THE NOVENA FOR THE POOR SOULS will begin a week from today. Make sure the friends and members of your family are remembered during the Novena. Cut out the form below, list the names of those you wish to have remembered in the Masses in Sacred Heart Church, and place the list in the envelope you'll find on your hall Bulletin Board.

Remembrance of Poor Souls

I Wish to Have These Departed Relatives and Friends Remembered:

Sixty-one students enrolled at the University of Notre Dame this year take no part in the pep rallies, proms or politics usually associated with campus life. Serenely they move from classroom to laboratory to library along walks crowded with younger and more exuberant collegians.

They can easily be spotted among Notre Dame's six thousand and casually clad students. They're Sisters.

Representing forty women's religious communities in the United States and Canada, Notre Dame's "coeds" are studying for graduate degrees in eleven departments of the University. Fourteen sisters, constituting the largest group, are taking advanced studies in mathematics so that they might better prepare their own students for the space age. Of these, eleven hold National Science Foundation Fellowships. Many of the other sisters are engaged in research ranging from ascetical theology to radiation chemistry.

All but sixteen of the nuns live in a convent on the campus. The convent is, perhaps, unique in that it houses a virtual cross-section of American nuns whose religious garb and rules vary greatly. The Sisters of Saint Joseph have the largest contingent with twelve. Represented, too, with four or more nuns are the Dominicans, Franciscans, Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Benedictines, Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of Providence.

Notre Dame's biology department numbers six nuns studying for master's and doctor's degrees. One of them, Sister Alma Louise Mescher, S.P., has received a $2,900 grant from the National Institutes of Health to conduct research on "The Cytogenetics of the Yellow Fever Mosquito." She has been teaching at Marywood High School, Anaheim, Calif., and expects to join the faculty at St. Mary of the Woods College, Terre Haute, upon completion of her present work.

Sister Julius Marie Burger, C.S.J., is among four nuns taking graduate studies in Notre Dame's department of theology. An American nun, she came to the University from Japan where she has served for several years as mistress of novices for her community there. Most likely she will return to her post in the Orient when she completes her graduate work in ascetical theology here.

One of twelve nuns studying English on the graduate level at Notre Dame has been awarded a fellowship under the National Defense Educational Act. She is Sister Mary Raphael Joseph, O.S.B., a native of Panama, who has been teaching at St. Benedict's College, Ferdinand (Ind.). She speaks four foreign languages.

Notre Dame's chemistry department, widely known and respected for its research through the years, has ten nuns among its graduate students. Three of them—Sister M. Laeticia Kizer, O.S.B., Sister St. Anthony Radzikowski, I.H.M., and Sister M. Paulita Springer, C.S.J.—are engaged in research on Notre Dame's Radiation Project.

A nun who was actively engaged in social work before entering the convent is studying for her doctorate in the University's sociology department: Sister Christopher O'Rourke, R.S.M., holds degrees from Salve Regina College and Brown University.

PRAYERS. Deceased: Father of Dennis Bodziony of Alumni; father of Tim Kittredge of Lyons; Rev. James H. McDonald, C.S.C., Ill.; Louis Buran of Dillon (appendectomy); Jim Sullivan of Pangborn (appendectomy); Pat Healy of Howard (knee operation); father of Ron Bukowski of Alumni.

"If I have learned any one fact in my twenty years of work with boys, it's this — the most dangerous thing in American life today is that we're getting soft, inside and out! We're losing a forceful heritage of mind and body that was once our most precious possession." — K.K.R.
Pope Leaves Enduring Mark after Reign's First Year

Vatican City — (NC) — Nearly a year has passed since the words “We have a Pope” rang across the world from the balcony above St. Peter’s Square. In that year Pope John XXIII has left a mark on the Church that will endure forever. He visited the Lateran University he instituted preparing young men for the first of many he made to the possession of his Cathedral, the Lateran. On November 24 he took formal possession of his Cathedral, the Lateran, which he ruled.

He soon created 23 new Cardinals, increased total membership of the Sacred College to 75. In 1586 Pope Sixtus V had ordained that the College of Cardinals should be limited to 70 members.

The first public speech of his pontificate was an appeal for peace the Pope addressed to the world’s rulers to work for peace. Pope John’s now familiar love for his flock came out in a prayer he addressed to God: “My heart to your heart.” He told his audience: “You have seen me. I have fixed my eyes on you; I have joined my heart to your heart.”

He soon visited the imprisoned. The diocese of Rome had 2,700 inmates. Some stood several deep in the cells that rose in four circular tiers around the rotunda the Pope spoke to the 1,200 prisoners. He thereby performed a work of mercy that astonished the world even more: “Who?” Television and newsreel cameras were set up to record what was perhaps, in the public eye, the most memorable event of Pope John’s first year in the papacy.

From the well of the prison the Pope called all the inmates to the prayer of the Condemned, the “blessing. Twelve hundred prisoners were set free. The guards, the priests, everybody was crying. I thought the tears of the Vatican would dissolve in a flood of tears.”

Less than a month after the prison visit Pope John sprang into the headlines again with a historic announcement: An Ecumenical Council of the Church’s ruling Bishops and other officials would be called.

TO A GROUP of 17 Cardinals assembled at the Basilica of St. Paul outside-the-Walls on January 22, Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, the Pope said,

“He will lead happily the desired and awaited updating of the code of canon law, which has remained almost unchanged for more than 40 years and it is outdated on many questions. It must therefore be brought up to date to meet the needs and circumstances of present day life.”

He explained a short time later, “The Church has great respect for the law. It is coming, shouted an incredulous prisoner, when told that the Pope would visit them. The Pope’s visit Pope John sprang into the headlines again. Preparations for the proposed Synod of the Rome Diocese advanced so rapidly that it was expected to convene in the first months of 1969.

The Pope was to preside at meetings of the Synod’s preparatory committees. He said he expected the Roman Synod to become a model of the diocesan clergy for the purpose of examining lo Church problems, customs and discipline, to be a model for diocesan councils throughout the world.

OF THE REFORMS of canon law that will grow out of the Ecumenical Council, which the Synod, Pope John said that the present code of canon law has been in force for more than 40 years and it is outdated on many questions, must therefore be brought up to date to meet the needs and circumstances of present day life.

One interesting byproduct of Pope John’s threefold announcement — worldwide council, revision of canon law — was the reappearance in newspapers and other media of the phrases “Pope Transition” and “Interim Pope.”

But this time the words were applied to Pope John. He had been during the flurry of speculation surrounding his first days in the papacy. They were recalled in Rome during Lent Pope John revived the ancient custom of papal processions through the streets of Rome in memory of the ancient custom of papal processions through the streets of Rome.

WORLDWIDE interest in the announcement was overwhelming, especially when the Pope made clear a few days later that Christian unity was a foremost aim of the Ecumenical Council. Major newspapers in both hemispheres commented editorially on the forthcoming council.

During Lent Pope John revived the ancient custom of papal processions through the streets of Rome. On Sundays he walked in public procession through the streets of Rome.

THE POPEs had taken part in Lenten stationery ceremonies throughout the world.

The Church is living. She is being moved forward. That is why the Church must therefore be brought up to date to meet the needs and circumstances of present day life.”

“A Reporter said afterwards: “I never saw so many people crying in all my life. The Pope was crying. The governmen of the prison was crying. The priests were crying. The guards, the priests, everybody was crying. I thought the Vatican would dissolve in floods of tears.”

The next day, the Pope proceeded to a group of 17 Cardinals assembled at the Basilica of St. Paul outside-the-Walls on January 22, Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, the Pope said:

“I have come. You have seen me. I have fixed my eyes on you; I have joined my heart to your heart.” He told the prisoners to write their loved ones and relay his promise to pray for them and celebrate his Mass for the prisoners’ intentions.

A Reporter said afterwards: “I never saw so many people crying in all my life. The Pope was crying. The government of the prison was crying. The priests were crying. The guards, the priests, everybody was crying. I thought the Vatican would dissolve in floods of tears.”

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