

# RELIGIOUS BULLETIN

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Notre Dame, Ind.

## News Section

● A WORD OF COMMENDATION is in order for those seniors who made the trip to Detroit on Wednesday for the funeral Mass of Tony Champagne. About 75 students made the trip, at a time when everyone is preparing for exams.

● AND, SPEAKING OF EXAMS....THE NOVENA for exams began yesterday. So, if you didn't start, better start

at the 5:10 Mass this evening.

● PRAYERS. Deceased: Grandmother of Jerry DiCuccio of Farley; brother of Fr. John O'Connell, C.S.C.; brother of Fr. George Welsh, C.S.C.; Julius Veleba, '57. Ill: Leonard McAuliffe; friend of Bill Werner of Dillon; uncle of Todd Emanuel of Howard; wife and daughter of Bill Woodward, '54.

## FEAST DAYS THIS WEEK

January 17—St. Anthony, the "Patriarch of Monks," was born at Coma in Upper Egypt in 251. After the death of his parents, he gave away his vast possessions and went into the desert to perfect his spiritual life. Many came to him for advice, some choosing to remain with him. He founded his first monastery at Thebais. He died in 356 at the age of 105.

January 18—The Feast of St. Peter's Chair at Rome, listed in the ancient martyrologies, commemorates the founding of the Holy See of Rome by the first Pope. The date also marks the opening of the worldwide Chair of Unity Octave, eight days of prayer offered for the intention of the reunion of Christendom and conversion of those outside the faith.

January 19—Sts. Marius, Martha, Audifax, and Abachum were martyred in Rome about 270. St. Marius was a Persian nobleman. With his wife, St. Martha, and their sons, Sts. Audifax and Abachum, they went to Rome to venerate the tombs of the Apostles. While there, they assisted in burying the bodies of martyrs in the persecution under Claudius. They were arrested. The three men were beheaded and St. Martha was drowned.

January 20—St. Fabian, a Roman, succeeded St. Anterus as Pope in 239. He was one of the victims of the persecutions under the Emperor Decius in 253. To him is attributed the

Holy Thursday rite of consecration of the holy oils. St. Sebastian was an officer in the Imperial Roman Army. He was a favorite of the Emperor Diocletian, but was shown no mercy when brought before the Emperor as a Christian. In 288, he was tied to a tree and pierced with arrows, then clubbed to death.

January 21—St. Agnes was 12 when led before the altar of the pagan goddess Minerva in Rome and ordered to offer incense. Instead, she made the Sign of the Cross. After failing in a try to burn her at the stake, the Prefect of Rome under Maximum Herculeus had her beheaded in 304.

January 22—St. Vincent was a Spanish deacon who was tortured to death for the faith under Diocletian in Valencia in 304. St. Anastasius was a Persian monk who suffered agonies from prolonged, savage tortures and finally was beheaded by Cnosroas, King of Persia, in 628. His head was brought to Rome and deposited in a church dedicated to him and St. Vincent.

January 23—St. Raymond of Pennafort was a distinguished teacher and member of the Spanish nobility, who in mid-life joined the Dominican Order and eventually became Master General. He was an adviser of Pope Gregory IX and worked with St. Peter Nolasco in the foundation of the Order of Our Lady of Ransom for the Redemption of Captives.

● THE CHAIR OF UNITY OCTAVE OPENS MONDAY NEXT.

## The Unity

### For Which We Pray

"There is no other unity possible in the divine economy save that which is built upon the same foundation as the one on which Christ Jesus, the Lord and Master, founded His Church, and you know what that foundation is. . . . 'And I say to thee that thou art Peter and upon this Rock I will build My Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven (by which He meant His Church) and whatever thou shalt bind upon earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatever thou shalt loose upon earth shall be loosed also in heaven. . . ."

### The Daily Intentions

Jan. 18. FEAST OF ST. PETER'S CHAIR AT ROME. The return of all the "other sheep" to the one Fold of St. Peter, the One Shepherd.

Jan. 19. The return of all Oriental Separatists to Communion with the Apostolic See.

Jan. 20. The submission of Anglicans to the Authority of the Vicar of Christ.

Jan. 21. That the Lutherans and all other Protestants of Continental Europe may find their way "Back to Holy Church."

Jan. 22. That Christians in America may become One in communion with the Chair of St. Peter.

Jan. 23. The return to the Sacraments of lapsed Catholics.

Jan. 24. The conversion of the Jews.

Jan. 25. FEAST OF THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL. The Missionary conquest of the world for Christ.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be offered daily, alongwith the prayers for these intentions, immediately following the 5:10 Mass in Sacred Heart Church.



THE CHAIR OF UNITY OCTAVE, during which we pray for the return to Catholic communion of those who have been separated from the Chair of Peter at Rome, is a good time for examining the unity that does or should exist in the Church. In the Church, there is a most intimate union or "oneness" between members and Jesus Christ and between all members with each other.

HIS DISCIPLES heard Our Lord speak of the vine and the branches, of the bridegroom and the bride, of the identity between Him and the least of His brethren. They heard Him pray at the Last Supper that they might be one as He and His Father are one.

ST. PAUL compared the union between Christ and His Church to the union between the head and the body of a human being. It's easy to appreciate the unity in the human body, the close inter-relation of parts. The body's health depends on the health of the separate parts. Each part is sympathetic toward the other parts; one does not ignore the others. And what is done to one part is done to the others, and what is done to one of the parts is done to the head and to the whole.

THE PHYSICAL BODY OF CHRIST ascended into Heaven. It is also present on the altar and in the tabernacle under the sacramental form of bread and wine. But the Mystical Body of Christ--stemming from the fact that He has joined us to Himself--is the

means Christ has chosen to carry on His work here on earth; teaching, ruling, and sanctifying.

ON THE CROSS, Christ offered His Body as it then was. In the Mass, He offers His Body as It now is. It is the "Whole Christ" Who offers and is offered. And since we are joined with Christ through membership in the Mystical Body, that we offer--through the priest--and are offered with Christ in every Sacrifice of the Mass. Thus, we can no longer be mere spectators, but must be participants in the Sacrifice of the Mass. We can't be mere on-lookers at something He does. We must be sharers in that Sacred Action that is both His and ours.

DURING THE CHAIR OF UNITY OCTAVE, we should pray, then, for the Pope's unity plans, but also that we might grow to better understand and love the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ. It is the key which will open the door to the understanding of God's plan for mankind's salvation. Moreover, when we work and pray together "in terms of Christian love", we have good reasons for believing that God in His mercy will bring all men together in the same Church, the same doctrine, and the same worship. So, let's have more enthusiastic participation in each day's offering of the Holy Sacrifice. Don't be reluctant to raise your voice in church.

*Gene Boorman, c.c.*  
Student Chaplain