

World Peace Plan Given In Papal Christmas Address

(Continued from Page 1) kind known a dissonance of greater magnitude," and he said, that "if a regrettable conflict should occur today, weapons would prove so destructive as to make the earth 'void and empty.'"

"The grim and threatening danger," the Sovereign Pontiff added, "imperiously demands, by reason of its gravity, that we make the most of every opportune circumstance to bring about the triumph of wisdom and justice under the standard of concord and peace. Let it be used to revive sentiments of goodness and compassion towards all peoples whose one sincere aspiration is to live in peace and tranquility."

"Let mutual trust, which presupposes sincere intentions and honest discussions, return to rule over international organizations. Away with the barbed wire fence! Let each people be free to know the life of other peoples, let that negation of some countries from the rest of the civilized world, so dangerous to the cause of peace, be abolished."

The Holy Father expressed deep concern over serious obstacles to the Church's apostolate, ranging from disregard of the social influence of the Church to systematic distrust, open hostility and outright persecution. He emphasized strongly that perfect harmony exists between loyalty to the Church and devotion to the interests of people and the state. He termed it the urgent task of the Catholic Apostolate to arouse from "dangerous lethargy" the spiritually undernourished and enervated sons of the Church.

The Holy Father said that the millions who have had the privilege of gathering in Rome during the Holy Year must not "merely seek refuge in these happy memories from the grim realities of life," but must "become among their fellow Christians, heralds and propagators of the spirit with which their hearts overflow."

Declaring that the Church cannot but be concerned with the number of Christians who are "spiritually undernourished, enervated and vacillating in their faith," Pope Pius declared that "to arouse these sons of the Church from their easy-going but dangerous lethargy is the urgent task which now confronts the Catholic Apostolate."

In the first part of his address, the Pontiff recalled the "wonderful events of this truly incomparable Holy Year," saying its end leaves all with a sense of serene joy and nostalgic regret. He reviewed briefly its outstanding ceremonies and events, and in the closing of the Holy Door, "the spiritual goal of all nations," he offered a prayer of thanksgiving for the blessings of the Holy Year.

Emphasizing the need of Christian unity in the face of dangers threatening the Christian heritage, the Holy Father asked those who are tempted to lose sight of this need to look toward the Iron Curtain countries and the conditions of spiritual and religious life existing there. He recalled regretfully the absence of pilgrims to Rome from those countries, sending them paternal greetings and hoping that they may reach them despite prison walls and barbed-wire camps.

The Holy Father sent his special blessing to those in prisons and concentration camps, "out there in those far off regions which are shut off from the gaze of free men and over which a veil of alliance is drawn." Pope Pius said their sufferings and humiliations "make a contribution of inestimable value to the great crusade of prayer and penance which will begin with the extension of the Holy Year to the whole Catholic world, adding that these prayers may include "even those who are today amid the ranks of persecutors."

In a section devoted to international peace, the Pope took note of the present world situation, saying that the cleavage is growing constantly deeper and reaching unprecedented magnitude. Depicting the destructive consequences of a war, Pope Pius urged, "in the face of grim and threatening danger," the use of "every opportune circumstance to bring about the triumph of wisdom and justice under the standard of concord and peace," and called for the breaking down of barriers separating peoples.

Asserting that there are those "who accuse us quite unjustly of wanting war, and of collaborating to this end with imperialistic powers," Pope Pius said: "What else can we answer to this bitter calumny except: First the troubled 13 years of Our Pontificate; weigh every word that Our lips have uttered, every sentence Our pen has written; you will find in them only appeals for peace."

"Recall especially," His Holiness added, "the historic month of August, 1939. At a time when the prospect of a disastrous world war was growing ever more terrible, from the banks of Lake Albano, We raised Our voice, entreating, in the Name of God, governments and peoples to settle their disputes by mutual and sincere agreements. Nothing is lost by peace. We exclaimed, everything can be lost by war."

"Try to consider this with a calm and honest mind, and you must recognize that if in this world, torn by conflicting interests, there is still left any secure haven where the dove of peace can tranquilly come to rest, it is here in this place hallowed by the blood of the Apostles and of the Martyrs; here where the Vicar of Christ knows no duty more sacred, nor mission more gratifying than that of being the unwearied advocate of peace."

"THUS WE HAVE acted in the past; thus we shall act in the future, for as long as it shall please the Divine Founder of the Church to leave on Our frail shoulders the dignity and the burden of Supreme Pastor."

The road to peace is long and hard and involves many sacrifices, the Pope said at the conclusion of his message. Human means being so ineffective, he asked prayers for Divine aid to grant harassed humanity the great calm (Matt. 8, 26) of true peace. He closed the message by imparting on all the Apostolic Benediction.

N. C. Men Prepare Tourist 'Mass Map'

Raleigh, N. C. — (NC) — A "Map of Masses" for tourists in North Carolina has been prepared for free distribution by the North Carolina Catholic Laymen's Association with offices at Raleigh.

The 18-inch map indicates route numbers of all major highways in the State, and they stand at each point where there is a Catholic church give the times that Sunday Mass is celebrated. On the reverse side of the map is a welcome to North Carolina from Bishop Vincent S. Waters of Raleigh, names and addresses of churches, and a schedule of Masses at towns where Mass is not said every Sunday.

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Holy Year Extended To Whole World During 1951

(Continued from Page 1) then three Masses with the invocation "Queen of Peace, Pray for Us" and concluding with the "Hail Holy Queen."

It is suggested that not obligatory for an indulgence to add the Holy Father's personally composed prayer for the Holy Year.

It is pointed out that the prayers must be vocal, not merely mental, although when several persons compose a group, making the Jubilee prayers they may alternate in recitation. If for any unforeseen reason the church doors remain closed when the faithful arrive, the prayers may be said at the doors of the church with the same result.

IN SUBURBAN areas and throughout a diocese a parochial church may be designated, and where there are not four churches Ordinaries may designate a lesser number of churches where the four Jubilee visits may be made. If there is only one church in such a place, all four visits may be made there. They may be made one after another by completing a visit and beginning anew immediately after having left the church, entering the church anew each time.

The indulgence may be gained several times for the person making it and is successively applicable to the dead. As in Rome for the Holy Year, all prescribed works must be performed and completed before beginning a second attempt to gain the indulgence. This means confession and Communion must also be included each time before starting out to gain a second indulgence. This Confession must be different from the minimum one of the annual Confession pre-

scribed by Church law and the Communion must be different from that which fulfills the precept for Easter duty. ONE ELEMENT which is described as "important" in the explanatory article is that those living in the suburbs and throughout a diocese may also be required to make one of their visits to the cathedral church or to another sanctuary, when in the judgment of the Ordinary this may be done without serious inconvenience.

According to the instruction of the Sacred Penitentiary which will be published, explaining and applying the Apostolic Constitution, when there is only one church the visits may be made: one after the other, entering, reciting prayers, leaving, and re-entering to begin again. In this case, after four visits are made, confession and Communion must take place again before a person begins again to gain the succeeding Jubilee indulgence.

IT IS POINTED out that the final work of those prescribed for gaining the indulgence must be performed in a state of grace because of the general principle that one cannot gain indulgences when not in the state of grace. Conditions for the Jubilee on the part of persons who are described as "impeded," such as the sick, sailors and those prevented by unforeseen "eventualities," will be set forth in a future instruction from the Sacred Penitentiary which will be described in another explanatory article.

The Constitution makes it explicit also that the people of Rome may also gain the Jubilee indulgence during the next year if they perform the prescribed works outside of Rome and its environs.

Reds Exploit St. Barbara Day

London — (NC) — The communists were decorated with Soviet flags, and celebrations were organized with party leaders and Red activists delivering addresses into a day of intensive anti-Communist propaganda, according to and Russian communist camp word received here. This year all to Katowice.

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