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"Parable of the Great Banquet" by Brunswick Monogrammist, circa 1525 (Artvee)



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Often we hear some Catholics speak of other Catholics as 'cafeteria' believers. This is often a subtle criticism of those who appear to pick and choose from the cafeteria food booth what they want, leaving behind the distasteful or uninviting parts of the menu.

The term gives the impression of a person not serious about their faith, one who selects what is easy to digest and avoids the harder elements. Yet I would argue that we all are cafeteria Catholics. In its 2,000-year history, global reach and 'big tent'; we all are picking and choosing from the vast menu of Catholic theology, thought and practice.

Our choices are reflected in the parish we attend, the books we read, the causes we support, the votes we cast, the political parties we join and the popes we prefer. All us Catholics are making choices. Do we read Thomas Merton's *Seven Storey Mountain* or Scott Hahn's [Rome Sweet Rome](#)? Do we support migrants at the border or march in Right to Life rallies? Are we members of a Catholic Worker house or the Knights of Columbus? Is Black Lives Matter an atheist leftist formation as some bishops assert, or a legitimate protest as other bishops see it?

Are we aligned with Tyler, Texas, [Bishop Joseph Strickland](#) or San Diego [Cardinal Robert McElroy](#)? Benedictine [Sr. Joan Chittister](#) or the late Poor Clares [Mother Mary Angelica](#), founder of EWTN? Former House Speaker [Nancy Pelosi](#) or San Francisco [Archbishop Salvatore Cordileone](#)?

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A beauty and strength of the Catholic Church is our big tent. At some non-Catholic churches I have attended, it is obvious political perspectives are very much aligned. I have been to Catholic parishes where it is just as obvious theological and political views represent center, left and right.

The main issue is not whether we are cafeteria Catholics, but whether we are still feasting at the banquet.

[Psalm 23](#) reminds us our cup is overflowing. In the Gospel of John, Jesus tells his friends, "[I have many more things to say to you.](#)" That Gospel also reminds us "[of his fullness we have received, grace upon grace.](#)" The writer of Ephesians prays that we all have the "strength" to comprehend the love of Christ and be "[filled with the fullness of God.](#)" Spanish poet and mystic John of the Cross wrote in his poem "[The Spiritual Canticle](#)" that if you gather together all that the saints and holy people have learned of God over the centuries, the "greater part" remains to be unfolded.

A question we must ask then, no matter our current theological, social and political perspectives: Is that all God has to say to us, or is there more? Are there "many more things," is there "grace upon grace" and are we filled yet with God's fullness? Jesus told Nicodemus that the Holy Spirit is like the wind — we hear the sound of it, but we do not know where it has been, or where it is going. To say we know it all and we hold all truth is to undermine the freedom and liberating energy of the Holy Spirit.

Our "truths," as we know them, are partial and in constant need of expansion and change. If someone says they understand fully what God has revealed, I suggest such a view is unbiblical and against Catholic teaching. The late Swiss priest, author and theologian [Hans Küng](#) wrote in *The Church Maintained in Truth* that just as sin is overcome by grace, the Gospel truth shines more brightly as it corrects our errors.

Küng suggested we are "corrected" to the extent we are open to the Holy Spirit. Küng wrote, "God's Spirit is under no law other than that of his own freedom; no justice other than that of his own grace; under no power other than that of his own fidelity. ... The Church does indeed try continually to take over the Spirit, but it cannot 'possess' him, cannot control, restrain, direct or master him."

Vatican II is a prime example of our collective choosing. Some Catholics believe Vatican II saved the church from irrelevance and decay, and others believe it has irreparably harmed Catholicism. Opposition to the documents and spirit of Vatican II persists, despite the years it took to draft the documents, and the over 90% approval votes from the more than 2,000 bishops from around the world participating in the event. It was the first ecumenical council that could be truly termed "global," as past councils were dominated by western Europeans.

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One of those documents, [*Lumen Gentium*](#), the Dogmatic Constitution on the Church, speaks directly to our collective role in continuing theological reflection and attainment of truth. Chapter 12 notes, "discernment in matters of faith is aroused and sustained by the spirit of truth. ... Through it, the people of God adheres unwaveringly to the faith given once and for all to the saints, penetrates it more deeply with right thinking, and applies it more fully in its life."

While recognizing the importance of the faith "given once and for all to all the saints," the text emphatically urges us toward "more."

"More deeply" and "more fully;" both convey a sense that God's wisdom, mercy and justice have yet to be exhausted. The document affirms John of the Cross' poetic proclamation that "the greater part still remains to be unfolded." Despite all we know and believe and do, there is still "more."

Therefore, we should all confess our status as 'cafeteria Catholics,' with the recognition that the feast continues. *Lumen Gentium* says we must understand our faith "more deeply" and apply the faith "more fully." If we had access to all we needed, we would not need "more." If God's truth were exhausted in our cherished positions, political ideologies and sense of 'right,' there is no need for more. More is not necessarily "more" of the same, but more new. St. Augustine wrote in his [*Confessions*](#), "Late have I loved you, O Beauty, ever ancient, ever new." Almost 2,000 years ago Augustine recognized that God is "ever new," and continually transcending our limits.

Revelation is not complete. Revelation is constant. Tradition, which many Catholics herald as fixed and irrefutable, is merely the formalized expression of the church's past experience with God. Those experiences are not over, for every day each of us have new and expanding encounters with God. These experiences do not detract from tradition, they in fact add "more."

There is more to God, and the love of Christ, than any of us have fully understood. Whether we are conservative or progressive, traditional or liberal, the banquet is still open. Our ongoing question should be: Are we done choosing from the menu, or are we still feasting?

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