

THE POPE

A Year to Celebrate the Redemption

Following is excerpted from the NC News translation of the papal bull "Aperite Portas Redemptori," written by Pope John Paul II, explaining the upcoming holy year.

It is true to say that every liturgical year is the celebration of the mystery of our redemption. But the jubilee anniversary of the saving death of Christ suggests that this celebration should be lived in a more intense way. In 1933, Pope Pius XI of venerable memory by a happy inspiration, decreed that the 19th centenary of the redemption should be celebrated by an extraordinary year, without going into the question of the exact date of the Lord's crucifixion.



Since in the present year 1983 there occurs the 1,950th anniversary of that supreme event, I came to the decision to devote a whole year to the special commemoration of the redemption, so that this event might penetrate more deeply into the thought and action of the whole church.

This jubilee will begin next March 25, the Solemnity of the Annunciation of the Lord, which recalls the providential moment when the eternal word, becoming man through the power of the Holy Spirit in the womb of the Virgin Mary, became a sharer in our flesh, "that through death he might destroy him who has the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver all those who through fear of death were subject to life-long bondage." It will end April 22, 1984, Easter Sunday, the day of the fullness of the joy obtained by the redeeming sacrifice of Christ, through which the church is ever "wonderfully reborn and nourished."

Let this therefore be a year that is truly holy. Let it be a time of grace and salvation by being more intensely sanctified by the acceptance of the graces of the redemption on the part of the people of our time, through a spiritual renewal

of the whole people of God, which has for its head Christ, "who was put to death for our trespasses and raised for our justification."

The church's whole life is immersed in the redemption and breathes the redemption. To redeem us, Christ came into the world from the bosom of the Father, to redeem us he offered himself on the cross in an act of supreme love for humanity, leaving his church his body and blood "in remembrance of him," and making her the minister of reconciliation with the power of remitting sins.

The redemption is communicated to man through the proclamation of the word of God and through the sacraments, in that divine economy whereby the church is constituted as the body of Christ, "as the universal sacrament of salvation."

Baptism, the sacrament of new birth in Christ, introduces the faithful into this life-giving stream that flows from the savior.

Confirmation more closely binds them to the church and strengthens them in their witness to Christ and in consistent love for God and the brethren.

The eucharist in particular makes present the whole work of the redemption, which in the course of the year is perpetuated in the celebration of the divine mysteries. In the eucharist, the redeemer himself, really present under the sacred species, gives himself to the faithful, bringing them ever closer to that "love which is more powerful than sin." He unites them to himself, and at the same time unites them with one another. In this way the eucharist builds up the church, for it is the sign and cause of the unity of the people of God, and therefore the source and summit of all Christian life.

Penance purifies them, as will be said more fully further on.

Holy Orders make the chosen ones more like Christ the

eternal high priest, and confer upon them the power to feed the church in his name with the word and grace of God, especially in eucharistic worship.

In matrimony, "authentic married love is directed and enriched by the redemptive power of Christ and the salvific action of the church."

Finally, the anointing of the sick, which unites the sufferings of the faithful with the sufferings of the redeemer, purifies them for the complete redemption of man also in this body, and prepares them for the beatifying meeting with God, one and three.

In addition, the various elements of Christian religious practice, in particular those which go under the name of "sacramentals," as also the expressions of popular piety, which likewise draw their effectiveness from the riches that continually flow from Christ the redeemer's death on the cross and from his resurrection, help the faithful to have an ever renewed and life-giving contact with the Lord.

Therefore, since the whole activity of the church is marked by the transforming power of Christ's redemption and continually draws from these springs of salvation, it is obvious that the jubilee of the redemption must be none other than "an ordinary year celebrated in an extraordinary way: the possession of the grace of the redemption, which is ordinarily lived in and through the very structure of the church, becomes something extraordinary the special nature of the celebration which has been decreed." In this way, the church's life and activity take on, this year, a "jubilee" nature: The year of the redemption should leave a special imprint on the church's whole life, so that Christians may learn to rediscover in their daily experience all the riches of the salvation which is communicated to them from the time of their baptism. And may they also feel themselves impelled by the love of Christ to the thought that "one has died for all; therefore all have died. And he died for all, that those who live might no longer live for themselves but for him who for their sake died and was raised."

Vatican Exhibit Shows Range of Papal Collection

By Agostino Bono

New York (NC) — On exhibition in the same room of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art are the Apollo Belvedere, a first century A.D. marble statue of the Greek sun god, and "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," a 16th century tapestry depicting a famous miracle performed by Christ.

The two works stand in sharp thematic contrast. The marble statue, a Roman copy of a Greek original, shows the nearly naked Apollo in human form and has been regarded by many sculptors as one of the best artistic expressions of human beauty. The Christian-inspired tapestry visualizes the gospel account (Luke 5:1-11) in which Peter becomes a disciple of Christ after the miracle in which Peter catches more fish than his nets can hold.

Both belong to the Vatican and show the diversity of the popes as art patrons and as collectors of art masterpieces. The tapestry was commissioned by Pope Leo X to adorn the Sistine Chapel. Italian Renaissance artist Raphael made the drawing, showing Peter kneeling in his boat before a seated Christ, which was used as a model for the weaving. The Apollo Belvedere was acquired in the early 1500s by Pope Leo's immediate predecessor, Pope Julius II,

to decorate the Vatican's Belvedere Courtyard.

Through the centuries popes have commissioned great artists to create works of beauty exemplifying Christian themes. They also have collected other works for their intrinsic quality even if the subject matter is non-Christian or pre-Christian.

The statue and the tapestry are part of the 237 artworks from the Vatican lent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for its exhibition, "The Vatican Collections — The Papacy and Art." The purpose of the exhibition is to show the breadth and depth of the Vatican collections and how the popes gathered the pieces and began preserving them in a series of museums.

The exhibition is scheduled to be opened to the public Feb. 26 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; but members of the museum are now being admitted into the galleries. The show will also be staged in Chicago and San Francisco. It is the largest exhibition of Vatican works to be shown on a foreign tour.

The exhibition is organized in a series of rooms, and passageways which trace the historical development of the Vatican collections from efforts to preserve first century

Christian relics and artifacts to contemporary collections of non-Christian religious art from missionary lands. Much of the pagan Roman art was collected when the popes were also temporal rulers of Rome and the surrounding area. The works were collected as a way of preserving the secular history and culture of the lands the popes governed.

Besides showing the scope of the papal collections the exhibits give viewers a chance to see famous works often depicted in art books and which have become inspirations for future artists.

The 7-foot 4-inch Apollo Belvedere became the embodiment of sculptural beauty in the 16th and 17th centuries as many artists visited the Belvedere Courtyard to see and study the smooth, relaxed muscles of Apollo resting against a tree stump. In the same room is the Belvedere Torso, a fragmentary marble sculpture from the first century B.C. showing a bulky, muscular torso seated on a boulder. The statue, by the Greek sculptor Apollonius, was used by Michaelangelo to study anatomy and inspired some of the figures in Michaelangelo's huge frescos of the Creation and the Last

Judgment painted in the Vatican's Sistine Chapel.

Another room of sculptures is dominated by the Augustus of Prima Porta, a first century B.C. marble statue of the Roman emperor Augustus Caesar as in battle dress as a field general.

In other rooms Christian themes dominate. A hallway of paintings includes "Saint Jerome," an unfinished 16th century painting by Leonardo Da Vinci, showing an emaciated saint seated before a roaring lion. It is the only Leonardo in the Vatican collections.

In the same room with the Leonardo is the towering 17th century painting, "The Deposition," by the Italian artist Caravaggio. The 9-foot 10-inch oil on canvas shows an ashen-faced Christ being placed on a funeral slab after he was lowered from the cross.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

THOSE WHO WISH TO HAVE ARRANGEMENTS CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IDEALS OF THEIR FAITH CAN RELY UPON THE FUNERAL DIRECTORS LISTED TO PERFORM THEIR DUTIES WITH SYMPATHETIC CARE AND ATTENTION.

ROCHESTER PENFIELD IRONDEQUOIT

Table listing funeral homes in Rochester, Penfield, and Irondequoit, including contact information for various directors like Ashton-Smith, Nulton, May, Corbett, Younglove-Smith, Vay and Schleich, Thurston, and Paul W. Harris.

Hicks Home Heating Inc. HEATING-COOLING 424-4848 271-4650. Trio Jewelers Culver Ridge Plaza 266-1755.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "COURIER", "Hun", "Seel", "To A", "In the tide of a", "acceptanc", "euthansi", "bring be", "reaffirma", "value of l", "of the di", "Commissi", "soliciting", "three nev", "of the dio", "Accorc", "Maruggi", "We ch", "human l", "developm", "congre", "legislatio", "life. We", "your legi", "message.", "The ad", "list the", "subscribe", "who pro", "the cost", "Cen", "Clo", "A "Fa", "Father D", "practitor", "will be", "Sunday.", "Cenacle", "Renewal.", "Acco", "Rosemar", "spokespe", "also oper", "View", "Sister", "By Sist", "Taki", "The", "Of P", "Tell", "snowflak", "asked a", "more tha", "answer.", "tell you", "the coal", "on the b", "to the t", "to snow", "raging b", "in a dr", "violence.", "anything", "counted", "settling", "needles", "number", "3,741.95", "snowfla", "branch", "than no", "the br", "Having", "mouse fl", "since", "authorit", "thought", "while a", "herself:", "only o", "lacking", "about in", "This s", "an aspe", "in work", "about p", "but I be", "one pe", "differen", "I am in", "Ghandi.", "own sist", "lives w", "mitmen", "believed", "fully in", "be a", "singular", "ference