, or make him back off completely. And, listen to what he says. Make sure you understand what he means and don't mix it up with what you would like it to mean.

(Doris answers questions through her column. Write her c/o 1400 North Meridian St., P.O. Box 1400, Indianapolis, IN 46206.)



WRITER TO BE—Tara Mount (center) proudly shows off her new typewriter she has just won. She placed first in a writing contest. Standing beside Tara are her teachers, Terri Monroe (left) and Maureen Davis. (Photo by Gina Jung)

St. Simon pupil is a winner

Tara Mount, a student at St. Simon School, has been named the national fourth grade winner in the Scott, Foresman Reading Contest.

Tara, now a fifth grader, entered the contest last year by writing a story. With the help of her teacher, Maureen Davis, she wrote a tale about a boy who stumbles upon lost aliens in search of their spaceship. He helps the victims from outer space to look for the spaceship which they eventually find.

Tara's prize for her winning effort was a portable typewriter. Mrs. Davis was awarded a \$20 gift certificate.

Eager to use her talents when she is older, Tara would like to make writing her career. "I already plan to be a writer," she says.

Ohio students show concern for peace

CLEVELAND—In an updated, spiritually-oriented version of the "Ban the Bomb" demonstrations of the turbulent 1960's, some 1,700 students and faculty from the diocesan high schools of Cleveland gathered to show their concern for peace and harmony in the world—now and for future generations.

The group, from 23 of the 26 Catholic high schools, shouted peace slogans, waved banners with messages such as, "Give Peace a Chance" and "The God of Peace is Never Glorified by Human Violence," and prayed for a "Return to Reason and Worldwide Anti-Nuclear Sanity."

The theme of the rally, "Do a Little Living for Peace," was a response to the August 1981 pastoral letter of Bishop Anthony M. Pilla of Cleveland. In his letter titled, "World Peace—The Call of the Church," the bishop urged everyone in the Cleveland Diocese to become more concerned about the possibility of nuclear war, and to work for peace.

The peace rally took place on the feast of St. Francis of Assisi, in this the 800th anniversary of his birth.

Football playoffs at Roncalli

CYO football playoffs will take place Sunday Oct. 11 at the Roncalli High School stadium. The games will run from noon to 4:30 p.m. The championship games will be held Wednesday Nov. 1st 8 p.m. at Roncalli High School.



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PA. Pol. Adv.

'Babysitter' terrorizes critic on TV

by JAMES BRUEG

I left my five-year-old daughter with a babysitter last week and she often explained to her how plants can be monstrous man-eaters and to gobble little children, how outer space is filled with evil villains intent on destroying the earth, and how humans can fall a thousand feet through the air and land, unharmed, on the smallest of targets.

So when my daughter starts to hear giggles, to stare anxiously at the heavens and to contemplate leaping out of third-story windows, I'll know who to blame.

Me. Not the sitter, because the sitter was my surrogate: Saturday morning TV. Like millions of other parents, I routinely abandon my children to Saturday morning cartoon shows while I catch a few Z's. I assume she is watching cute little cartoon figures like Bugs Bunny and the Smurfs. I didn't know about the monsters and the laser guns.

So I decided to watch a few weekends of shows with her. I saw 11 programs (and countless commercials for cereals, chewing gum, Atari, stunt cars and something called Castle Graywolf).

In recent years, the networks—under pressure from viewers, Congress and groups like Action for Children's Television—have adopted some rules about commercials on Saturday a.m. TV. They clearly label them as separate from the show, eliminated spots for

medicines (like vitamins), cut back on candy ads and check them all for accuracy.

IF THE AD shows a toy zooming through the air, it had better deliver the goods in real life, too.

What about the programs? If your neighborhood is people with caped crusaders and frog-faced dictators, then your child will feel right at home watching Saturday morning cartoons.

Take ABC's "Superfriends," starring Superman, Wonder Woman, Batman and Robin, Aquaman, Black Vulcan, and Apache Chief. Each of them can fly, shoot rays from his fingers, turn invisible or perform some other feat of superior intellectual or physical prowess.

It was during this show that a man-eating tomato emerged as a result of some tinkering by a scientist with a reducing ray.

How about "Thunderbolt and the Barbarians," another ABC show. According to the producers, earth was reduced to rubble as a result of a 1994 "cosmic cataclysm." Two thousand years later, the world is repopulated by mutants, humans and wizards.

Perhaps the NBC program entitled "The Kids Super Power Hour with Shazam" encapsulates what Saturday morning TV is like. The title says it all. The show includes live performers—teenagers dressed up like superheroes who then turn up in the cartoons.

It is obvious that the creators of these shows liked "Star Wars." A lot. They liked the music, the space ships, the creatures and the massive, looming, evil presence of Darth

Vader. It all turns up, only slightly altered, on these shows.

IF YOU think your little ones are watching harmless cartoons about a mouse getting chased by a cat, you'd best get up in the morning, rub the sleep from your eyes and get to know creatures like Mysterio and Uglu. These are caped, winged, frog-faced, death-dealing monstrosities bent on mass murder.

Arrayed against them are Spiderman, Space Ghost, Space Ace, Teen Force, Molec-Lad—and the Fox. That's right—ABC specializes in turning prime time programs, like "Happy Days," "Laverne and Shirley," and "Mork and Minnie" into cartoon programs. Gary Coleman of "Diff'rent Strokes" has also been transferred to Saturday a.m., but he turns up as an angel trying to win his right to become a human (huh?).

The hot new one for the fall is Pac-Man, a rolling fellow with a large mouth. He has rolled off the video game screens into his own series, Munch, munch.

Some silly shows remain, starring Richie Rich, for instance, or Scooby Doo. But the dominant theme is dominance of the earth by cretins from outer space. As the narrator on "Thunderbolt" says, it's a world of "savagery, super science and sorcery."

By the way, if you are worried about minority groups, women, blacks and Orientals—

all get an equal shot at looking stupid in leotards.

After my experience, I would recommend that you give a look at what your children are watching on Saturdays. You might want to set some limits on time spent viewing and which programs get viewed.

And you might want to start explaining reality versus hyper-space to your young ones, letting them know that the world is safe from Martian aggression.

There is enough paranoia in the world without cartoons fomenting more.



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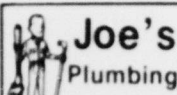
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VIEWING WITH ARNOLD

'Monsignor' bombs out

by JAMES W. ARNOLD

Christopher Reeve might have thought he had it tough battling super-villains from space in "Superman," but in "Monsignor," he takes on the Vatican and the Mafia and gets really squeezed.

Still, once a winner, always a winner: Reeve triumphs again over all the improbable crises the scriptwriters can throw at him, saves the church from disaster and manages to get a good guy in as pope. It's a comic book adventure, but this time it isn't supposed to be.

"Monsignor" has to be the worst movie ever made about the church. Worse than "The Cardinal." Worse than "Fighting Father Dunne." Worse even than "The Singing Nun." Well, at least they tried.

The "they" in this case is a formidable array of movie pros, ranging from bigshot Hollywood producer Frank Yablans, through veteran director Frank Perry ("Diary of a Mad Housewife") to screenwriters Abraham Polonsky and Wendell Mayes and composer John ("Star Wars") Williams. While Mayes is the schlock half of the writing team—his typical work includes "Death Wish" and "Pompidou Adventure"—the 73-year-old Polonsky used to be considered a class act.

While he has no film credits in over 10 years, Polonsky made a great "film noir" about gangland corruption ("Force of Evil") back in the '40s before becoming a victim of the blacklist and falling into an unreserved oblivion. But I'm not sure that qualified him to attempt a serious exploration of the soul of the Catholic Church.

IT MAY be that seriousness



was less intended than exploitation. Since the film is basically about an American (Reeve) who becomes the Vatican's leading financier by pulling off crooked deals with the mob, with the tacit approval of the Vatican's power structure, it is timed uncannily to coincide with this year's banking scandals out of Rome.

The details, however, are different.

Reeve's Father Flaherty is a Brooklyn priest whose boyhood friend (Joe Cortese) is a rising star in the racketeers. They meet again during the war in Rome, where for some reason Flaherty has been assigned as an aide to an important Italian cardinal (Fernando Rey), and Cortese runs the black market—sort of a joint enterprise between the Army and the Mafia.

In one of several acts that are totally unmotivated, Flaherty suggests easing the Vatican's wartime cash-flow problems by selling commissary cigarettes to the black market. The cardinal flinches, and so does the tough Sicilian godfather (Jason Miller), but they go along. It works, and Flaherty gets promoted to monsignor.

Monsignor never should have gone to the wicked Eternal City, because soon he picks up some nuns in a rainstorm and falls for a postulant (Genevieve Bujold). She's in the convent because she's lost hope in men, and she thinks Flaherty is just a nice American army officer who knows a lot about church history.

SHE LEARNS the truth in a scene that, while shocking, is the only imaginative moment in the movie. She spots him sitting on the bench in St. Peter's with the other monsignors, as she's coming back from seeing the pope in a procession of clerics and nuns. She stops, stares, the line jams up, the choir music reaches a crescendo.

Let it be clear that (later) Bujold really tells him off, before disappearing completely from the film. But his patron cardinal talks him out of leaving the church, and eventually that pays off. Years later (only Flaherty appears to have aged) his mob connections again save the Vatican from fiscal wipeout, and the cardinal gets to be the new pope, defeating a covey of vindictive conservatives who want to bring back "the old church."

That phrase is about as clear as the theological issues get.

What "Monsignor" may have intended giving it the benefit of every doubt is to show that God works through weak and sinful men. That's okay, although the more probable truth is that He works in spite of them.

There is presumably an ironic exchange—the bad priest's talents preserve the church to do its good work. But since there is never any hint what this good work is, or what the good guys stand for, the film emerges as a cynical portrait of a pragmatic clerical corporation.

None of the characters seem to know, even part of the time, why they are in religion at all, except to serve their ambitions and to preserve an encrusted institution staffed by scheming fat old men in scarlet robes. The rules of obedience, loyalty, and end-justifies-the-means behavior apply equally to Mafia and church; in both, it is simply a struggle to survive, or to keep power from opposing factions.

No one needs to tell us that the church is made up of sinners, or that there will always be annual scandals from Rome. The dangers of the church being "in" the world without becoming "of" the world were infinitely better explored last year in "True Confessions," which had insight and moral purpose.

In "Monsignor," there is corruption, but no intelligent judgment and no redemption.

On top of everything else, "Monsignor" is a very dull movie, with several scenes likely to make the irreverent young cackle at the wimpy clerics fingering their

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CHURCH DRAMA—Christopher Reeve stars as Father John Flaherty, a young army chaplain who is summoned from the battlefields in the Vatican and becomes a key figure in power struggle in the church during the Allied occupation of Europe in "Monsignor," a Twentieth Century-Fox release. In an effort to bail the Vatican out of a financial crisis, the priest involves the church in the Italian black market and along the way he falls in love with a young postulant nun played by Genevieve Bujold. (NC photo)

crucifixes and the diminutive pope who talks in the first person plural.

This time around, actor Reeve's well-known smirk

seems especially appropriate. (Shallow, tedious exploration of the Roman moral labyrinth; not recommended! USCC rating not available.)

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