

# RELIGIOUS BULLETIN

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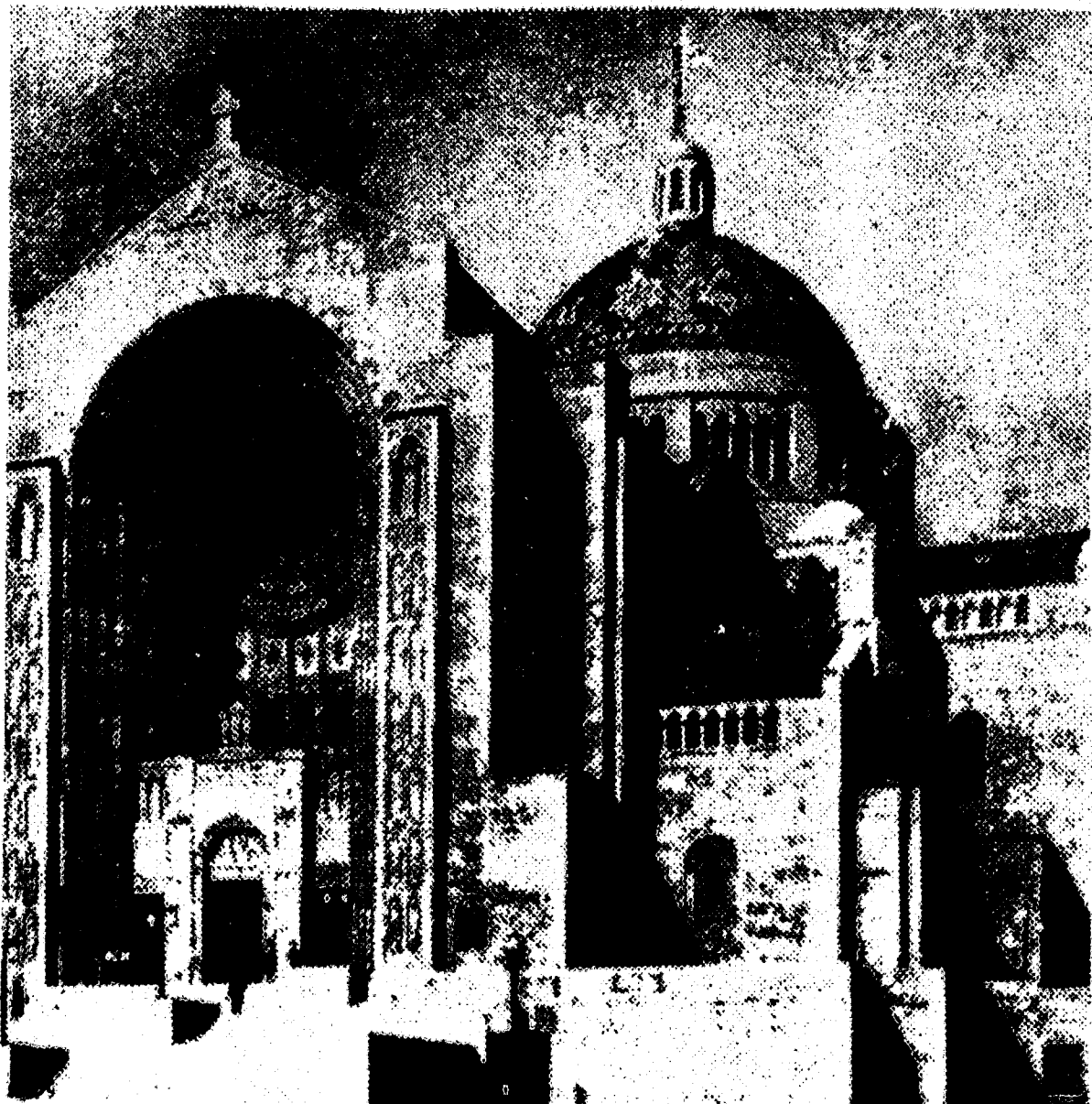
Notre Dame, Ind.

## News Section



POPE JOHN XXIII today named two American prelates and six others to the College of Cardinals. Among those elevated to the dignity is the Archbishop of Chicago, the Most Reverend Albert Gregory Meyer, who just a year ago today was installed as Archbishop of the largest diocese in the United States.

Also designated for elevation to the College of Cardinals in the Consistory scheduled for Dec. 14 in Rome, is the Most Reverend Aloysius Muench of Fargo, N.D., and presently the Apostolic Nuncio to Germany. The size of the College of Cardinals is being increased to 79 from 75. Six of the members will now be Americans.




● APPROACHING THE SOLEMN DEDICATION of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, a triduum of prayer will be held in every town across the country on Nov. 18th, 19th, and 20th. Our bishop reminds us, "The important thing is that we all renew our consecration to Mary in the service of her divine Son as we prepare to dedicate this magnificent temple to our National Patroness as an enduring testimonial to the place of honor which she holds in the hearts of American Catholics."

● MANY STILL THINK IT PROPER to wait until the priest himself approaches the Communion rail before leaving their pews at Communion-time. As soon as the server begins the "Confiteor", those wishing to receive Holy Communion should approach the rail. Don't wait until the priest has arrived at the rail, before getting out of the pew.

● TO GIVE TO THE NEEDY what we do not need is to give ourselves what we do need--the merit of good works before God. To warm the bodies of the poor is to warm our own hearts with the charity of Christ. The best way to thank God for his blessings is to share them with others..... Keep these thoughts in mind as you gather up unused but usable articles for the Annual Bishops' Thanksgiving Clothing Drive. --Bishop Pursley.

● PRAYERS. Deceased: Father of Barry Maguire of Sorin; aunt of Sr. M. Brigid. Ill: Donnelly P. McDonald of Fort Wayne; friend of Bill Kane, '59. Two special intentions.



A Cardinal is a dignitary of the Roman Church and counsellor of the Pope. By the term *cardinal* (*Cardinalis*) was originally understood every priest permanently attached to a church, every *clericus*, either *intitueatus* or *incardinatus*. It became the usual designation of every priest belonging to a central or Episcopal church, an ecclesiastical *cardo* (Lat. for hinge). Lastly it was equivalent to *principalis*, i.e., excellent, superior, and is so used by St. Augustine.

The creation of Cardinals takes place in secret consistory, during which those actually resident in Rome are informed of their nomination. In the afternoon of the same day the newly created Cardinals meet in the Pope's apartments, in the antechamber of which the scarlet zucchetto, or skull-cap, is handed to them; thereafter the scarlet biretta is placed by the Pope on the head of each.

The "Red Hat" is given in the next public consistory after they have taken the customary oath. At the beginning of the next secret Consistory takes place the ceremony known as the "opening of the mouth," and at the close of the same consistory the "closing of the mouth" (*clausura oris*), symbolizing their duties to keep the secrets of their office and to give wise council to the Pope. The ring is then given to each, and at the same time the "title" or church by which the new Cardinal shall henceforth be known.

If the creation of a Cardinal takes place outside of Italy, the scarlet zucchetto is sent him by one of the Pope's *Guardie Nobili* (Noble Guards), and the scarlet biretta by a special ablegate. In Austria, Spain, and Portugal the biretta is usually imposed by the sovereign or civil ruler. Occasionally it is conferred by some distinguished prelate especially delegated by the Pope. In all such cases the recipient must promise under oath, and under pain of nullity of his nomination, that within a year he will go personally to Rome for the further ceremonies above described, and to receive his "title."

By virtue of canonical obedience the Pope could compel an unwilling person to accept the Cardinalial dignity.

The oath taken by the Cardinals is quite similar to that taken by Bishops. But the Cardinal must swear that he will defend conscientiously the Papal Bulls concerning non-alienation of the possessions of the Roman Church, nepotism, and Papal elections, likewise his own Cardinal dignity.

### Cardinals' Duty To Assist Pope

It is the duty of the Cardinals to assist the Pope at the chief liturgical services known as *capellae papales*, to distinguish them from the *capellae cardinaliciae*, at which the Pope is not present; also to counsel him and aid in the government of the Church. Hence the Cardinals are obliged to reside at Rome and cannot leave the Papal States without permission of the Pope. The violation of this law entails grave penalties, even the loss of the Cardinalial dignity.

It is otherwise with foreign Bishops created Cardinals; they retain their dioceses and are not obliged to reside at Rome. The "suburbicarian" Bishops by ancient custom reside at Rome. The share of the Cardinals in the government of the Church is exercised partly in the consistories, partly in the curial offices, in the Roman Congregations, and in various ecclesiastical commissions.

### Cardinals Have Many Duties

To the many duties of the Cardinals correspond very extensive rights. They enjoy, in a very special manner, the *privilegium fori*, or right, to ecclesiastical court and judges; the Pope is their only judge, and alone can depose them. The provision that for the condemnation of an ecclesiastic 72, 44, or 27 witnesses were needed, according as he was Bishop, priest, or deacon, is no longer recognized.

Modern states no longer recognize the *privilegium fori* even for Cardinals; in recent times they have often appeared

before the civil courts in Rome. Inimical persecution of a Cardinal, personal injury to, or imprisonment of, him are counted high treason; notably the principals, but also those intellectually responsible for the wrong (originators, participants, auxiliaries), and their male descendants incur the canonical penalties of infamy, confiscation, loss of testamentary rights and civil offices, and excommunication.

### Honorary Rights Are Numerous

The honorary rights of the Cardinals are also numerous. They come immediately after the Pope, and precede all other ecclesiastical dignitaries. As Roman princes they follow immediately the reigning sovereign, and rank with the princes of reigning houses. Hence, only Cardinals of reigning houses retain their inherited titles of nobility and their family arms, but without the crown and with the Cardinal's hat and the fifteen tassels. They alone have the right to the name of Cardinal, and are addressed as *Eminentia*, *Eminentissimi* (Your Eminence, or Your Eminences), a title formerly borne by the German ecclesiastical prince-electors and, to the present day, by the Grand Master of the Knights of St. John.

### Red Hat Chief Insignia

Chief among the insignia of the Cardinal is the Red Hat, first worn by the *legati a latere* (Cardinal envoys of the Pope). It was granted to the secular Cardinals by Innocent IV at the Synod of Lyons in 1245, and to the religious Cardinals by Gregory XIV in 1581; the latter, it must be noted, continue to wear the distinctive garb of their order. They wear also the Red (scarlet) biretta, that was granted to them, probably, by Paul II (1461-71).

They also have the right to wear scarlet, particularly a scarlet mantle, which according to tradition was probably granted them by Boniface VIII (1294-1303). They also wear a ring with a sapphire stone.