Crowds Cheer Pontiff

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Nissim of Israel to convey a welcome on behalf of the Jewish community.

As the Pope entered the church to celebrate Mass, a 40-voice boys' choir began singing the hymn, "You Are the Rock." The congregation, including diplomats, journalists, tourists and residents, heard the Pope deliver a sermon in which he spoke of "the "profound and mysterious meaning of that simple, humble, lovely apparition of God among men."

"May an appreciation of this stupendous and indispensable moment of spiritual opportunity," he said, "return to us, deafened as we are by so much tumult, by so much noise, by so many voices of our chaotic and frenzied modern life. The silence of Nazareth teaches us the need and the value of preparation, of study, of meditation, of a personal and interior life of prayer which is seen by God alone in secret."

The Pope spent over two hours in Nazareth, sharing a meal of milk and sandwiches with the Franciscan Fathers before moving on to the Sea of Galilee. A stop was made at the Sanctuary of the Primacy of Peter, and a second at the village of Tabgha, where the Pontiff dipped his hand in the waters of the lake and then raised it in blessing.

On a specially laid red carpet, the Pontiff walked a short stretch to the Church of the Loaves and Fishes and knelt before the altar where, according to tradition, Christ stood and fed the multitude.

Another short drive took the papal party to Capernaum, where an ancient synagogue, partly restored, has been associated with the early preaching of Christ to Simon the Fisherman and his brother Andrew. Assembled at the site was a group of clergymen, including Greek Rite Archbishop George Hakim of Akka to whom the Pope presented a ring.

Sermon on Mount

The Papal party then went to the Mount of Beatitudes, where Christ preached the Sermon on the Mount. The Pope recited the sermon before going to the nearby Franciscan monastery to eat lunch alone and then take a short rest before continuing his journey to Mount Tabor—15 miles away—traditional site of the Transfiguration of Christ.

The papal party drove up a path strewn with flowers as the bells atop the 1,650-foot mountain pealed a joyous welcome.

At the summit, the Pope enjoyed a few moments of rest as the darkening sky became streaked with red and gold. This was the signal to begin the roundabout, 150-mile drive back to Jerusalem along a coastal highway.

On reaching the city, the Pope was welcomed by Israeli Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom with the traditional bread and salt. The papal party stopped outside the Church of the Dormition, which was brilliantly floodlit, and Franciscan friars approached to kneel and kiss the Pope's ring.

After descending to the crypt, the Pope prayed briefly before a statue of the Blessed Virgin and then proceeded to the church [illegible] where [illegible] that different faiths might live together in peace in the Holy Land.

Pope Paul's final visit of the day was to nearby Mount Zion, where he knelt in prayer in the Cenacle, the bare second floor where Christ celebrated the Last Supper. The papal party reentered the Jordan party of the city through the Mandelbaum Gate after being given a farewell salute by President Shazar and Prime Minister Levi Eshkol.

Said the President: "Our hand is stretched out in a gesture of peace toward the neighboring states and our eyes are lifted in search of true peace in the world, peace firmly based on trust and respect among peoples."

Tribute to Victims

During the final hour of the party's stay in Israel, Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, dean of the Sacred College, and one of the three Princes of the Church who accompanied the Pope on his pilgrimage, made what was regarded as a gesture of particular importance to Catholic-Jewish relations.

Excusing himself from the ceremony, [illegible] went to the nearby Chamber of Martyrs which is dedicated to the memory of millions of Jews killed by the Nazis during World War II.

There, accompanied by the director general of the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs, he lighted six candles, each representing a million of the six million slain Jews.

Patron of Greece

Harbinger of Love... St. Nicholas, with St. Andrew, is patron of Greece. His great popularity is shown in the numerous churches dedicated to him and in the frequent use of Nicholas as a Christian name. Yet all that we know for certain about the saint is that he was made Archbishop of Myra in Asia Asia Minor where he died in 324. Many of the legends concerning St. Nicholas are based upon his charity, extraordinary works and love of children.

Pray for Unity

Jerusalem — (RNS) — One of the most significant and moving incidents of Pope Paul VI's Holy Land pilgrimage occurred when the Roman pontiff joined Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras, supreme leader of Eastern Orthodoxy, in reciting the Lord's Prayer and verses from the Gospel of St. John which cited Christ's prayer that "all may be one."

The occasion was the second meeting between the Pope and the Patriarch which took place at the residence of Greek Orthodox Patriarch Benedictos of Jerusalem atop the Mount of Olives.

Surrounded by cardinals, bishops and metropolitans, some of whom had tears in their eyes, the Pope recited the Lord's Prayer in Latin and the Ecumenical Patriarch in Greek.

Observers said the scene was probably without precedent since the time of the Council of Florence in 1439 which marked the last previous encounter between a Pope and an Ecumenical Patriarch. The Pope was Eugene IV and the Patriarch was Joseph II of Constantinople.

Joined by Catholic and Orthodox prelates, the Pope and Patriarch then recited alternately in Latin and Greek the passage of the Gospel according to St. John on the theme of unity. The verses read:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]