The Linacre Quarterly

Volume 35 | Number 3

Article 13

August 1968 The Physician and Vatican II

Angelo Ferrara

Follow this and additional works at: http://epublications.marquette.edu/lnq

Recommended Citation

Ferrara, Angelo (1968) "The Physician and Vatican II," *The Linacre Quarterly*: Vol. 35 : No. 3, Article 13. Available at: http://epublications.marquette.edu/lnq/vol35/iss3/13

The Physician and Vatican II

Angelo Ferrara, M.D.

INTRODUCTION

In the light of Vatican II, we have come to hear and recognize many of the "in" words such as assionnamento, dialogue, commitment, emerging laymen, etc. On Nov. 19, 1965, after more than a year's deliberation and discussion, a group of learned men gave a final vote of approval on a most important document. This was the "Decree on the Apostolate of the Laity." Of the 16 formalized declarations and decrees of Vatican II, at least 4 of them have outlined more precisely our role in the Church.

For instance, in "The Constitution of the Church, De Ecclesia," which is the great charter of the Vatican Council, the layman at last acquires a personality. The role of the layman, becomes soundly based here on firm theological foundation. We see the end of a cleavage between clergy and laity that has been the source of so much confusion and so many misdirected efforts in the past. Then if we stop to consider the "Declaration on Religious Liberty" and the "Constitution of the Church in the Modern World", we notice that these proclamations are a full recognition of the lay nature of the present society. We also find that the Church does not cee to teach with authority but she now a dialogue with mankind, e outlines a theology of earthly realises, and she escribes to lay people the proper task of the christia the secular world while reas wing it.

LAYMEN IN THE CHURCH

Our immediate reaction on this redefinition of the laya in may be "Well, how does this affectime?" Let's progress a bit further. We are all laymen in the Church. (The Church is a continuing expression of God's feeling towards the work into which He entered through Jesus Christ.) The Church really exists for the world and we are a part of both. We are citizens of both the Church and the world and as such we bridge the two. In comparison, the priest stands between God and man, the layman between the Church and the world.

Pope Pius XII elaborated quite precisely on the layman: "The faithful, and most appropriately, the layman, are found in the front lines in the life of the Church; through them the Church is the vital principle in human society. For this reason, they especially should have a concept more

Linacre Quarterly

and more clear, not only of belonging to the Church, but of constituting the Church itself...they are the Church."

If we have pinpointed our position, what is our posture in the Church, in the world? What is our mission? The Church's mission in the temporal order includes two things: the enunciation of christian principles which must govern man and the implementation of these principles to concrete issues and problems of life. The first work is done by the teaching Church, the magisterium. This is what the Popes have been so tireless in doing with their encyclicals. This is what the Bishops are doing in their statements and pastoral letter to their people. The other work, the application of these minciples to concrete situations and usues is the MISSION of the christian ayman. Who but he can bring the teachings of the Church from the ages of an encyclical to his home life, w to the hospital, or to the golf ourse? Here is where he lives, works, and recreates and therein does the work of the Church. Kraemer in his Theology of the Laity"1 states this uncept in a similar manner: "But if he laity of the Church dispersed in ad through the world, are really what ney are called to be, the real uninterrupted dialogue between thurch and world happens through hem. They form the daily repeated rojection of the Church into the world. They embody the meeting of he Church and world."

carefully underscored the words ininterrupted" and "daily" from memer's remark. Many of us never wour role in the Church as such an "going process. It's a daily living with continuing spiritual growth. True

Christianity cannot be compartmentalized to Sunday. It must be perennial to experience the Christian joy spoken about of those in the early Church. For most of us "cradle Christians", this new attitude of a layman doesn't come easily. It almost requires a "shot" of spiritual adrenalin, a rebirth of a modern day Pentecostal experience. Today there are many instruments of Christian renewal in the Church. Some of these are movements like the Cursillo or the Better World Movement. Others are modern approaches to retreats or discussion clubs (such as the Christian Family Movement) where spiritual principles form the pivot in a group dynamic setting.

EXPERIENCE AT SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL

About 2 years ago, following a retreat weekend experience, a group of us at Saint Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center, started a bi-monthly group meeting. The format was simple. We started with scriptural reading followed by commentaries, then pre-assigned topics were discussed. They were varied and included "Male and Female Image in Our Society". "World Population", "Liberalization of the Abortion Laws", "Working Mothers", "Keeping Silent in Face of Controversy", "Birth Control", and many other areas of possible interest. The meetings were opened to all and the physicians, nurses, nuns, and student nurses who participated invariably profited.

Within a short time, our small group became more enthused and we gathered hospital personnel to join us in different liturgical experiences such

Internet, Hendrik: Theology and the Laity. Westminster Press, p. 170, 1958.

as the Pascal meals and the Eastern Rite services held in our chapel.

One of the highlights of success was our Interfaith Workshop involving our community brethren. In a three week series and with the help of 9 clergymen of different faiths, we conducted panel discussions followed by group participants and ending in general comment by the audience. The panel topics included. "Views on Ecumenism", "God in the World Today", and "Man's Conscience in the Secular World". The overall reaction on a community level was an excellent one. I must say that in the least we did create brotherhood and fellowship if not a sense of building a community. Our good nuns, the Sisters of Charity, responded in a great way not only in their own "house" but also in the neighborhood churches.

In all of these endeavors, we are not trying to create an IMAGE OF ACTIVISM (all action without depth) but rather to learn from these invaluable expressions and to grow more sensitive in a christian way to the needs of others, be they superiors, peers, or workers. Remember, we as physicians have been blessed with more than one "talent" but unless we use these "talents" well in respect to our families, our fellow-man, and our patients, then as christians we have failed. Think of it.

CONCLUSION

Choose what means you see fit but become a true Christian in the light of Vatican II. If you have time for a medical convention, you so have time to become spirituall updated thus influence y ir total and environment, be it your h ne, your hospital, your office, or y ir leisure areas. You'll see change in your attitude toward home life Bonds of marriage will grow firmer ou'll be giving your children spirit al values. (They are always showered naterially this affluent society. In your in medical profession, y u'll deal ethically and live by ar moral convictions, even in the face of controversy. Your indigent opulation will be looked upon wi christian dignity and will be give time and patience with your ofessional competence. Your ecumenical spirit will overflow

St. Paul said to the christians at Corinth: "And I brethren could not speak to you as to spirited men but only as carnal, as to little ones in Christ. I fed you with muk, not with solid food, for you were not yet ready for it." At one time it was rather generally taken for granted that Christians were expected to remain in a state of childhood as far as their lives in the church were concerned. Laymen were thought to be meapable of mental prayer, of solid religious education on the adult level, of assuming responsibility in the work of the Church, of acting on their own. They were fed with milk and not solid food. This does not exist anymore. Even though some of us do not see it, the layman has come of age. As more and more of us grow to full stature as Christians, not only we but the whole Church will gain immeasurably.