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PASTORAL VISIT OF POPE BENEDICT XVI TO THE UNITED STATES

Celebration of Vespers and meeting with the Bishops of the United States of America	161
Responses of His Holiness Benedict XVI to the questions posed by the Bishops	171
National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C.....	177
Meeting with Catholic Educators	183
Meeting with the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations	191
Votive Mass for the Universal Church	199
Meeting with young people and seminarians.....	206
Visit to Ground Zero	214
Celebration of the Eucharist	216
Pope's Homily during the Ordination of new priests for the Diocese of Rome.....	222
“The EU of the 21st century should incarnate the Common Good” COMECE Spring Plenary Assembly 2008.....	227

DOKUMENTI MILL-KURJA

Stqarrija ta' l-Isqfijiet dwar il-harsien ghad-Dritt tal-Hajja – 15 ta' April, 2008	229
Stqarrija tal-l-Isqfijiet dwar l-Abort tal-10 ta' Ottubru, 2007	231
L-Awtorità Maltija ghall-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar (il-MEPA), l-Iżvilupp Sostenibbli u r-Responsabbiltà Politika: Stqarrija tal-Kummissjoni Ambjent ta' l-Arċidjoċesi	233

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

STQARRIJET OHRA MILL-KURJA

L-Arċisqof matul il-Ġimgħa Mqaddsa	239
Il-Ġimgħa Mqaddsa fil-Kattidral	240
Ktieb bid-diskorsi ta' l-Arċisqof fis-sena 2007	241
Proċessjonijiet tal-Ġimgħa l-Kbira u ta' l-Irxoxt	243
L-Arċisqof imexxi Via Crucis fil-Faċilità Korrettiva	244
Il-Kurja fil-Ġimgħa Mqaddsa	244
Esperjenza edukattiva u konferenza ghas-Seminarji Reġjonali dwar l-Ambjent	245
L-Arċisqof se jmexxi Pellegrinagg fl-Art Imqaddsa	246
Proċessjoni ta' San Girgor	248
Konferenzi dwar l-Istorja u l-Wirt Kulturali	250
Jum il-Karità 2008	251
Tlugh bil-polza għad-dhul fl-iskejjel tal-Knisja	252
L-Arċisqof ikompli s-sensiela ta' laqgħat mat-tfal	254
Għid il-Hamsin speċjali miż-żgħażaġh	256
Ċelebrazzjoni Djoċesana Fratellanzi 2008	261
Kjarifika dwar proposti rigward il-Knisja u l-Media	262
It-Tielet Anniversarju tal-Pontifikat tal-Papa Benedittu XVI	263
Festa ta' San Ġużepp Haddiem 2008	264
L-Arċisqof se jiltaqa' ma' żgħażaġh li jhobbu l-festi	265
L-Arċisqof dwar laqgħa ma' żgħażaġh li jhobbu l-festi	266

Pastoral Visit of Pope Benedict XVI to the United States
Celebration of Vespers and meeting with the Bishops of the
United States of America

Dear Brother Bishops,

It gives me great joy to greet you today, at the start of my visit to this country, and I thank Cardinal George for the gracious words he has addressed to me on your behalf. I want to thank all of you, especially the Officers of the Episcopal Conference, for the hard work that has gone into the preparation of this visit. My grateful appreciation goes also to the staff and volunteers of the National Shrine, who have welcomed us here this evening. American Catholics are noted for their loyal devotion to the see of Peter.

My pastoral visit here is an opportunity to strengthen further the bonds of communion that unite us. We began by celebrating Evening Prayer in this Basilica dedicated to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a shrine of special significance to American Catholics, right in the heart of your capital city. Gathered in prayer with Mary, Mother of Jesus, we lovingly commend to our heavenly Father the people of God in every part of the United States.

For the Catholic communities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Louisville, this is a year of particular celebration, as it marks the bicentenary of the establishment of these local Churches as Dioceses. I join you in giving thanks for the many graces granted to the Church there during these two centuries. As this year also marks the bicentenary of the elevation of the founding see of Baltimore to an Archdiocese, it gives me an opportunity to recall with admiration and gratitude the life and ministry of John Carroll, the first Bishop of Baltimore – a worthy leader of the Catholic community in your newly independent nation. His tireless efforts to spread the Gospel in the vast territory under his care laid the foundations for the ecclesial life of your country and enabled the Church in America to grow to maturity. Today the Catholic community you serve is one of the largest in the world, and one of the most influential. How important it is, then, to let your light so shine before your fellow

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

citizens and before the world, “that they may see your good works and give glory to your Father who is in heaven” (*Mt 5:16*).

Many of the people to whom John Carroll and his fellow Bishops were ministering two centuries ago had travelled from distant lands. The diversity of their origins is reflected in the rich variety of ecclesial life in present-day America. Brother Bishops, I want to encourage you and your communities to continue to welcome the immigrants who join your ranks today, to share their joys and hopes, to support them in their sorrows and trials, and to help them flourish in their new home. This, indeed, is what your fellow countrymen have done for generations. From the beginning, they have opened their doors to the tired, the poor, the “huddled masses yearning to breathe free” (cf. *Sonnet inscribed on the Statue of Liberty*). These are the people whom America has made her own.

Of those who came to build a new life here, many were able to make good use of the resources and opportunities that they found, and to attain a high level of prosperity. Indeed, the people of this country are known for their great vitality and creativity. They are also known for their generosity. After the attack on the Twin Towers in September 2001, and again after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Americans displayed their readiness to come to the aid of their brothers and sisters in need. On the international level, the contribution made by the people of America to relief and rescue operations after the tsunami of December 2004 is a further illustration of this compassion.

Let me express my particular appreciation for the many forms of humanitarian assistance provided by American Catholics through Catholic Charities and other agencies. Their generosity has borne fruit in the care shown to the poor and needy, and in the energy that has gone into building the nationwide network of Catholic parishes, hospitals, schools and universities. All of this gives great cause for thanksgiving.

America is also a land of great faith. Your people are remarkable for their religious fervor and they take pride in belonging to a worshipping community. They have confidence in God, and they do not hesitate to bring moral arguments rooted in biblical faith into their public discourse.

Respect for freedom of religion is deeply ingrained in the American consciousness – a fact which has contributed to this country’s attraction for generations of immigrants, seeking a home where they can worship freely in accordance with their beliefs.

In this connection, I happily acknowledge the presence among you of Bishops from all the venerable Eastern Churches in communion with the Successor of Peter, whom I greet with special joy. Dear Brothers, I ask you to assure your communities of my deep affection and my continued prayers, both for them and for the many brothers and sisters who remain in their land of origin. Your presence here is a reminder of the courageous witness to Christ of so many members of your communities, often amid suffering, in their respective homelands. It is also a great enrichment of the ecclesial life of America, giving vivid expression to the Church’s catholicity and the variety of her liturgical and spiritual traditions.

It is in this fertile soil, nourished from so many different sources, that all of you, Brother Bishops, are called to sow the seeds of the Gospel today. This leads me to ask how, in the twenty-first century, a bishop can best fulfill the call to “make all things new in Christ, our hope”? How can he lead his people to “an encounter with the living God”, the source of that life-transforming hope of which the Gospel speaks (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 4) ? Perhaps he needs to begin by clearing away some of the barriers to such an encounter.

While it is true that this country is marked by a genuinely religious spirit, the subtle influence of secularism can nevertheless color the way people allow their faith to influence their behavior. Is it consistent to profess our beliefs in church on Sunday, and then during the week to promote business practices or medical procedures contrary to those beliefs? Is it consistent for practicing Catholics to ignore or exploit the poor and the marginalized, to promote sexual behavior contrary to Catholic moral teaching, or to adopt positions that contradict the right to life of every human being from conception to natural death? Any tendency to treat religion as a private matter must be resisted. Only when their faith permeates every aspect of their lives do Christians become truly open to the transforming power of the Gospel.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

For an affluent society, a further obstacle to an encounter with the living God lies in the subtle influence of materialism, which can all too easily focus the attention on the hundredfold, which God promises now in this time, at the expense of the eternal life which he promises in the age to come (cf. *Mk* 10:30). People today need to be reminded of the ultimate purpose of their lives. They need to recognize that implanted within them is a deep thirst for God. They need to be given opportunities to drink from the wells of his infinite love. It is easy to be entranced by the almost unlimited possibilities that science and technology place before us; it is easy to make the mistake of thinking we can obtain by our own efforts the fulfillment of our deepest needs.

This is an illusion. Without God, who alone bestows upon us what we by ourselves cannot attain (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 31), our lives are ultimately empty. People need to be constantly reminded to cultivate a relationship with him who came that we might have life in abundance (cf. *Jn* 10:10). The goal of all our pastoral and catechetical work, the object of our preaching, and the focus of our sacramental ministry should be to help people establish and nurture that living relationship with "Christ Jesus, our hope" (*1 Tim* 1:1).

In a society which values personal freedom and autonomy, it is easy to lose sight of our dependence on others as well as the responsibilities that we bear towards them. This emphasis on individualism has even affected the Church (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 13-15), giving rise to a form of piety which sometimes emphasizes our private relationship with God at the expense of our calling to be members of a redeemed community. Yet from the beginning, God saw that "it is not good for man to be alone" (*Gen* 2:18). We were created as social beings who find fulfillment only in love – for God and for our neighbor. If we are truly to gaze upon him who is the source of our joy, we need to do so as members of the people of God (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 14). If this seems counter-cultural, that is simply further evidence of the urgent need for a renewed evangelization of culture.

Here in America, you are blessed with a Catholic laity of considerable cultural diversity, who place their wide-ranging gifts at the service of the Church and of society at large. They look to you to offer them encouragement, leadership and direction. In an age that is saturated with information, the importance of providing sound formation in the faith

cannot be overstated. American Catholics have traditionally placed a high value on religious education, both in schools and in the context of adult formation programs. These need to be maintained and expanded. The many generous men and women who devote themselves to charitable activity need to be helped to renew their dedication through a “formation of the heart”: an “encounter with God in Christ which awakens their love and opens their spirits to others” (*Deus Caritas Est*, 31). At a time when advances in medical science bring new hope to many, they also give rise to previously unimagined ethical challenges. This makes it more important than ever to offer thorough formation in the Church’s moral teaching to Catholics engaged in health care. Wise guidance is needed in all these apostolates, so that they may bear abundant fruit; if they are truly to promote the integral good of the human person, they too need to be made new in Christ our hope.

As preachers of the Gospel and leaders of the Catholic community, you are also called to participate in the exchange of ideas in the public square, helping to shape cultural attitudes. In a context where free speech is valued, and where vigorous and honest debate is encouraged, yours is a respected voice that has much to offer to the discussion of the pressing social and moral questions of the day. By ensuring that the Gospel is clearly heard, you not only form the people of your own community, but in view of the global reach of mass communication, you help to spread the message of Christian hope throughout the world.

Clearly, the Church’s influence on public debate takes place on many different levels. In the United States, as elsewhere, there is much current and proposed legislation that gives cause for concern from the point of view of morality, and the Catholic community, under your guidance, needs to offer a clear and united witness on such matters. Even more important, though, is the gradual opening of the minds and hearts of the wider community to moral truth. Here much remains to be done. Crucial in this regard is the role of the lay faithful to act as a “leaven” in society. Yet it cannot be assumed that all Catholic citizens think in harmony with the Church’s teaching on today’s key ethical questions. Once again, it falls to you to ensure that the moral formation provided at every level of ecclesial life reflects the authentic teaching of the Gospel of life.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

In this regard, a matter of deep concern to us all is the state of the family within society. Indeed, Cardinal George mentioned earlier that you have included the strengthening of marriage and family life among the priorities for your attention over the next few years. In this year's World Day of Peace Message I spoke of the essential contribution that healthy family life makes to peace within and between nations. In the family home we experience "some of the fundamental elements of peace: justice and love between brothers and sisters, the role of authority expressed by parents, loving concern for the members who are weaker because of youth, sickness or old age, mutual help in the necessities of life, readiness to accept others and, if necessary, to forgive them" (no. 3). The family is also the primary place for evangelization, for passing on the faith, for helping young people to appreciate the importance of religious practice and Sunday observance.

How can we not be dismayed as we observe the sharp decline of the family as a basic element of Church and society? Divorce and infidelity have increased, and many young men and women are choosing to postpone marriage or to forego it altogether. To some young Catholics, the sacramental bond of marriage seems scarcely distinguishable from a civil bond, or even a purely informal and open-ended arrangement to live with another person. Hence we have an alarming decrease in the number of Catholic marriages in the United States together with an increase in cohabitation, in which the Christ-like mutual self-giving of spouses, sealed by a public promise to live out the demands of an indissoluble lifelong commitment, is simply absent. In such circumstances, children are denied the secure environment that they need in order truly to flourish as human beings, and society is denied the stable building blocks which it requires if the cohesion and moral focus of the community are to be maintained.

As my predecessor, Pope John Paul II taught, "The person principally responsible in the Diocese for the pastoral care of the family is the Bishop ... he must devote to it personal interest, care, time, personnel and resources, but above all personal support for the families and for all those who ... assist him in the pastoral care of the family" (*Familiaris Consortio*, 73). It is your task to proclaim boldly the arguments from

faith and reason in favor of the institution of marriage, understood as a lifelong commitment between a man and a woman, open to the transmission of life. This message should resonate with people today, because it is essentially an unconditional and unreserved “yes” to life, a “yes” to love, and a “yes” to the aspirations at the heart of our common humanity, as we strive to fulfill our deep yearning for intimacy with others and with the Lord.

Among the countersigns to the Gospel of life found in America and elsewhere is one that causes deep shame: the sexual abuse of minors. Many of you have spoken to me of the enormous pain that your communities have suffered when clerics have betrayed their priestly obligations and duties by such gravely immoral behavior. As you strive to eliminate this evil wherever it occurs, you may be assured of the prayerful support of God’s people throughout the world. Rightly, you attach priority to showing compassion and care to the victims. It is your God-given responsibility as pastors to bind up the wounds caused by every breach of trust, to foster healing, to promote reconciliation and to reach out with loving concern to those so seriously wronged.

Responding to this situation has not been easy and, as the President of your Episcopal Conference has indicated, it was “sometimes very badly handled”. Now that the scale and gravity of the problem is more clearly understood, you have been able to adopt more focused remedial and disciplinary measures and to promote a safe environment that gives greater protection to young people. While it must be remembered that the overwhelming majority of clergy and religious in America do outstanding work in bringing the liberating message of the Gospel to the people entrusted to their care, it is vitally important that the vulnerable always be shielded from those who would cause harm. In this regard, your efforts to heal and protect are bearing great fruit not only for those directly under your pastoral care, but for all of society.

If they are to achieve their full purpose, however, the policies and programs you have adopted need to be placed in a wider context. Children deserve to grow up with a healthy understanding of sexuality and its proper place in human relationships. They should be spared the degrading manifestations and the crude manipulation of sexuality so prevalent today.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

They have a right to be educated in authentic moral values rooted in the dignity of the human person. This brings us back to our consideration of the centrality of the family and the need to promote the Gospel of life. What does it mean to speak of child protection when pornography and violence can be viewed in so many homes through media widely available today? We need to reassess urgently the values underpinning society, so that a sound moral formation can be offered to young people and adults alike. All have a part to play in this task – not only parents, religious leaders, teachers and catechists, but the media and entertainment industries as well. Indeed, every member of society can contribute to this moral renewal and benefit from it. Truly caring about young people and the future of our civilization means recognizing our responsibility to promote and live by the authentic moral values which alone enable the human person to flourish.

It falls to you, as pastors modelled upon Christ, the Good Shepherd, to proclaim this message loud and clear, and thus to address the sin of abuse within the wider context of sexual *mores*. Moreover, by acknowledging and confronting the problem when it occurs in an ecclesial setting, you can give a lead to others, since this scourge is found not only within your Dioceses, but in every sector of society. It calls for a determined, collective response.

Priests, too, need your guidance and closeness during this difficult time. They have experienced shame over what has occurred, and there are those who feel they have lost some of the trust and esteem they once enjoyed. Not a few are experiencing a closeness to Christ in his Passion as they struggle to come to terms with the consequences of the crisis. The Bishop, as father, brother and friend of his priests, can help them to draw spiritual fruit from this union with Christ by making them aware of the Lord's consoling presence in the midst of their suffering, and by encouraging them to walk with the Lord along the path of hope (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 39).

As Pope John Paul II observed six years ago, “we must be confident that this time of trial will bring a purification of the entire Catholic community”, leading to “a holier priesthood, a holier episcopate and a holier Church” (*Address to the Cardinals of the United States*, 23 April

2002, 4). There are many signs that, during the intervening period, such purification has indeed been taking place. Christ's abiding presence in the midst of our suffering is gradually transforming our darkness into light: all things are indeed being made new in Christ Jesus our hope.

At this stage a vital part of your task is to strengthen relationships with your clergy, especially in those cases where tension has arisen between priests and their bishops in the wake of the crisis. It is important that you continue to show them your concern, to support them, and to lead by example. In this way you will surely help them to encounter the living God, and point them towards the life-transforming hope of which the Gospel speaks. If you yourselves live in a manner closely configured to Christ, the Good Shepherd, who laid down his life for his sheep, you will inspire your brother priests to rededicate themselves to the service of their flocks with Christ-like generosity. Indeed a clearer focus upon the imitation of Christ in holiness of life is exactly what is needed in order for us to move forward. We need to rediscover the joy of living a Christ-centred life, cultivating the virtues, and immersing ourselves in prayer. When the faithful know that their pastor is a man who prays and who dedicates his life to serving them, they respond with warmth and affection which nourishes and sustains the life of the whole community.

Time spent in prayer is never wasted, however urgent the duties that press upon us from every side. Adoration of Christ our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament prolongs and intensifies the union with him that is established through the Eucharistic celebration (cf. *Sacramentum Caritatis*, 66). Contemplation of the mysteries of the Rosary releases all their saving power and it conforms, unites and consecrates us to Jesus Christ (cf. *Rosarium Virginis Mariae*, 11, 15). Fidelity to the Liturgy of the Hours ensures that the whole of our day is sanctified and it continually reminds us of the need to remain focused on doing God's work, however many pressures and distractions may arise from the task at hand. Thus our devotion helps us to speak and act *in persona Christi*, to teach, govern and sanctify the faithful in the name of Jesus, to bring his reconciliation, his healing and his love to all his beloved brothers and sisters.

This radical configuration to Christ, the Good Shepherd, lies at the heart of our pastoral ministry, and if we open ourselves through prayer

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

to the power of the Spirit, he will give us the gifts we need to carry out our daunting task, so that we need never “be anxious how to speak or what to say” (*Mt* 10:19).

As I conclude my words to you this evening, I commend the Church in your country most particularly to the maternal care and intercession of Mary Immaculate, Patroness of the United States. May she who carried within her womb the hope of all the nations intercede for the people of this country, so that all may be made new in Jesus Christ her Son. My dear Brother Bishops, I assure each of you here present of my deep friendship and my participation in your pastoral concerns. To all of you, and to your clergy, religious and lay faithful, I cordially impart my Apostolic Blessing as a pledge of joy and peace in the Risen Lord.

Meeting with the Bishops of the United States of America
Responses of His Holiness Benedict XVI
to the questions posed by the Bishops

1. The Holy Father is asked to give his assessment of the challenge of increasing secularism in public life and relativism in intellectual life, and his advice on how to confront these challenges pastorally and evangelize more effectively.

I touched upon this theme briefly in my address. It strikes me as significant that here in America, unlike many places in Europe, the secular mentality has not been intrinsically opposed to religion. Within the context of the separation of Church and State, American society has always been marked by a fundamental respect for religion and its public role, and, if polls are to be believed, the American people are deeply religious. But it is not enough to count on this traditional religiosity and go about business as usual, even as its foundations are being slowly undermined. A serious commitment to evangelization cannot prescind from a profound diagnosis of the real challenges the Gospel encounters in contemporary American culture.

Of course, what is essential is a correct understanding of the just autonomy of the secular order, an autonomy which cannot be divorced from God the Creator and his saving plan (cf. *Gaudium et Spes*, 36). Perhaps America's brand of secularism poses a particular problem: it allows for professing belief in God, and respects the public role of religion and the Churches, but at the same time it can subtly reduce religious belief to a lowest common denominator. Faith becomes a passive acceptance that certain things "out there" are true, but without practical relevance for everyday life. The result is a growing separation of faith from life: living "as if God did not exist". This is aggravated by an individualistic and eclectic approach to faith and religion: far from a Catholic approach to "thinking with the Church", each person believes he or she has a right to pick and choose, maintaining external social bonds but without an integral, interior conversion to the law of Christ. Consequently, rather than being transformed and renewed in mind, Christians are easily tempted

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

to conform themselves to the spirit of this age (cf. *Rom 12:3*). We have seen this emerge in an acute way in the scandal given by Catholics who promote an alleged right to abortion.

On a deeper level, secularism challenges the Church to reaffirm and to pursue more actively her mission in and to the world. As the Council made clear, the lay faithful have a particular responsibility in this regard. What is needed, I am convinced, is a greater sense of the intrinsic relationship between the Gospel and the natural law on the one hand, and, on the other, the pursuit of authentic human good, as embodied in civil law and in personal moral decisions. In a society that rightly values personal liberty, the Church needs to promote at every level of her teaching – in catechesis, preaching, seminary and university instruction – an apologetics aimed at affirming the truth of Christian revelation, the harmony of faith and reason, and a sound understanding of freedom, seen in positive terms as a liberation both *from* the limitations of sin and *for* an authentic and fulfilling life. In a word, the Gospel has to be preached and taught as an integral way of life, offering an attractive and true answer, intellectually and practically, to real human problems. The “dictatorship of relativism”, in the end, is nothing less than a threat to genuine human freedom, which only matures in generosity and fidelity to the truth.

Much more, of course, could be said on this subject: let me conclude, though, by saying that I believe that the Church in America, at this point in her history, is faced with the challenge of recapturing the Catholic vision of reality and presenting it, in an engaging and imaginative way, to a society which markets any number of recipes for human fulfillment. I think in particular of our need to speak to the hearts of young people, who, despite their constant exposure to messages contrary to the Gospel, continue to thirst for authenticity, goodness and truth. Much remains to be done, particularly on the level of preaching and catechesis in parishes and schools, if the new evangelization is to bear fruit for the renewal of ecclesial life in America.

2. The Holy Father is asked about “a certain quiet attrition” by which Catholics are abandoning the practice of the faith, sometimes by an explicit decision, but often by distancing themselves quietly and gradually from attendance at Mass and identification with the Church.

Certainly, much of this has to do with the passing away of a religious culture, sometimes disparagingly referred to as a “ghetto”, which reinforced participation and identification with the Church. As I just mentioned, one of the great challenges facing the Church in this country is that of cultivating a Catholic identity which is based not so much on externals as on a way of thinking and acting grounded in the Gospel and enriched by the Church’s living tradition.

The issue clearly involves factors such as religious individualism and scandal. Let us go to the heart of the matter: faith cannot survive unless it is nourished, unless it is “formed by charity” (cf. *Gal 5:6*). Do people today find it difficult to encounter God in our Churches? Has our preaching lost its salt? Might it be that many people have forgotten, or never really learned, how to pray in and with the Church?

Here I am not speaking of people who leave the Church in search of subjective religious “experiences”; this is a pastoral issue which must be addressed on its own terms. I think we are speaking about people who have fallen by the wayside without consciously having rejected their faith in Christ, but, for whatever reason, have not drawn life from the liturgy, the sacraments, preaching. Yet Christian faith, as we know, is essentially ecclesial, and without a living bond to the community, the individual’s faith will never grow to maturity. Indeed, to return to the question I just discussed, the result can be a quiet apostasy.

So let me make two brief observations on the problem of “attrition”, which I hope will stimulate further reflection.

First, as you know, it is becoming more and more difficult, in our Western societies, to speak in a meaningful way of “salvation”. Yet salvation – deliverance from the reality of evil, and the gift of new life and freedom in Christ – is at the heart of the Gospel. We need to discover, as I have suggested, new and engaging ways of proclaiming this message and awakening a thirst for the fulfillment which only Christ can bring. It is in the Church’s liturgy, and above all in the sacrament of the Eucharist, that these realities are most powerfully expressed and lived in the life of believers; perhaps we still have much to do in realizing the

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

Council's vision of the liturgy as the exercise of the common priesthood and the impetus for a fruitful apostolate in the world.

Second, we need to acknowledge with concern the almost complete eclipse of an eschatological sense in many of our traditionally Christian societies. As you know, I have pointed to this problem in the Encyclical *Spe Salvi*. Suffice it to say that faith and hope are not limited to this world: as theological virtues, they unite us with the Lord and draw us toward the fulfillment not only of our personal destiny but also that of all creation. Faith and hope are the inspiration and basis of our efforts to prepare for the coming of the Kingdom of God. In Christianity, there can be no room for purely private religion: Christ is the Savior of the world, and, as members of his Body and sharers in his prophetic, priestly and royal *munera*, we cannot separate our love for him from our commitment to the building up of the Church and the extension of his Kingdom. To the extent that religion becomes a purely private affair, it loses its very soul.

Let me conclude by stating the obvious. The fields are still ripe for harvesting (cf. *Jn* 4:35); God continues to give the growth (cf. *1 Cor* 3:6). We can and must believe, with the late Pope John Paul II, that God is preparing a new springtime for Christianity (cf. *Redemptoris Missio*, 86). What is needed above all, at this time in the history of the Church in America, is a renewal of that apostolic zeal which inspires her shepherds actively to seek out the lost, to bind up those who have been wounded, and to bring strength to those who are languishing (cf. *Ez* 34:16). And this, as I have said, calls for new ways of thinking based on a sound diagnosis of today's challenges and a commitment to unity in the service of the Church's mission to the present generation.

3. The Holy Father is asked to comment on the decline in vocations despite the growing numbers of the Catholic population, and on the reasons for hope offered by the personal qualities and the thirst for holiness which characterize the candidates who do come forward.

Let us be quite frank: the ability to cultivate vocations to the priesthood and the religious life is a sure sign of the health of a local Church. There is no room for complacency in this regard. God continues to call young

people; it is up to all of us to encourage a generous and free response to that call. On the other hand, none of us can take this grace for granted.

In the Gospel, Jesus tells us to pray that the Lord of the harvest will send workers. He even admits that the workers are few in comparison with the abundance of the harvest (cf. *Mt* 9:37-38). Strange to say, I often think that prayer – the *unum necessarium* – is the one aspect of vocations work which we tend to forget or to undervalue!

Nor am I speaking only of prayer *for vocations*. Prayer itself, born in Catholic families, nurtured by programs of Christian formation, strengthened by the grace of the sacraments, is the first means by which we come to know the Lord's will for our lives. To the extent that we teach young people to pray, and to pray well, we will be cooperating with God's call. Programs, plans and projects have their place; but the discernment of a vocation is above all the fruit of an intimate dialogue between the Lord and his disciples. Young people, if they know how to pray, can be trusted to know what to do with God's call.

It has been noted that there is a growing thirst for holiness in many young people today, and that, although fewer in number, those who come forward show great idealism and much promise. It is important to listen to them, to understand their experiences, and to encourage them to help their peers to see the need for committed priests and religious, as well as the beauty of a life of sacrificial service to the Lord and his Church. To my mind, much is demanded of vocation directors and formators: candidates today, as much as ever, need to be given a sound intellectual and human formation which will enable them not only to respond to the real questions and needs of their contemporaries, but also to mature in their own conversion and to persevere in life-long commitment to their vocation. As Bishops, you are conscious of the sacrifice demanded when you are asked to release one of your finest priests for seminary work. I urge you to respond with generosity, for the good of the whole Church.

Finally, I think you know from experience that most of your brother priests are happy in their vocation. What I said in my address about the importance of unity and cooperation within the presbyterate applies here too. There is a need for all of us to move beyond sterile divisions,

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

disagreements and preconceptions, and to listen together to the voice of the Spirit who is guiding the Church into a future of hope. Each of us knows how important priestly fraternity has been in our lives. That fraternity is not only a precious possession, but also an immense resource for the renewal of the priesthood and the raising up of new vocations. I would close by encouraging you to foster opportunities for ever greater dialogue and fraternal encounter among your priests, and especially the younger priests. I am convinced that this will bear great fruit for their own enrichment, for the increase of their love for the priesthood and the Church, and for the effectiveness of their apostolate.

Dear Brother Bishops, with these few observations, I once more encourage all of you in your ministry to the faithful entrusted to your pastoral care, and I commend you to the loving intercession of Mary Immaculate, Mother of the Church.

National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception
in Washington D.C.
Homily of His Holiness Benedict XVI

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ,

“Peace be with you!” (*Jn 20:19*). With these, the first words of the Risen Lord to his disciples, I greet all of you in the joy of this Easter season. Before all else, I thank God for the blessing of being in your midst. I am particularly grateful to Archbishop Wuerl for his kind words of welcome.

Our Mass today brings the Church in the United States back to its roots in nearby Maryland, and commemorates the bicentennial of the first chapter of its remarkable growth – the division by my predecessor, Pope Pius VII, of the original Diocese of Baltimore and the establishment of the Dioceses of Boston, Bardstown (now Louisville), New York and Philadelphia. Two hundred years later, the Church in America can rightfully praise the accomplishment of past generations in bringing together widely differing immigrant groups within the unity of the Catholic faith and in a common commitment to the spread of the Gospel. At the same time, conscious of its rich diversity, the Catholic community in this country has come to appreciate ever more fully the importance of each individual and group offering its own particular gifts to the whole. The Church in the United States is now called to look to the future, firmly grounded in the faith passed on by previous generations, and ready to meet new challenges – challenges no less demanding than those faced by your forebears – with the hope born of God’s love, poured into our hearts by the Holy Spirit (cf. *Rom 5:5*).

In the exercise of my ministry as the Successor of Peter, I have come to America to confirm you, my brothers and sisters, in the faith of the Apostles (cf. *Lk 22:32*). I have come to proclaim anew, as Peter proclaimed on the day of Pentecost, that Jesus Christ is Lord and Messiah, risen from the dead, seated in glory at the right hand of the Father, and established as judge of the living and the dead (cf. *Acts 2:14ff.*). I have come to repeat

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

the Apostle's urgent call to conversion and the forgiveness of sins, and to implore from the Lord a new outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Church in this country. As we have heard throughout this Easter season, the Church was born of the Spirit's gift of repentance and faith in the risen Lord. In every age she is impelled by the same Spirit to bring to men and women of every race, language and people (cf. *Rev* 5:9) the good news of our reconciliation with God in Christ.

The readings of today's Mass invite us to consider the growth of the Church in America as one chapter in the greater story of the Church's expansion following the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. In those readings we see the inseparable link between the risen Lord, the gift of the Spirit for the forgiveness of sins, and the mystery of the Church. Christ established his Church on the foundation of the Apostles (cf. *Rev* 21:14) as a visible, structured community which is at the same time a spiritual communion, a mystical body enlivened by the Spirit's manifold gifts, and the sacrament of salvation for all humanity (cf. *Lumen Gentium*, 8). In every time and place, the Church is called to grow in unity through constant conversion to Christ, whose saving work is proclaimed by the Successors of the Apostles and celebrated in the sacraments. This unity, in turn, gives rise to an unceasing missionary outreach, as the Spirit spurs believers to proclaim "the great works of God" and to invite all people to enter the community of those saved by the blood of Christ and granted new life in his Spirit.

I pray, then, that this significant anniversary in the life of the Church in the United States, and the presence of the Successor of Peter in your midst, will be an occasion for all Catholics to reaffirm their unity in the apostolic faith, to offer their contemporaries a convincing account of the hope which inspires them (cf. *1 Pet* 3:15), and to be renewed in missionary zeal for the extension of God's Kingdom.

The world needs this witness! Who can deny that the present moment is a crossroads, not only for the Church in America but also for society as a whole? It is a time of great promise, as we see the human family in many ways drawing closer together and becoming ever more interdependent. Yet at the same time we see clear signs of a disturbing breakdown in the very foundations of society: signs of alienation, anger

and polarization on the part of many of our contemporaries; increased violence; a weakening of the moral sense; a coarsening of social relations; and a growing forgetfulness of Christ and God. The Church, too, sees signs of immense promise in her many strong parishes and vital movements, in the enthusiasm for the faith shown by so many young people, in the number of those who each year embrace the Catholic faith, and in a greater interest in prayer and catechesis. At the same time she senses, often painfully, the presence of division and polarization in her midst, as well as the troubling realization that many of the baptized, rather than acting as a spiritual leaven in the world, are inclined to embrace attitudes contrary to the truth of the Gospel.

“Lord, send out your Spirit, and renew the face of the earth!” (cf. *Ps* 104:30). The words of today’s Responsorial Psalm are a prayer which rises up from the heart of the Church in every time and place. They remind us that the Holy Spirit has been poured out as the first fruits of a new creation, “new heavens and a new earth” (cf. *2 Pet* 3:13; *Rev* 21:1), in which God’s peace will reign and the human family will be reconciled in justice and love. We have heard Saint Paul tell us that all creation is even now “groaning” in expectation of that true freedom which is God’s gift to his children (*Rom* 8:21-22), a freedom which enables us to live in conformity to his will. Today let us pray fervently that the Church in America will be renewed in that same Spirit, and sustained in her mission of proclaiming the Gospel to a world that longs for genuine freedom (cf. *Jn* 8:32), authentic happiness, and the fulfillment of its deepest aspirations!

Here I wish to offer a special word of gratitude and encouragement to all those who have taken up the challenge of the Second Vatican Council, so often reiterated by Pope John Paul II, and committed their lives to the new evangelization. I thank my brother Bishops, priests and deacons, men and women religious, parents, teachers and catechists. The fidelity and courage with which the Church in this country will respond to the challenges raised by an increasingly secular and materialistic culture will depend in large part upon your own fidelity in handing on the treasure of our Catholic faith. Young people need to be helped to discern the path that leads to true freedom: the path of a sincere and generous imitation of Christ, the path of commitment to justice and peace. Much progress

has been made in developing solid programs of catechesis, yet so much more remains to be done in forming the hearts and minds of the young in knowledge and love of the Lord. The challenges confronting us require a comprehensive and sound instruction in the truths of the faith. But they also call for cultivating a mindset, an intellectual “culture”, which is genuinely Catholic, confident in the profound harmony of faith and reason, and prepared to bring the richness of faith’s vision to bear on the urgent issues which affect the future of American society.

Dear friends, my visit to the United States is meant to be a witness to “Christ our Hope”. Americans have always been a people of hope: your ancestors came to this country with the expectation of finding new freedom and opportunity, while the vastness of the unexplored wilderness inspired in them the hope of being able to start completely anew, building a new nation on new foundations. To be sure, this promise was not experienced by all the inhabitants of this land; one thinks of the injustices endured by the native American peoples and by those brought here forcibly from Africa as slaves. Yet hope, hope for the future, is very much a part of the American character. And the Christian virtue of hope – the hope poured into our hearts by the Holy Spirit, the hope which supernaturally purifies and corrects our aspirations by focusing them on the Lord and his saving plan – that hope has also marked, and continues to mark, the life of the Catholic community in this country.

It is in the context of this hope born of God’s love and fidelity that I acknowledge the pain which the Church in America has experienced as a result of the sexual abuse of minors. No words of mine could describe the pain and harm inflicted by such abuse. It is important that those who have suffered be given loving pastoral attention. Nor can I adequately describe the damage that has occurred within the community of the Church. Great efforts have already been made to deal honestly and fairly with this tragic situation, and to ensure that children – whom our Lord loves so deeply (cf. *Mk* 10:14), and who are our greatest treasure – can grow up in a safe environment. These efforts to protect children must continue. Yesterday I spoke with your Bishops about this. Today I encourage each of you to do what you can to foster healing and reconciliation, and to assist those who have been hurt. Also, I ask you to love your priests, and to affirm them in the excellent work that they do. And above all, pray that the

Holy Spirit will pour out his gifts upon the Church, the gifts that lead to conversion, forgiveness and growth in holiness.

Saint Paul speaks, as we heard in the second reading, of a kind of prayer which arises from the depths of our hearts in sighs too deep for words, in “groanings” (*Rom 8:26*) inspired by the Spirit. This is a prayer which yearns, in the midst of chastisement, for the fulfillment of God’s promises. It is a prayer of unflinching hope, but also one of patient endurance and, often, accompanied by suffering for the truth. Through this prayer, we share in the mystery of Christ’s own weakness and suffering, while trusting firmly in the victory of his Cross. With this prayer, may the Church in America embrace ever more fully the way of conversion and fidelity to the demands of the Gospel. And may all Catholics experience the consolation of hope, and the Spirit’s gifts of joy and strength.

In today’s Gospel, the risen Lord bestows the gift of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles and grants them the authority to forgive sins. Through the surpassing power of Christ’s grace, entrusted to frail human ministers, the Church is constantly reborn and each of us is given the hope of a new beginning. Let us trust in the Spirit’s power to inspire conversion, to heal every wound, to overcome every division, and to inspire new life and freedom. How much we need these gifts! And how close at hand they are, particularly in the sacrament of Penance! The liberating power of this sacrament, in which our honest confession of sin is met by God’s merciful word of pardon and peace, needs to be rediscovered and reappropriated by every Catholic. To a great extent, the renewal of the Church in America and throughout the world depends on the renewal of the practice of Penance and the growth in holiness which that sacrament both inspires and accomplishes.

“In hope we were saved!” (*Rom 8:24*).” As the Church in the United States gives thanks for the blessings of the past two hundred years, I invite you, your families, and every parish and religious community, to trust in the power of grace to create a future of promise for God’s people in this country. I ask you, in the Lord Jesus, to set aside all division and to work with joy to prepare a way for him, in fidelity to his word and in constant conversion to his will. Above all, I urge you to continue to be a leaven of evangelical hope in American society, striving to bring the

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

light and truth of the Gospel to the task of building an ever more just and free world for generations yet to come.

Those who have hope must live different lives! (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 2). By your prayers, by the witness of your faith, by the fruitfulness of your charity, may you point the way towards that vast horizon of hope which God is even now opening up to his Church, and indeed to all humanity: the vision of a world reconciled and renewed in Christ Jesus, our Savior. To him be all honor and glory, now and forever. Amen!

Washington Nationals Stadium
Thursday, 17 April 2008

Meeting with Catholic Educators
Address of His Holiness Benedict XVI

*Your Eminences,
Dear Brother Bishops,
Distinguished Professors, Teachers and Educators,*

“How beautiful are the footsteps of those who bring good news” (*Rom* 10:15-17). With these words of Isaiah quoted by Saint Paul, I warmly greet each of you – bearers of wisdom – and through you the staff, students and families of the many and varied institutions of learning that you represent. It is my great pleasure to meet you and to share with you some thoughts regarding the nature and identity of Catholic education today. I especially wish to thank Father David O’Connell, President and Rector of the Catholic University of America. Your kind words of welcome are much appreciated. Please extend my heartfelt gratitude to the entire community – faculty, staff and students – of this University.

Education is integral to the mission of the Church to proclaim the Good News. First and foremost every Catholic educational institution is a place to encounter the living God who in Jesus Christ reveals his transforming love and truth (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 4). This relationship elicits a desire to grow in the knowledge and understanding of Christ and his teaching. In this way those who meet him are drawn by the very power of the Gospel to lead a new life characterized by all that is beautiful, good, and true; a life of Christian witness nurtured and strengthened within the community of our Lord’s disciples, the Church.

The dynamic between personal encounter, knowledge and Christian witness is integral to the *diakonia* of truth which the Church exercises in the midst of humanity. God’s revelation offers every generation the opportunity to discover the ultimate truth about its own life and the goal of history. This task is never easy; it involves the entire Christian community and motivates each generation of Christian educators to ensure that the power of God’s truth permeates every dimension of the institutions they serve. In this way, Christ’s Good News is set to work, guiding both teacher and student towards the objective truth which, in transcending

the particular and the subjective, points to the universal and absolute that enables us to proclaim with confidence the hope which does not disappoint (cf. *Rom* 5:5). Set against personal struggles, moral confusion and fragmentation of knowledge, the noble goals of scholarship and education, founded on the unity of truth and in service of the person and the community, become an especially powerful instrument of hope.

Dear friends, the history of this nation includes many examples of the Church's commitment in this regard. The Catholic community here has in fact made education one of its highest priorities. This undertaking has not come without great sacrifice. Towering figures, like Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton and other founders and foundresses, with great tenacity and foresight, laid the foundations of what is today a remarkable network of parochial schools contributing to the spiritual well-being of the Church and the nation. Some, like Saint Katharine Drexel, devoted their lives to educating those whom others had neglected – in her case, African Americans and Native Americans. Countless dedicated Religious Sisters, Brothers, and Priests together with selfless parents have, through Catholic schools, helped generations of immigrants to rise from poverty and take their place in mainstream society.

This sacrifice continues today. It is an outstanding apostolate of hope, seeking to address the material, intellectual and spiritual needs of over three million children and students. It also provides a highly commendable opportunity for the entire Catholic community to contribute generously to the financial needs of our institutions. Their long-term sustainability must be assured. Indeed, everything possible must be done, in cooperation with the wider community, to ensure that they are accessible to people of all social and economic strata. No child should be denied his or her right to an education in faith, which in turn nurtures the soul of a nation.

Some today question the Church's involvement in education, wondering whether her resources might be better placed elsewhere. Certainly in a nation such as this, the State provides ample opportunities for education and attracts committed and generous men and women to this honorable profession. It is timely, then, to reflect on what is particular to our Catholic institutions. How do they contribute to the good of society through the Church's primary mission of evangelization?

All the Church's activities stem from her awareness that she is the bearer of a message which has its origin in God himself: in his goodness and wisdom, God chose to reveal himself and to make known the hidden purpose of his will (cf. *Eph* 1:9; *Dei Verbum*, 2). God's desire to make himself known, and the innate desire of all human beings to know the truth, provide the context for human inquiry into the meaning of life. This unique encounter is sustained within our Christian community: the one who seeks the truth becomes the one who lives by faith (cf. *Fides et Ratio*, 31). It can be described as a move from "I" to "we", leading the individual to be numbered among God's people.

This same dynamic of communal identity – to whom do I belong? – vivifies the ethos of our Catholic institutions. A university or school's Catholic identity is not simply a question of the number of Catholic students. It is a question of conviction – do we really believe that only in the mystery of the Word made flesh does the mystery of man truly become clear (cf. *Gaudium et Spes*, 22)? Are we ready to commit our entire self – intellect and will, mind and heart – to God? Do we accept the truth Christ reveals? Is the faith tangible in our universities and schools? Is it given fervent expression liturgically, sacramentally, through prayer, acts of charity, a concern for justice, and respect for God's creation? Only in this way do we really bear witness to the meaning of who we are and what we uphold.

From this perspective one can recognize that the contemporary "crisis of truth" is rooted in a "crisis of faith". Only through faith can we freely give our assent to God's testimony and acknowledge him as the transcendent guarantor of the truth he reveals. Again, we see why fostering personal intimacy with Jesus Christ and communal witness to his loving truth is indispensable in Catholic institutions of learning. Yet we all know, and observe with concern, the difficulty or reluctance many people have today in entrusting themselves to God. It is a complex phenomenon and one which I ponder continually. While we have sought diligently to engage the intellect of our young, perhaps we have neglected the will. Subsequently we observe, with distress, the notion of freedom being distorted. Freedom is not an opting out. It is an opting in – a participation in Being itself. Hence authentic freedom can never

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

be attained by turning away from God. Such a choice would ultimately disregard the very truth we need in order to understand ourselves. A particular responsibility therefore for each of you, and your colleagues, is to evoke among the young the desire for the act of faith, encouraging them to commit themselves to the ecclesial life that follows from this belief. It is here that freedom reaches the certainty of truth. In choosing to live by that truth, we embrace the fullness of the life of faith which is given to us in the Church.

Clearly, then, Catholic identity is not dependent upon statistics. Neither can it be equated simply with orthodoxy of course content. It demands and inspires much more: namely that each and every aspect of your learning communities reverberates within the ecclesial life of faith. Only in faith can truth become incarnate and reason truly human, capable of directing the will along the path of freedom (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 23). In this way our institutions make a vital contribution to the mission of the Church and truly serve society. They become places in which God's active presence in human affairs is recognized and in which every young person discovers the joy of entering into Christ's "being for others" (cf. *ibid.*, 28).

The Church's primary mission of evangelization, in which educational institutions play a crucial role, is consonant with a nation's fundamental aspiration to develop a society truly worthy of the human person's dignity. At times, however, the value of the Church's contribution to the public forum is questioned. It is important therefore to recall that the truths of faith and of reason never contradict one another (cf. First Vatican Ecumenical Council, Dogmatic Constitution on the Catholic Faith *Dei Filius*, IV: DS 3017; St. Augustine, *Contra Academicos*, III, 20, 43). The Church's mission, in fact, involves her in humanity's struggle to arrive at truth. In articulating revealed truth she serves all members of society by purifying reason, ensuring that it remains open to the consideration of ultimate truths. Drawing upon divine wisdom, she sheds light on the foundation of human morality and ethics, and reminds all groups in society that it is not praxis that creates truth but truth that should serve as the basis of praxis. Far from undermining the tolerance of legitimate diversity, such a contribution illuminates the very truth which makes consensus attainable, and helps to keep public debate rational, honest and

accountable. Similarly the Church never tires of upholding the essential moral categories of right and wrong, without which hope could only wither, giving way to cold pragmatic calculations of utility which render the person little more than a pawn on some ideological chess-board.

With regard to the educational forum, the *diakonia* of truth takes on a heightened significance in societies where secularist ideology drives a wedge between truth and faith. This division has led to a tendency to equate truth with knowledge and to adopt a positivistic mentality which, in rejecting metaphysics, denies the foundations of faith and rejects the need for a moral vision. Truth means more than knowledge: knowing the truth leads us to discover the good. Truth speaks to the individual in his or her entirety, inviting us to respond with our whole being. This optimistic vision is found in our Christian faith because such faith has been granted the vision of the *Logos*, God's creative Reason, which in the Incarnation, is revealed as Goodness itself. Far from being just a communication of factual data – "informative" – the loving truth of the Gospel is creative and life-changing – "performative" (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 2). With confidence, Christian educators can liberate the young from the limits of positivism and awaken receptivity to the truth, to God and his goodness. In this way you will also help to form their conscience which, enriched by faith, opens a sure path to inner peace and to respect for others.

It comes as no surprise, then, that not just our own ecclesial communities but society in general has high expectations of Catholic educators. This places upon you a responsibility and offers an opportunity. More and more people – parents in particular – recognize the need for excellence in the human formation of their children. As *Mater et Magistra*, the Church shares their concern. When nothing beyond the individual is recognized as definitive, the ultimate criterion of judgment becomes the self and the satisfaction of the individual's immediate wishes. The objectivity and perspective, which can only come through a recognition of the essential transcendent dimension of the human person, can be lost. Within such a relativistic horizon the goals of education are inevitably curtailed. Slowly, a lowering of standards occurs. We observe today a timidity in the face of the category of the good and an aimless pursuit of novelty parading as the realization of freedom. We witness an assumption

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

that every experience is of equal worth and a reluctance to admit imperfection and mistakes. And particularly disturbing, is the reduction of the precious and delicate area of education in sexuality to management of 'risk', bereft of any reference to the beauty of conjugal love.

How might Christian educators respond? These harmful developments point to the particular urgency of what we might call "intellectual charity". This aspect of charity calls the educator to recognize that the profound responsibility to lead the young to truth is nothing less than an act of love. Indeed, the dignity of education lies in fostering the true perfection and happiness of those to be educated. In practice "intellectual charity" upholds the essential unity of knowledge against the fragmentation which ensues when reason is detached from the pursuit of truth. It guides the young towards the deep satisfaction of exercising freedom in relation to truth, and it strives to articulate the relationship between faith and all aspects of family and civic life. Once their passion for the fullness and unity of truth has been awakened, young people will surely relish the discovery that the question of what they can know opens up the vast adventure of what they ought to do. Here they will experience "in what" and "in whom" it is possible to hope, and be inspired to contribute to society in a way that engenders hope in others.

Dear friends, I wish to conclude by focusing our attention specifically on the paramount importance of your own professionalism and witness within our Catholic universities and schools. First, let me thank you for your dedication and generosity. I know from my own days as a professor, and I have heard from your Bishops and officials of the Congregation for Catholic Education, that the reputation of Catholic institutes of learning in this country is largely due to yourselves and your predecessors. Your selfless contributions – from outstanding research to the dedication of those working in inner-city schools – serve both your country and the Church. For this I express my profound gratitude.

In regard to faculty members at Catholic colleges universities, I wish to reaffirm the great value of academic freedom. In virtue of this freedom you are called to search for the truth wherever careful analysis of evidence leads you. Yet it is also the case that any appeal to the principle of academic freedom in order to justify positions that contradict the

faith and the teaching of the Church would obstruct or even betray the university's identity and mission; a mission at the heart of the Church's *munus docendi* and not somehow autonomous or independent of it.

Teachers and administrators, whether in universities or schools, have the duty and privilege to ensure that students receive instruction in Catholic doctrine and practice. This requires that public witness to the way of Christ, as found in the Gospel and upheld by the Church's Magisterium, shapes all aspects of an institution's life, both inside and outside the classroom. Divergence from this vision weakens Catholic identity and, far from advancing freedom, inevitably leads to confusion, whether moral, intellectual or spiritual.

I wish also to express a particular word of encouragement to both lay and Religious teachers of catechesis who strive to ensure that young people become daily more appreciative of the gift of faith. Religious education is a challenging apostolate, yet there are many signs of a desire among young people to learn about the faith and practice it with vigor. If this awakening is to grow, teachers require a clear and precise understanding of the specific nature and role of Catholic education. They must also be ready to lead the commitment made by the entire school community to assist our young people, and their families, to experience the harmony between faith, life and culture.

Here I wish to make a special appeal to Religious Brothers, Sisters and Priests: do not abandon the school apostolate; indeed, renew your commitment to schools especially those in poorer areas. In places where there are many hollow promises which lure young people away from the path of truth and genuine freedom, the consecrated person's witness to the evangelical counsels is an irreplaceable gift. I encourage the Religious present to bring renewed enthusiasm to the promotion of vocations. Know that your witness to the ideal of consecration and mission among the young is a source of great inspiration in faith for them and their families.

To all of you I say: bear witness to hope. Nourish your witness with prayer. Account for the hope that characterizes your lives (cf. *1 Pet 3:15*) by living the truth which you propose to your students. Help them to know and love the One you have encountered, whose truth and goodness you

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

have experienced with joy. With Saint Augustine, let us say: “we who speak and you who listen acknowledge ourselves as fellow disciples of a single teacher” (*Sermons*, 23:2). With these sentiments of communion, I gladly impart to you, your colleagues and students, and to your families, my Apostolic Blessing.

*Conference Hall of the Catholic University
of America in Washington, D.C.
Thursday, 17 April 2008*

Meeting with the members of the General Assembly
of the United Nations Organization
Address of His Holiness Benedict XVI

*Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

As I begin my address to this Assembly, I would like first of all to express to you, Mr President, my sincere gratitude for your kind words. My thanks go also to the Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon, for inviting me to visit the headquarters of this Organization and for the welcome that he has extended to me. I greet the Ambassadors and Diplomats from the Member States, and all those present. Through you, I greet the peoples who are represented here. They look to this institution to carry forward the founding inspiration to establish a “centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends” of peace and development (cf. *Charter of the United Nations*, article 1.2-1.4). As Pope John Paul II expressed it in 1995, the Organization should be “a moral centre where all the nations of the world feel at home and develop a shared awareness of being, as it were, a ‘family of nations’” (*Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 50th Anniversary of its Foundation*, New York, 5 October 1995, 14).

Through the United Nations, States have established universal objectives which, even if they do not coincide with the total common good of the human family, undoubtedly represent a fundamental part of that good. The founding principles of the Organization – the desire for peace, the quest for justice, respect for the dignity of the person, humanitarian cooperation and assistance – express the just aspirations of the human spirit, and constitute the ideals which should underpin international relations. As my predecessors Paul VI and John Paul II have observed from this very podium, all this is something that the Catholic Church and the Holy See follow attentively and with interest, seeing in your activity an example of how issues and conflicts concerning the world community can be subject to common regulation. The United Nations embodies the aspiration for a “greater degree of international ordering” (John Paul II,

Sollicitudo Rei Socialis, 43), inspired and governed by the principle of subsidiarity, and therefore capable of responding to the demands of the human family through binding international rules and through structures capable of harmonizing the day-to-day unfolding of the lives of peoples. This is all the more necessary at a time when we experience the obvious paradox of a multilateral consensus that continues to be in crisis because it is still subordinated to the decisions of a few, whereas the world's problems call for interventions in the form of collective action by the international community.

Indeed, questions of security, development goals, reduction of local and global inequalities, protection of the environment, of resources and of the climate, require all international leaders to act jointly and to show a readiness to work in good faith, respecting the law, and promoting solidarity with the weakest regions of the planet. I am thinking especially of those countries in Africa and other parts of the world which remain on the margins of authentic integral development, and are therefore at risk of experiencing only the negative effects of globalization. In the context of international relations, it is necessary to recognize the higher role played by rules and structures that are intrinsically ordered to promote the common good, and therefore to safeguard human freedom. These regulations do not limit freedom. On the contrary, they promote it when they prohibit behaviour and actions which work against the common good, curb its effective exercise and hence compromise the dignity of every human person. In the name of freedom, there has to be a correlation between rights and duties, by which every person is called to assume responsibility for his or her choices, made as a consequence of entering into relations with others.

Here our thoughts turn also to the way the results of scientific research and technological advances have sometimes been applied. Notwithstanding the enormous benefits that humanity can gain, some instances of this represent a clear violation of the order of creation, to the point where not only is the sacred character of life contradicted, but the human person and the family are robbed of their natural identity. Likewise, international action to preserve the environment and to protect various forms of life on earth must not only guarantee a rational use of

technology and science, but must also rediscover the authentic image of creation. This never requires a choice to be made between science and ethics: rather it is a question of adopting a scientific method that is truly respectful of ethical imperatives.

Recognition of the unity of the human family, and attention to the innate dignity of every man and woman, today find renewed emphasis in the principle of the responsibility to protect. This has only recently been defined, but it was already present implicitly at the origins of the United Nations, and is now increasingly characteristic of its activity. Every State has the primary duty to protect its own population from grave and sustained violations of human rights, as well as from the consequences of humanitarian crises, whether natural or man-made. If States are unable to guarantee such protection, the international community must intervene with the juridical means provided in the United Nations Charter and in other international instruments.

The action of the international community and its institutions, provided that it respects the principles undergirding the international order, should never be interpreted as an unwarranted imposition or a limitation of sovereignty. On the contrary, it is indifference or failure to intervene that do the real damage. What is needed is a deeper search for ways of preempting and managing conflicts by exploring every possible diplomatic avenue, and giving attention and encouragement to even the faintest sign of dialogue or desire for reconciliation.

The principle of “responsibility to protect” was considered by the ancient *ius gentium* as the foundation of every action taken by those in government with regard to the governed: at the time when the concept of national sovereign States was first developing, the Dominican Friar Francisco de Vitoria, rightly considered as a precursor of the idea of the United Nations, described this responsibility as an aspect of natural reason shared by all nations, and the result of an international order whose task it was to regulate relations between peoples. Now, as then, this principle has to invoke the idea of the person as image of the Creator, the desire for the absolute and the essence of freedom.

The founding of the United Nations, as we know, coincided with the profound upheavals that humanity experienced when reference to the

meaning of transcendence and natural reason was abandoned, and in consequence, freedom and human dignity were grossly violated. When this happens, it threatens the objective foundations of the values inspiring and governing the international order and it undermines the cogent and inviolable principles formulated and consolidated by the United Nations. When faced with new and insistent challenges, it is a mistake to fall back on a pragmatic approach, limited to determining “common ground”, minimal in content and weak in its effect.

This reference to human dignity, which is the foundation and goal of the responsibility to protect, leads us to the theme we are specifically focusing upon this year, which marks the sixtieth anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. This document was the outcome of a convergence of different religious and cultural traditions, all of them motivated by the common desire to place the human person at the heart of institutions, laws and the workings of society, and to consider the human person essential for the world of culture, religion and science. Human rights are increasingly being presented as the common language and the ethical substratum of international relations.

At the same time, the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights all serve as guarantees safeguarding human dignity. It is evident, though, that the rights recognized and expounded in the *Declaration* apply to everyone by virtue of the common origin of the person, who remains the high-point of God’s creative design for the world and for history. They are based on the natural law inscribed on human hearts and present in different cultures and civilizations. Removing human rights from this context would mean restricting their range and yielding to a relativistic conception, according to which the meaning and interpretation of rights could vary and their universality would be denied in the name of different cultural, political, social and even religious outlooks. This great variety of viewpoints must not be allowed to obscure the fact that not only rights are universal, but so too is the human person, the subject of those rights.

The life of the community, both domestically and internationally, clearly demonstrates that respect for rights, and the guarantees that follow from them, are measures of the common good that serve to evaluate the relationship between justice and injustice, development and poverty,

security and conflict. The promotion of human rights remains the most effective strategy for eliminating inequalities between countries and social groups, and for increasing security. Indeed, the victims of hardship and despair, whose human dignity is violated with impunity, become easy prey to the call to violence, and they can then become violators of peace. The common good that human rights help to accomplish cannot, however, be attained merely by applying correct procedures, nor even less by achieving a balance between competing rights. The merit of the *Universal Declaration* is that it has enabled different cultures, juridical expressions and institutional models to converge around a fundamental nucleus of values, and hence of rights. Today, though, efforts need to be redoubled in the face of pressure to reinterpret the foundations of the *Declaration* and to compromise its inner unity so as to facilitate a move away from the protection of human dignity towards the satisfaction of simple interests, often particular interests. The *Declaration* was adopted as a “common standard of achievement” (*Preamble*) and cannot be applied piecemeal, according to trends or selective choices that merely run the risk of contradicting the unity of the human person and thus the indivisibility of human rights.

Experience shows that legality often prevails over justice when the insistence upon rights makes them appear as the exclusive result of legislative enactments or normative decisions taken by the various agencies of those in power. When presented purely in terms of legality, rights risk becoming weak propositions divorced from the ethical and rational dimension which is their foundation and their goal. The *Universal Declaration*, rather, has reinforced the conviction that respect for human rights is principally rooted in unchanging justice, on which the binding force of international proclamations is also based. This aspect is often overlooked when the attempt is made to deprive rights of their true function in the name of a narrowly utilitarian perspective.

Since rights and the resulting duties follow naturally from human interaction, it is easy to forget that they are the fruit of a commonly held sense of justice built primarily upon solidarity among the members of society, and hence valid at all times and for all peoples. This intuition was expressed as early as the fifth century by Augustine of Hippo, one of the masters of our intellectual heritage. He taught that the saying: *Do*

not do to others what you would not want done to you “cannot in any way vary according to the different understandings that have arisen in the world” (*De Doctrina Christiana*, III, 14). Human rights, then, must be respected as an expression of justice, and not merely because they are enforceable through the will of the legislators.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As history proceeds, new situations arise, and the attempt is made to link them to new rights. Discernment, that is, the capacity to distinguish good from evil, becomes even more essential in the context of demands that concern the very lives and conduct of persons, communities and peoples. In tackling the theme of rights, since important situations and profound realities are involved, discernment is both an indispensable and a fruitful virtue.

Discernment, then, shows that entrusting exclusively to individual States, with their laws and institutions, the final responsibility to meet the aspirations of persons, communities and entire peoples, can sometimes have consequences that exclude the possibility of a social order respectful of the dignity and rights of the person. On the other hand, a vision of life firmly anchored in the religious dimension can help to achieve this, since recognition of the transcendent value of every man and woman favours conversion of heart, which then leads to a commitment to resist violence, terrorism and war, and to promote justice and peace. This also provides the proper context for the inter-religious dialogue that the United Nations is called to support, just as it supports dialogue in other areas of human activity. Dialogue should be recognized as the means by which the various components of society can articulate their point of view and build consensus around the truth concerning particular values or goals. It pertains to the nature of religions, freely practised, that they can autonomously conduct a dialogue of thought and life. If at this level, too, the religious sphere is kept separate from political action, then great benefits ensue for individuals and communities.

On the other hand, the United Nations can count on the results of dialogue between religions, and can draw fruit from the willingness of believers to place their experiences at the service of the common good. Their task is to propose a vision of faith not in terms of intolerance,

discrimination and conflict, but in terms of complete respect for truth, coexistence, rights, and reconciliation.

Human rights, of course, must include the right to religious freedom, understood as the expression of a dimension that is at once individual and communitarian – a vision that brings out the unity of the person while clearly distinguishing between the dimension of the citizen and that of the believer. The activity of the United Nations in recent years has ensured that public debate gives space to viewpoints inspired by a religious vision in all its dimensions, including ritual, worship, education, dissemination of information and the freedom to profess and choose religion.

It is inconceivable, then, that believers should have to suppress a part of themselves – their faith – in order to be active citizens. It should never be necessary to deny God in order to enjoy one's rights. The rights associated with religion are all the more in need of protection if they are considered to clash with a prevailing secular ideology or with majority religious positions of an exclusive nature. The full guarantee of religious liberty cannot be limited to the free exercise of worship, but has to give due consideration to the public dimension of religion, and hence to the possibility of believers playing their part in building the social order. Indeed, they actually do so, for example through their influential and generous involvement in a vast network of initiatives which extend from Universities, scientific institutions and schools to health care agencies and charitable organizations in the service of the poorest and most marginalized. Refusal to recognize the contribution to society that is rooted in the religious dimension and in the quest for the Absolute – by its nature, expressing communion between persons – would effectively privilege an individualistic approach, and would fragment the unity of the person.

My presence at this Assembly is a sign of esteem for the United Nations, and it is intended to express the hope that the Organization will increasingly serve as a sign of unity between States and an instrument of service to the entire human family. It also demonstrates the willingness of the Catholic Church to offer her proper contribution to building international relations in a way that allows every person and every people to feel they can make a difference. In a manner that is consistent with her contribution in the ethical and moral sphere and the free activity

of her faithful, the Church also works for the realization of these goals through the international activity of the Holy See. Indeed, the Holy See has always had a place at the assemblies of the Nations, thereby manifesting its specific character as a subject in the international domain. As the United Nations recently confirmed, the Holy See thereby makes its contribution according to the dispositions of international law, helps to define that law, and makes appeal to it.

The United Nations remains a privileged setting in which the Church is committed to contributing her experience “of humanity”, developed over the centuries among peoples of every race and culture, and placing it at the disposal of all members of the international community. This experience and activity, directed towards attaining freedom for every believer, seeks also to increase the protection given to the rights of the person. Those rights are grounded and shaped by the transcendent nature of the person, which permits men and women to pursue their journey of faith and their search for God in this world. Recognition of this dimension must be strengthened if we are to sustain humanity’s hope for a better world and if we are to create the conditions for peace, development, cooperation, and guarantee of rights for future generations.

In my recent Encyclical, *Spe Salvi*, I indicated that “every generation has the task of engaging anew in the arduous search for the right way to order human affairs” (no. 25). For Christians, this task is motivated by the hope drawn from the saving work of Jesus Christ. That is why the Church is happy to be associated with the activity of this distinguished Organization, charged with the responsibility of promoting peace and good will throughout the earth. Dear Friends, I thank you for this opportunity to address you today, and I promise you of the support of my prayers as you pursue your noble task.

Before I take my leave from this distinguished Assembly, I should like to offer my greetings, in the official languages, to all the Nations here represented.

Peace and Prosperity with God’s help!

New York

Friday, 18 April 2008

Votive Mass for the Universal Church

Homily of His Holiness Benedict XVI

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ,

With great affection in the Lord, I greet all of you, who represent the Bishops, priests and deacons, the men and women in consecrated life, and the seminarians of the United States. I thank Cardinal Egan for his warm welcome and the good wishes which he has expressed in your name as I begin the fourth year of my papal ministry. I am happy to celebrate this Mass with you, who have been chosen by the Lord, who have answered his call, and who devote your lives to the pursuit of holiness, the spread of the Gospel and the building up of the Church in faith, hope and love.

Gathered as we are in this historic cathedral, how can we not think of the countless men and women who have gone before us, who labored for the growth of the Church in the United States, and left us a lasting legacy of faith and good works? In today's first reading we saw how, in the power of the Holy Spirit, the Apostles went forth from the Upper Room to proclaim God's mighty works to people of every nation and tongue. In this country, the Church's mission has always involved drawing people "from every nation under heaven" (cf. *Acts* 2:5) into spiritual unity, and enriching the Body of Christ by the variety of their gifts. As we give thanks for these precious past blessings, and look to the challenges of the future, let us implore from God the grace of a new Pentecost for the Church in America. May tongues of fire, combining burning love of God and neighbor with zeal for the spread of Christ's Kingdom, descend on all present!

In this morning's second reading, Saint Paul reminds us that spiritual unity – the unity which reconciles and enriches diversity – has its origin and supreme model in the life of the triune God. As a communion of pure love and infinite freedom, the Blessed Trinity constantly brings forth new life in the work of creation and redemption. The Church, as "a people made one by the unity of the Father, the Son and the Spirit" (cf. *Lumen Gentium*, 4), is called to proclaim the gift of life, to serve

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

life, and to promote a culture of life. Here in this cathedral, our thoughts turn naturally to the heroic witness to the Gospel of life borne by the late Cardinals Cooke and O'Connor. The proclamation of life, life in abundance, must be the heart of the new evangelization. For true life – our salvation – can only be found in the reconciliation, freedom and love which are God's gracious gift.

This is the message of hope we are called to proclaim and embody in a world where self-centeredness, greed, violence, and cynicism so often seem to choke the fragile growth of grace in people's hearts. Saint Irenaeus, with great insight, understood that the command which Moses enjoined upon the people of Israel: "Choose life!" (*Dt* 30:19) was the ultimate reason for our obedience to all God's commandments (cf. *Adv. Haer.* IV, 16, 2-5). Perhaps we have lost sight of this: in a society where the Church seems legalistic and "institutional" to many people, our most urgent challenge is to communicate the joy born of faith and the experience of God's love.

I am particularly happy that we have gathered in Saint Patrick's Cathedral. Perhaps more than any other church in the United States, this place is known and loved as "a house of prayer for all peoples" (cf. *Is* 56:7; *Mk* 11:17). Each day thousands of men, women and children enter its doors and find peace within its walls. Archbishop John Hughes, who – as Cardinal Egan has reminded us – was responsible for building this venerable edifice, wished it to rise in pure Gothic style. He wanted this cathedral to remind the young Church in America of the great spiritual tradition to which it was heir, and to inspire it to bring the best of that heritage to the building up of Christ's body in this land. I would like to draw your attention to a few aspects of this beautiful structure which I think can serve as a starting point for a reflection on our particular vocations within the unity of the Mystical Body.

The first has to do with the stained glass windows, which flood the interior with mystic light. From the outside, those windows are dark, heavy, even dreary. But once one enters the church, they suddenly come alive; reflecting the light passing through them, they reveal all their splendor. Many writers – here in America we can think of Nathaniel Hawthorne – have used the image of stained glass to illustrate the mystery

of the Church herself. It is only from the inside, from the experience of faith and ecclesial life, that we see the Church as she truly is: flooded with grace, resplendent in beauty, adorned by the manifold gifts of the Spirit. It follows that we, who live the life of grace within the Church's communion, are called to draw all people into this mystery of light.

This is no easy task in a world which can tend to look at the Church, like those stained glass windows, "from the outside": a world which deeply senses a need for spirituality, yet finds it difficult to "enter into" the mystery of the Church. Even for those of us within, the light of faith can be dimmed by routine, and the splendor of the Church obscured by the sins and weaknesses of her members. It can be dimmed too, by the obstacles encountered in a society which sometimes seems to have forgotten God and to resent even the most elementary demands of Christian morality. You, who have devoted your lives to bearing witness to the love of Christ and the building up of his Body, know from your daily contact with the world around us how tempting it is at times to give way to frustration, disappointment and even pessimism about the future. In a word, it is not always easy to see the light of the Spirit all about us, the splendor of the Risen Lord illuminating our lives and instilling renewed hope in his victory over the world (cf. *Jn* 16:33).

Yet the word of God reminds us that, in faith, we see the heavens opened, and the grace of the Holy Spirit lighting up the Church and bringing sure hope to our world. "O Lord, my God," the Psalmist sings, "when you send forth your spirit, they are created, and you renew the face of the earth" (*Ps* 104:30). These words evoke the first creation, when the Spirit of God hovered over the deep (cf. *Gen* 1:2). And they look forward to the new creation, at Pentecost, when the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles and established the Church as the first fruits of a redeemed humanity (cf. *Jn* 20:22-23). These words summon us to ever deeper faith in God's infinite power to transform every human situation, to create life from death, and to light up even the darkest night. And they make us think of another magnificent phrase of Saint Irenaeus: "where the Church is, there is the Spirit of God; where the Spirit of God is, there is the Church and all grace" (*Adv. Haer.* III, 24, 1).

This leads me to a further reflection about the architecture of this church. Like all Gothic cathedrals, it is a highly complex structure,

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

whose exact and harmonious proportions symbolize the unity of God's creation. Medieval artists often portrayed Christ, the creative Word of God, as a heavenly "geometer", compass in hand, who orders the cosmos with infinite wisdom and purpose. Does this not bring to mind our need to see all things with the eyes of faith, and thus to grasp them in their truest perspective, in the unity of God's eternal plan? This requires, as we know, constant conversion, and a commitment to acquiring "a fresh, spiritual way of thinking" (cf. *Eph* 4:23). It also calls for the cultivation of those virtues which enable each of us to grow in holiness and to bear spiritual fruit within our particular state of life. Is not this ongoing "intellectual" conversion as necessary as "moral" conversion for our own growth in faith, our discernment of the signs of the times, and our personal contribution to the Church's life and mission?

For all of us, I think, one of the great disappointments which followed the Second Vatican Council, with its call for a greater engagement in the Church's mission to the world, has been the experience of division between different groups, different generations, different members of the same religious family. We can only move forward if we turn our gaze together to Christ! In the light of faith, we will then discover the wisdom and strength needed to open ourselves to points of view which may not necessarily conform to our own ideas or assumptions. Thus we can value the perspectives of others, be they younger or older than ourselves, and ultimately hear "what the Spirit is saying" to us and to the Church (cf. *Rev* 2:7). In this way, we will move together towards that true spiritual renewal desired by the Council, a renewal which can only strengthen the Church in that holiness and unity indispensable for the effective proclamation of the Gospel in today's world.

Was not this unity of vision and purpose – rooted in faith and a spirit of constant conversion and self-sacrifice – the secret of the impressive growth of the Church in this country? We need but think of the remarkable accomplishment of that exemplary American priest, the Venerable Michael McGivney, whose vision and zeal led to the establishment of the Knights of Columbus, or of the legacy of the generations of religious and priests who quietly devoted their lives to serving the People of God in countless schools, hospitals and parishes.

Here, within the context of our need for the perspective given by faith, and for unity and cooperation in the work of building up the Church, I would like say a word about the sexual abuse that has caused so much suffering. I have already had occasion to speak of this, and of the resulting damage to the community of the faithful. Here I simply wish to assure you, dear priests and religious, of my spiritual closeness as you strive to respond with Christian hope to the continuing challenges that this situation presents. I join you in praying that this will be a time of purification for each and every particular Church and religious community, and a time for healing. And I also encourage you to cooperate with your Bishops who continue to work effectively to resolve this issue. May our Lord Jesus Christ grant the Church in America a renewed sense of unity and purpose, as all – Bishops, clergy, religious and laity – move forward in hope, in love for the truth and for one another.

Dear friends, these considerations lead me to a final observation about this great cathedral in which we find ourselves. The unity of a Gothic cathedral, we know, is not the static unity of a classical temple, but a unity born of the dynamic tension of diverse forces which impel the architecture upward, pointing it to heaven. Here too, we can see a symbol of the Church's unity, which is the unity – as Saint Paul has told us – of a living body composed of many different members, each with its own role and purpose. Here too we see our need to acknowledge and reverence the gifts of each and every member of the body as “manifestations of the Spirit given for the good of all” (*1 Cor 12:7*). Certainly within the Church's divinely-willed structure there is a distinction to be made between hierarchical and charismatic gifts (cf. *Lumen Gentium*, 4). Yet the very variety and richness of the graces bestowed by the Spirit invite us constantly to discern how these gifts are to be rightly ordered in the service of the Church's mission.

You, dear priests, by sacramental ordination have been configured to Christ, the Head of the Body. You, dear deacons, have been ordained for the service of that Body. You, dear men and women religious, both contemplative and apostolic, have devoted your lives to following the divine Master in generous love and complete devotion to his Gospel. All of you, who fill this cathedral today, as well as your retired, elderly and

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

infirm brothers and sisters, who unite their prayers and sacrifices to your labors, are called to be forces of unity within Christ's Body. By your personal witness, and your fidelity to the ministry or apostolate entrusted to you, you prepare a path for the Spirit. For the Spirit never ceases to pour out his abundant gifts, to awaken new vocations and missions, and to guide the Church, as our Lord promised in this morning's Gospel, into the fullness of truth (cf. *Jn* 16:13).

So let us lift our gaze upward! And with great humility and confidence, let us ask the Spirit to enable us each day to grow in the holiness that will make us living stones in the temple which he is even now raising up in the midst of our world. If we are to be true forces of unity, let us be the first to seek inner reconciliation through penance. Let us forgive the wrongs we have suffered and put aside all anger and contention. Let us be the first to demonstrate the humility and purity of heart which are required to approach the splendor of God's truth. In fidelity to the deposit of faith entrusted to the Apostles (cf. *1 Tim* 6:20), let us be joyful witnesses of the transforming power of the Gospel!

Dear brothers and sisters, in the finest traditions of the Church in this country, may you also be the first friend of the poor, the homeless, the stranger, the sick and all who suffer. Act as beacons of hope, casting the light of Christ upon the world, and encouraging young people to discover the beauty of a life given completely to the Lord and his Church. I make this plea in a particular way to the many seminarians and young religious present. All of you have a special place in my heart. Never forget that you are called to carry on, with all the enthusiasm and joy that the Spirit has given you, a work that others have begun, a legacy that one day you too will have to pass on to a new generation. Work generously and joyfully, for he whom you serve is the Lord!

The spires of Saint Patrick's Cathedral are dwarfed by the skyscrapers of the Manhattan skyline, yet in the heart of this busy metropolis, they are a vivid reminder of the constant yearning of the human spirit to rise to God. As we celebrate this Eucharist, let us thank the Lord for allowing us to know him in the communion of the Church, to cooperate in building up his Mystical Body, and in bringing his saving word as good news to the men and women of our time. And when we leave

this great church, let us go forth as heralds of hope in the midst of this city, and all those places where God's grace has placed us. In this way, the Church in America will know a new springtime in the Spirit, and point the way to that other, greater city, the new Jerusalem, whose light is the Lamb (*Rev 21:23*). For there God is even now preparing for all people a banquet of unending joy and life. Amen.

Words spoken spontaneously by the Holy Father at the conclusion of the Holy Mass:

At this moment I can only thank you for your love of the Church and Our Lord, and for the love which you show to the poor Successor of Saint Peter. I will try to do all that is possible to be a worthy successor of the great Apostle, who also was a man with faults and sins, but remained in the end the rock for the Church. And so I too, with all my spiritual poverty, can be for this time, in virtue of the Lord's grace, the Successor of Peter.

It is also your prayers and your love which give me the certainty that the Lord will help me in this my ministry. I am therefore deeply grateful for your love and for your prayers. My response now for all that you have given to me during this visit is my blessing, which I impart to you at the conclusion of this beautiful Celebration.

*St Patrick's Cathedral, New York
Saturday, 19 April 2008*

Meeting with young people and seminarians
Address of His Holiness Benedict XVI

*Your Eminence,
Dear Brother Bishops,
Dear Young Friends,*

“Proclaim the Lord Christ ... and always have your answer ready for people who ask the reason for the hope that is within you” (*1 Pet 3:15*). With these words from the *First Letter of Peter* I greet each of you with heartfelt affection. I thank Cardinal Egan for his kind words of welcome and I also thank the representatives chosen from among you for their gestures of welcome. To Bishop Walsh, Rector of Saint Joseph Seminary, staff and seminarians, I offer my special greetings and gratitude.

Young friends, I am very happy to have the opportunity to speak with you. Please pass on my warm greetings to your family members and relatives, and to the teachers and staff of the various schools, colleges and universities you attend. I know that many people have worked hard to ensure that our gathering could take place. I am most grateful to them all. Also, I wish to acknowledge your singing to me Happy Birthday! Thank you for this moving gesture; I give you all an “A plus” for your German pronunciation! This evening I wish to share with you some thoughts about being disciples of Jesus Christ Ð walking in the Lord’s footsteps, our own lives become a journey of hope.

In front of you are the images of six ordinary men and women who grew up to lead extraordinary lives. The Church honors them as Venerable, Blessed, or Saint: each responded to the Lord’s call to a life of charity and each served him here, in the alleys, streets and suburbs of New York. I am struck by what a remarkably diverse group they are: poor and rich, lay men and women - one a wealthy wife and mother - priests and sisters, immigrants from afar, the daughter of a Mohawk warrior father and Algonquin mother, another a Haitian slave, and a Cuban intellectual.

Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton, Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini, Saint John Neumann, Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha, Venerable Pierre Toussaint, and

Padre Felix Varela: any one of us could be among them, for there is no stereotype to this group, no single mold. Yet a closer look reveals that there are common elements. Inflamed with the love of Jesus, their lives became remarkable journeys of hope. For some, that meant leaving home and embarking on a pilgrim journey of thousands of miles. For each there was an act of abandonment to God, in the confidence that he is the final destination of every pilgrim. And all offered an outstretched hand of hope to those they encountered along the way, often awakening in them a life of faith. Through orphanages, schools and hospitals, by befriending the poor, the sick and the marginalized, and through the compelling witness that comes from walking humbly in the footsteps of Jesus, these six people laid open the way of faith, hope and charity to countless individuals, including perhaps your own ancestors.

And what of today? Who bears witness to the Good News of Jesus on the streets of New York, in the troubled neighborhoods of large cities, in the places where the young gather, seeking someone in whom they can trust? God is our origin and our destination, and Jesus the way. The path of that journey twists and turns – just as it did for our saints – through the joys and the trials of ordinary, everyday life: within your families, at school or college, during your recreation activities, and in your parish communities. All these places are marked by the culture in which you are growing up. As young Americans you are offered many opportunities for personal development, and you are brought up with a sense of generosity, service and fairness. Yet you do not need me to tell you that there are also difficulties: activities and mindsets which stifle hope, pathways which seem to lead to happiness and fulfillment but in fact end only in confusion and fear.

My own years as a teenager were marred by a sinister regime that thought it had all the answers; its influence grew – infiltrating schools and civic bodies, as well as politics and even religion – before it was fully recognized for the monster it was. It banished God and thus became impervious to anything true and good. Many of your grandparents and great-grandparents will have recounted the horror of the destruction that ensued. Indeed, some of them came to America precisely to escape such terror.

Let us thank God that today many people of your generation are able to enjoy the liberties which have arisen through the extension of democracy and respect for human rights. Let us thank God for all those who strive to ensure that you can grow up in an environment that nurtures what is beautiful, good, and true: your parents and grandparents, your teachers and priests, those civic leaders who seek what is right and just.

The power to destroy does, however, remain. To pretend otherwise would be to fool ourselves. Yet, it never triumphs; it is defeated. This is the essence of the hope that defines us as Christians; and the Church recalls this most dramatically during the Easter Triduum and celebrates it with great joy in the season of Easter! The One who shows us the way beyond death is the One who shows us how to overcome destruction and fear: thus it is Jesus who is the true teacher of life (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 6). His death and resurrection mean that we can say to the Father “you have restored us to life!” (*Prayer after Communion*, Good Friday). And so, just a few weeks ago, during the beautiful Easter Vigil liturgy, it was not from despair or fear that we cried out to God for our world, but with hope-filled confidence: dispel the darkness of our heart! dispel the darkness of our minds! (cf. *Prayer at the Lighting of the Easter Candle*).

What might that darkness be? What happens when people, especially the most vulnerable, encounter a clenched fist of repression or manipulation rather than a hand of hope? A first group of examples pertains to the heart. Here, the dreams and longings that young people pursue can so easily be shattered or destroyed. I am thinking of those affected by drug and substance abuse, homelessness and poverty, racism, violence, and degradation – especially of girls and women. While the causes of these problems are complex, all have in common a poisoned attitude of mind which results in people being treated as mere objects. A callousness of heart takes hold which first ignores, then ridicules, the God-given dignity of every human being. Such tragedies also point to what might have been and what could be, were there other hands – your hands – reaching out. I encourage you to invite others, especially the vulnerable and the innocent, to join you along the way of goodness and hope.

The second area of darkness – that which affects the mind – often goes unnoticed, and for this reason is particularly sinister. The manipulation

of truth distorts our perception of reality, and tarnishes our imagination and aspirations. I have already mentioned the many liberties which you are fortunate enough to enjoy. The fundamental importance of freedom must be rigorously safeguarded. It is no surprise then that numerous individuals and groups vociferously claim their freedom in the public forum. Yet freedom is a delicate value. It can be misunderstood or misused so as to lead not to the happiness which we all expect it to yield, but to a dark arena of manipulation in which our understanding of self and the world becomes confused, or even distorted by those who have an ulterior agenda.

Have you noticed how often the call for freedom is made without ever referring to the truth of the human person? Some today argue that respect for freedom of the individual makes it wrong to seek truth, including the truth about what is good. In some circles to speak of truth is seen as controversial or divisive, and consequently best kept in the private sphere. And in truth's place – or better said its absence – an idea has spread which, in giving value to everything indiscriminately, claims to assure freedom and to liberate conscience.

This we call relativism. But what purpose has a “freedom” which, in disregarding truth, pursues what is false or wrong? How many young people have been offered a hand which in the name of freedom or experience has led them to addiction, to moral or intellectual confusion, to hurt, to a loss of self-respect, even to despair and so tragically and sadly to the taking of their own life? Dear friends, truth is not an imposition. Nor is it simply a set of rules. It is a discovery of the One who never fails us; the One whom we can always trust. In seeking truth we come to live by belief because ultimately truth is a person: Jesus Christ. That is why authentic freedom is not an opting out. It is an opting in; nothing less than letting go of self and allowing oneself to be drawn into Christ's very being for others (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 28).

How then can we as believers help others to walk the path of freedom which brings fulfillment and lasting happiness? Let us again turn to the saints. How did their witness truly free others from the darkness of heart and mind? The answer is found in the kernel of their faith; the kernel of our faith. The Incarnation, the birth of Jesus, tells us that God does

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

indeed find a place among us. Though the inn is full, he enters through the stable, and there are people who see his light. They recognize Herod's dark closed world for what it is, and instead follow the bright guiding star of the night sky. And what shines forth? Here you might recall the prayer uttered on the most holy night of Easter: "Father we share in the light of your glory through your Son the light of the world ... inflame us with your hope!" (*Blessing of the Fire*). And so, in solemn procession with our lighted candles we pass the light of Christ among us. It is "the light which dispels all evil, washes guilt away, restores lost innocence, brings mourners joy, casts out hatred, brings us peace, and humbles earthly pride" (*Exsultet*). This is Christ's light at work. This is the way of the saints. It is a magnificent vision of hope – Christ's light beckons you to be guiding stars for others, walking Christ's way of forgiveness, reconciliation, humility, joy and peace.

At times, however, we are tempted to close in on ourselves, to doubt the strength of Christ's radiance, to limit the horizon of hope. Take courage! Fix your gaze on our saints. The diversity of their experience of God's presence prompts us to discover anew the breadth and depth of Christianity. Let your imaginations soar freely along the limitless expanse of the horizons of Christian discipleship. Sometimes we are looked upon as people who speak only of prohibitions. Nothing could be further from the truth! Authentic Christian discipleship is marked by a sense of wonder. We stand before the God we know and love as a friend, the vastness of his creation, and the beauty of our Christian faith.

Dear friends, the example of the saints invites us, then, to consider four essential aspects of the treasure of our faith: personal prayer and silence, liturgical prayer, charity in action, and vocations.

What matters most is that you develop your personal relationship with God. That relationship is expressed in prayer. God by his very nature speaks, hears, and replies. Indeed, Saint Paul reminds us: we can and should "pray constantly" (*1 Thess 5:17*). Far from turning in on ourselves or withdrawing from the ups and downs of life, by praying we turn towards God and through him to each other, including the marginalized and those following ways other than God's path (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 33). As the saints teach us so vividly, prayer becomes hope in action. Christ was

their constant companion, with whom they conversed at every step of their journey for others.

There is another aspect of prayer which we need to remember: silent contemplation. Saint John, for example, tells us that to embrace God's revelation we must first listen, then respond by proclaiming what we have heard and seen (cf. *1 Jn* 1:2-3; *Dei Verbum*, 1). Have we perhaps lost something of the art of listening? Do you leave space to hear God's whisper, calling you forth into goodness? Friends, do not be afraid of silence or stillness, listen to God, adore him in the Eucharist. Let his word shape your journey as an unfolding of holiness.

In the liturgy we find the whole Church at prayer. The word liturgy means the participation of God's people in "the work of Christ the Priest and of His Body which is the Church" (*Sacrosanctum Concilium*, 7). What is that work? First of all it refers to Christ's Passion, his Death and Resurrection, and his Ascension – what we call the Paschal Mystery. It also refers to the celebration of the liturgy itself. The two meanings are in fact inseparably linked because this "work of Jesus" is the real content of the liturgy. Through the liturgy, the "work of Jesus" is continually brought into contact with history; with our lives in order to shape them. Here we catch another glimpse of the grandeur of our Christian faith. Whenever you gather for Mass, when you go to Confession, whenever you celebrate any of the sacraments, Jesus is at work. Through the Holy Spirit, he draws you to himself, into his sacrificial love of the Father which becomes love for all. We see then that the Church's liturgy is a ministry of hope for humanity. Your faithful participation, is an active hope which helps to keep the world – saints and sinners alike – open to God; this is the truly human hope we offer everyone (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 34).

Your personal prayer, your times of silent contemplation, and your participation in the Church's liturgy, bring you closer to God and also prepare you to serve others. The saints accompanying us this evening show us that the life of faith and hope is also a life of charity. Contemplating Jesus on the Cross we see love in its most radical form. We can begin to imagine the path of love along which we must move (cf. *Deus Caritas Est*, 12). The opportunities to make this journey are abundant. Look about you with Christ's eyes, listen with his ears, feel and think with his

heart and mind. Are you ready to give all as he did for truth and justice? Many of the examples of the suffering which our saints responded to with compassion are still found here in this city and beyond. And new injustices have arisen: some are complex and stem from the exploitation of the heart and manipulation of the mind; even our common habitat, the earth itself, groans under the weight of consumerist greed and irresponsible exploitation. We must listen deeply. We must respond with a renewed social action that stems from the universal love that knows no bounds. In this way, we ensure that our works of mercy and justice become hope in action for others.

Dear young people, finally I wish to share a word about vocations. First of all my thoughts go to your parents, grandparents and godparents. They have been your primary educators in the faith. By presenting you for baptism, they made it possible for you to receive the greatest gift of your life. On that day you entered into the holiness of God himself. You became adoptive sons and daughters of the Father. You were incorporated into Christ. You were made a dwelling place of his Spirit. Let us pray for mothers and fathers throughout the world, particularly those who may be struggling in any way – socially, materially, spiritually. Let us honor the vocation of matrimony and the dignity of family life. Let us always appreciate that it is in families that vocations are given life.

Gathered here at Saint Joseph Seminary, I greet the seminarians present and indeed encourage all seminarians throughout America. I am glad to know that your numbers are increasing! The People of God look to you to be holy priests, on a daily journey of conversion, inspiring in others the desire to enter more deeply into the ecclesial life of believers. I urge you to deepen your friendship with Jesus the Good Shepherd. Talk heart to heart with him. Reject any temptation to ostentation, careerism, or conceit. Strive for a pattern of life truly marked by charity, chastity and humility, in imitation of Christ, the Eternal High Priest, of whom you are to become living icons (cf. *Pastores Dabo Vobis*, 33). Dear seminarians, I pray for you daily. Remember that what counts before the Lord is to dwell in his love and to make his love shine forth for others.

Religious Sisters, Brothers and Priests contribute greatly to the mission of the Church. Their prophetic witness is marked by a profound conviction

of the primacy with which the Gospel shapes Christian life and transforms society. Today, I wish to draw your attention to the positive spiritual renewal which Congregations are undertaking in relation to their charism. The word charism means a gift freely and graciously given. Charisms are bestowed by the Holy Spirit, who inspires founders and foundresses, and shapes Congregations with a subsequent spiritual heritage. The wondrous array of charisms proper to each Religious Institute is an extraordinary spiritual treasury. Indeed, the history of the Church is perhaps most beautifully portrayed through the history of her schools of spirituality, most of which stem from the saintly lives of founders and foundresses. Through the discovery of charisms, which yield such a breadth of spiritual wisdom, I am sure that some of you young people will be drawn to a life of apostolic or contemplative service. Do not be shy to speak with Religious Brothers, Sisters or Priests about the charism and spirituality of their Congregation. No perfect community exists, but it is fidelity to a founding charism, not to particular individuals, that the Lord calls you to discern. Have courage! You too can make your life a gift of self for the love of the Lord Jesus and, in him, of every member of the human family (cf. *Vita Consecrata*, 3).

Friends, again I ask you, what about today? What are you seeking? What is God whispering to you? The hope which never disappoints is Jesus Christ. The saints show us the selfless love of his way. As disciples of Christ, their extraordinary journeys unfolded within the community of hope, which is the Church. It is from within the Church that you too will find the courage and support to walk the way of the Lord. Nourished by personal prayer, prompted in silence, shaped by the Church's liturgy you will discover the particular vocation God has for you. Embrace it with joy. You are Christ's disciples today. Shine his light upon this great city and beyond. Show the world the reason for the hope that resonates within you. Tell others about the truth that sets you free. With these sentiments of great hope in you I bid you farewell, until we meet again in Sydney this July for World Youth Day! And as a pledge of my love for you and your families, I gladly impart my Apostolic Blessing.

Saint Joseph Seminary, Yonkers, New York
Saturday, 19 April 2008

Visit to Ground Zero

Prayer of His Holiness Benedict XVI

O God of love, compassion, and healing,
look on us, people of many different faiths and traditions,
who gather today at this site,
the scene of incredible violence and pain.

We ask you in your goodness
to give eternal light and peace
to all who died here—
the heroic first-responders:
our fire fighters, police officers,
emergency service workers, and Port Authority personnel,
along with all the innocent men and women
who were victims of this tragedy
simply because their work or service
brought them here on September 11, 2001.

We ask you, in your compassion
to bring healing to those
who, because of their presence here that day,
suffer from injuries and illness.
Heal, too, the pain of still-grieving families
and all who lost loved ones in this tragedy.
Give them strength to continue their lives with courage and hope.

We are mindful as well
of those who suffered death, injury, and loss
on the same day at the Pentagon and in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.
Our hearts are one with theirs
as our prayer embraces their pain and suffering.

God of peace, bring your peace to our violent world:
peace in the hearts of all men and women
and peace among the nations of the earth.
Turn to your way of love

those whose hearts and minds
are consumed with hatred.

God of understanding,
overwhelmed by the magnitude of this tragedy,
we seek your light and guidance
as we confront such terrible events.
Grant that those whose lives were spared
may live so that the lives lost here
may not have been lost in vain.
Comfort and console us,
strengthen us in hope,
and give us the wisdom and courage
to work tirelessly for a world
where true peace and love reign
among nations and in the hearts of all.

Ground Zero, New York
Sunday, 20 April 2008

Celebration of the Eucharist
Homily of His Holiness Benedict XVI

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ,

In the Gospel we have just heard, Jesus tells his Apostles to put their faith in him, for he is “the way, and the truth and the life” (*Jn* 14:6). Christ is the way that leads to the Father, the truth which gives meaning to human existence, and the source of that life which is eternal joy with all the saints in his heavenly Kingdom. Let us take the Lord at his word! Let us renew our faith in him and put all our hope in his promises!

With this encouragement to persevere in the faith of Peter (cf. *Lk* 22:32; *Mt* 16:17), I greet all of you with great affection. I thank Cardinal Egan for his cordial words of welcome in your name. At this Mass, the Church in the United States celebrates the two hundredth anniversary of the creation of the Sees of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Louisville from the mother See of Baltimore. The presence around this altar of the Successor of Peter, his brother bishops and priests, and deacons, men and women religious, and lay faithful from throughout the fifty states of the Union, eloquently manifests our communion in the Catholic faith which comes to us from the Apostles.

Our celebration today is also a sign of the impressive growth which God has given to the Church in your country in the past two hundred years. From a small flock like that described in the first reading, the Church in America has been built up in fidelity to the twin commandment of love of God and love of neighbor. In this land of freedom and opportunity, the Church has united a widely diverse flock in the profession of the faith and, through her many educational, charitable and social works, has also contributed significantly to the growth of American society as a whole.

This great accomplishment was not without its challenges. Today’s first reading, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, speaks of linguistic and cultural tensions already present within the earliest Church community. At the same time, it shows the power of the word of God, authoritatively

proclaimed by the Apostles and received in faith, to create a unity which transcends the divisions arising from human limitations and weakness. Here we are reminded of a fundamental truth: that the Church's unity has no other basis than the Word of God, made flesh in Christ Jesus our Lord. All external signs of identity, all structures, associations and programs, valuable or even essential as they may be, ultimately exist only to support and foster the deeper unity which, in Christ, is God's indefectible gift to his Church.

The first reading also makes clear, as we see from the imposition of hands on the first deacons, that the Church's unity is "apostolic". It is a visible unity, grounded in the Apostles whom Christ chose and appointed as witnesses to his resurrection, and it is born of what the Scriptures call "the obedience of faith" (*Rom 1:5*; cf. *Acts 6:7*).

"Authority" ... "obedience". To be frank, these are not easy words to speak nowadays. Words like these represent a "stumbling stone" for many of our contemporaries, especially in a society which rightly places a high value on personal freedom. Yet, in the light of our faith in Jesus Christ – "the way and the truth and the life" – we come to see the fullest meaning, value, and indeed beauty, of those words. The Gospel teaches us that true freedom, the freedom of the children of God, is found only in the self-surrender which is part of the mystery of love. Only by losing ourselves, the Lord tells us, do we truly find ourselves (cf. *Lk 17:33*). True freedom blossoms when we turn away from the burden of sin, which clouds our perceptions and weakens our resolve, and find the source of our ultimate happiness in him who is infinite love, infinite freedom, infinite life. "In his will is our peace".

Real freedom, then, is God's gracious gift, the fruit of conversion to his truth, the truth which makes us free (cf. *Jn 8:32*). And this freedom in truth brings in its wake a new and liberating way of seeing reality. When we put on "the mind of Christ" (cf. *Phil 2:5*), new horizons open before us! In the light of faith, within the communion of the Church, we also find the inspiration and strength to become a leaven of the Gospel in the world. We become the light of the world, the salt of the earth (cf. *Mt 5:13-14*), entrusted with the "apostolate" of making our own lives, and the world in which we live, conform ever more fully to God's saving plan.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

This magnificent vision of a world being transformed by the liberating truth of the Gospel is reflected in the description of the Church found in today's second reading. The Apostle tells us that Christ, risen from the dead, is the keystone of a great temple which is even now rising in the Spirit. And we, the members of his body, through Baptism have become "living stones" in that temple, sharing in the life of God by grace, blessed with the freedom of the sons of God, and empowered to offer spiritual sacrifices pleasing to him (cf. *1 Pet 2:5*). And what is this offering which we are called to make, if not to direct our every thought, word and action to the truth of the Gospel and to harness all our energies in the service of God's Kingdom? Only in this way can we build with God, on the one foundation which is Christ (cf. *1 Cor 3:11*). Only in this way can we build something that will truly endure. Only in this way can our lives find ultimate meaning and bear lasting fruit.

Today we recall the bicentennial of a watershed in the history of the Church in the United States: its first great chapter of growth. In these two hundred years, the face of the Catholic community in your country has changed greatly. We think of the successive waves of immigrants whose traditions have so enriched the Church in America. We think of the strong faith which built up the network of churches, educational, healthcare and social institutions which have long been the hallmark of the Church in this land. We think also of those countless fathers and mothers who passed on the faith to their children, the steady ministry of the many priests who devoted their lives to the care of souls, and the incalculable contribution made by so many men and women religious, who not only taught generations of children how to read and write, but also inspired in them a lifelong desire to know God, to love him and to serve him. How many "spiritual sacrifices pleasing to God" have been offered up in these two centuries!

In this land of religious liberty, Catholics found freedom not only to practice their faith, but also to participate fully in civic life, bringing their deepest moral convictions to the public square and cooperating with their neighbors in shaping a vibrant, democratic society. Today's celebration is more than an occasion of gratitude for graces received. It is also a summons to move forward with firm resolve to use wisely the blessings of freedom, in order to build a future of hope for coming generations.

“You are a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people he claims for his own, to proclaim his glorious works” (*1 Pet 2:9*). These words of the Apostle Peter do not simply remind us of the dignity which is ours by God’s grace; they also challenge us to an ever greater fidelity to the glorious inheritance which we have received in Christ (cf. *Eph 1:18*). They challenge us to examine our consciences, to purify our hearts, to renew our baptismal commitment to reject Satan and all his empty promises. They challenge us to be a people of joy, heralds of the unfailing hope (cf. *Rom 5:5*) born of faith in God’s word, and trust in his promises.

Each day, throughout this land, you and so many of your neighbors pray to the Father in the Lord’s own words: “Thy Kingdom come”. This prayer needs to shape the mind and heart of every Christian in this nation. It needs to bear fruit in the way you lead your lives and in the way you build up your families and your communities. It needs to create new “settings of hope” (cf. *Spe Salvi*, 32ff.) where God’s Kingdom becomes present in all its saving power.

Praying fervently for the coming of the Kingdom also means being constantly alert for the signs of its presence, and working for its growth in every sector of society. It means facing the challenges of present and future with confidence in Christ’s victory and a commitment to extending his reign. It means not losing heart in the face of resistance, adversity and scandal. It means overcoming every separation between faith and life, and countering false gospels of freedom and happiness. It also means rejecting a false dichotomy between faith and political life, since, as the Second Vatican Council put it, “there is no human activity – even in secular affairs – which can be withdrawn from God’s dominion” (*Lumen Gentium*, 36). It means working to enrich American society and culture with the beauty and truth of the Gospel, and never losing sight of that great hope which gives meaning and value to all the other hopes which inspire our lives.

And this, dear friends, is the particular challenge which the Successor of Saint Peter sets before you today. As “a chosen people, a royal priesthood, a holy nation”, follow faithfully in the footsteps of those who have gone before you! Hasten the coming of God’s Kingdom in

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

this land! Past generations have left you an impressive legacy. In our day too, the Catholic community in this nation has been outstanding in its prophetic witness in the defense of life, in the education of the young, in care for the poor, the sick and the stranger in your midst. On these solid foundations, the future of the Church in America must even now begin to rise!

Yesterday, not far from here, I was moved by the joy, the hope and the generous love of Christ which I saw on the faces of the many young people assembled in Dunwoodie. They are the Church's future, and they deserve all the prayer and support that you can give them. And so I wish to close by adding a special word of encouragement to them. My dear young friends, like the seven men, "filled with the Spirit and wisdom" whom the Apostles charged with care for the young Church, may you step forward and take up the responsibility which your faith in Christ sets before you! May you find the courage to proclaim Christ, "the same, yesterday, and today and for ever" and the unchanging truths which have their foundation in him (cf. *Gaudium et Spes*, 10; *Heb* 13:8).

These are the truths that set us free! They are the truths which alone can guarantee respect for the inalienable dignity and rights of each man, woman and child in our world – including the most defenseless of all human beings, the unborn child in the mother's womb. In a world where, as Pope John Paul II, speaking in this very place, reminded us, Lazarus continues to stand at our door (*Homily at Yankee Stadium*, October 2, 1979, No. 7), let your faith and love bear rich fruit in outreach to the poor, the needy and those without a voice. Young men and women of America, I urge you: open your hearts to the Lord's call to follow him in the priesthood and the religious life. Can there be any greater mark of love than this: to follow in the footsteps of Christ, who was willing to lay down his life for his friends (cf. *Jn* 15:13)?

In today's Gospel, the Lord promises his disciples that they will perform works even greater than his (cf. *Jn* 14:12). Dear friends, only God in his providence knows what works his grace has yet to bring forth in your lives and in the life of the Church in the United States. Yet Christ's promise fills us with sure hope. Let us now join our prayers to his, as living stones in that spiritual temple which is his one, holy, catholic and

apostolic Church. Let us lift our eyes to him, for even now he is preparing for us a place in his Father's house. And empowered by his Holy Spirit, let us work with renewed zeal for the spread of his Kingdom.

“Happy are you who believe!” (cf. *1 Pet 2:7*). Let us turn to Jesus! He alone is the way that leads to eternal happiness, the truth who satisfies the deepest longings of every heart, and the life who brings ever new joy and hope, to us and to our world. Amen.

Yankee Stadium, Bronx, New York
Fifth Sunday of Easter, 20 April 2008

Ordination of new priests for the Diocese of Rome
Homily of His Holiness Benedict XVI

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Today the words that say “You have brought them abundant joy and great rejoicing” come true for us in a very special way. Indeed, besides the joy of celebrating the Eucharist on the Lord’s Day there is the spiritual exultation of the Easter Season, of which we have now reached the Sixth Sunday, and above all the celebration of the ordination of new priests. Together with you I greet with affection the 29 deacons who are shortly to be ordained priests. I express deep gratitude to those who have guided them in their process of discernment and preparation and I ask you all to thank God for his gift to the Church of these new priests. Let us support them with intense prayer during this celebration, in a spirit of fervent praise to the Father who has called them, to the Son who has attracted them to him and to the Spirit who has formed them.

The Ordination of new priests usually takes place on the Fourth Sunday of Easter, known as “Good Shepherd” Sunday, which is also the World Day of Prayer for Vocations but this was not possible because I was away on the Pastoral Visit to the United States of America. The image of the Good Shepherd seems to be the one which sheds more light than any other on the role and ministry of the priest in the Christian community. However, the biblical passages which today’s liturgy offers for our meditation also illumine the priest’s mission, from a different angle.

The First Reading, from chapter 8 of the Acts of the Apostles, tells of the mission of the deacon Philip in Samaria. I would like immediately to draw attention to the sentence that ends the first part of the text: “The rejoicing in that town rose to fever pitch” (v. 8). This expression does not communicate an idea or a theological concept but refers to a circumstantiated event, something that changed people’s lives: in a specific city of Samaria, in the period that followed the violent persecution of the Church in Jerusalem (cf. Acts 8: 1), something happened that caused “great joy”. So what was it? The sacred Author recounts that to escape

the persecution which had been unleashed in Jerusalem against those who had converted to Christianity, all the disciples except the Apostles left the Holy City and scattered in the countryside around it.

This distressing event mysteriously and providentially gave new dynamism to the spread of the Gospel. Among those who had dispersed was Philip, one of the Community's seven deacons, a deacon like you, dear Ordinands although, of course, in a different way because, in the unrepeatable season of the nascent Church, the Apostles and deacons were endowed by the Holy Spirit with extraordinary power in both preaching and in healing. Now, it happened that the inhabitants of the region of Samaria mentioned in this chapter of the Acts of the Apostles unanimously accepted Philip's proclamation and, thanks to their adherence to the Gospel, he was able to heal many sick people. In that town of Samaria, in the midst of a people traditionally despised and virtually excommunicated by the Jews, the proclamation of Christ, which opened the hearts of all who accepted it, resounded. This explains why, St Luke emphasizes, "there was great joy" in that town.

Dear friends, this is also your mission: to bring the Gospel to everyone so that everyone may experience the joy of Christ and that there be joy in every city. What can be more beautiful than this? What can be greater, more exciting, than cooperating in spreading the Word of life in the world, than communicating the living water of the Holy Spirit? To proclaim and to witness joy: this is the central core of your mission, dear deacons who will soon become priests. The Apostle Paul called Gospel ministers "servants of joy". He wrote in his Second Letter to the Christians of Corinth: "Domineering over your faith is not my purpose. I prefer to work with you toward your happiness. As regards faith, you are standing firm" (II Cor 1: 24). These are programmatic words for every priest. In order to be collaborators in the joy of others, in a world that is often sad and negative, the fire of the Gospel must burn within you and the joy of the Lord dwell in you. Only then will you be able to be messengers and multipliers of this joy, bringing it to all, especially to those who are sorrowful and disheartened.

Let us return to the First Reading which offers us another element of meditation. In it is mentioned a prayer meeting which takes place precisely

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

in the Samaritan town evangelized by the deacon Philip. Presiding at it are the Apostles Peter and John, two “pillars” of the Church, who came from Jerusalem to visit this new community and strengthen it in the faith. Through the imposition of their hands, the Holy Spirit descended upon all those who had been baptized. In this episode we can see a first attestation of the rite of “Confirmation”, the second Sacrament of Christian initiation.

The reference to the ritual gesture of the imposition of hands is especially meaningful also for us who are gathered here. Indeed, it is also the central gesture of the rite of Ordination through which, in a little while, I shall confer on the candidates the dignity of the priesthood. It is a sign inseparable from the prayer of which it is a silent prolongation. Without speaking, the consecrating Bishop and after him the other priests, place their hands on the heads of the ordinands, thereby expressing the invocation to God that he will pour out his Spirit upon them and transform them, making them sharers in the priesthood of Christ. It is a matter of only a few seconds, a very short time, but full of an extraordinary spiritual intensity.

Dear Ordinands, in the future you must always think back to this moment, to this gesture that has nothing magical about it and yet is full of mystery, because this is the origin of your new mission. In that silent prayer the encounter between two freedoms comes into being: the freedom of God, who works through the Holy Spirit and the freedom of man. The imposition of hands visually expresses the specific manner of this meeting: the Church, impersonated by the Bishop standing with extended hands, prays to the Holy Spirit to consecrate the candidate: the deacon, on his knees, receives the imposition of hands and entrusts himself to this mediation. Altogether these gestures are important but the invisible spiritual movement that they express is infinitely more important, a movement clearly evoked by the sacred silence that envelops everything, internal and external.

We also find in this Gospel passage the mysterious Trinitarian “movement” that leads the Holy Spirit and the Son to dwell in the disciples. Here, it is Jesus himself who promises that he will ask the Father to send his Spirit, defined as “another Paraclete” (Jn 14: 16), a Greek word that

is equivalent to the Latin “*ad-vocatus*”, an advocate-defender. The first Paraclete is in fact the Incarnate Son who came to defend man from the accuser by antonomasia, who is Satan. At the moment when Christ, his mission fulfilled, returns to the Father, he sends the Spirit as Defender and Consoler to remain with believers for ever, dwelling within them. Thus, through the mediation of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, an intimate relationship of reciprocity is established between God the Father and the disciples: “I am in my Father, and you in me, and I in you”, Jesus says (Jn 14: 20).

However, all this depends on one condition which Christ imposes clearly at the beginning: “If you love me” (Jn 14: 15), and which he repeats at the end: “He who obeys the commandments he has from me is the man who loves me; and he who loves me will be loved by my Father. I too will love him and reveal myself to him” (Jn 14: 21). Without love for Jesus, which is expressed in the observance of his commandments, the person is excluded from the Trinitarian movement and begins to withdraw into himself, losing the ability to receive and to communicate God.

“If you love me”. Dear friends, Jesus said these words at the Last Supper in the context of the moment when he instituted the Eucharist and the priesthood. Although they were addressed to the Apostles, in a certain sense they are addressed to all their successors and to priests who are the closest collaborators of the successors of the Apostles. Let us hear them again today as an invitation to live our vocation in the Church ever more coherently: you, dear Ordinands, listen to them with special emotion because precisely today Christ makes you share in his priesthood. Accept them with faith and with love! Let them be imprinted on your hearts, let them accompany you on the journey of your whole life. Do not forget them, do not lose them on the way! Reread them, meditate on them often and, especially, pray on them. Thus you will remain faithful to Christ’s love and realize with joy ever new that his divine word “walks” with you and “grows” within you.

One more observation on the Second Reading: it is taken from the First Letter of Peter, near whose tomb we find ourselves and to whose intercession I would especially like to entrust you. I make my own and consign to you with affection his words: “Venerate the Lord, that is,

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

Christ, in your hearts. Should anyone ask you the reason for this hope of yours, be ever ready to reply (3: 15). Worship Christ the Lord in your hearts: cultivate a personal relationship of love with him, your first and greatest love, one and totalizing, in which to live, purify, illumine and sanctify all your other relationships. The “hope that is in you” is linked to this “adoration”, to this love of Christ, who through the Spirit, as we said, dwells within us. Our hope, your hope is God, in Jesus and in the Spirit. It is a hope which from today becomes in you a “priestly hope”, that of Jesus the Good Shepherd who dwells within you and gives shape to your desires in accordance with his divine Heart: a hope of life and forgiveness for the people who will be entrusted to your pastoral care; a hope of holiness and apostolic fruitfulness for yourselves and for all the Church; a hope of openness to faith and to the encounter with God for those who support you in their quest for the truth; a hope of peace and comfort for the suffering and for those wounded by life.

Dear friends, this is my wish on this day which is so important for you: that hope rooted in faith may become more and more your own! And may you, who are wise and generous, gentle and strong, always be respectful and convinced witnesses and dispensers of it. May the Virgin Mary, whom I urge you to welcome anew, as did the Apostle John beneath the Cross, accompany you on this mission and protect you always, as the Mother and Star of your life and your priesthood. Amen!

St Peter's Basilica

Sixth Sunday of Easter, 27 April 2008

COMECE Spring Plenary Assembly 2008: The EU of the 21st century should incarnate the Common Good

The Bishops Members of COMECE met from the 5th to the 7th of March 2008 in Brussels, for the Spring Plenary Assembly, the main topic being *'Respecting human dignity and safeguarding the creation – incarnation of the Common good in the EU policies of the 21st century'*. The Bishops were informed about the institutional and political revival of Europe in recent months, with the adoption of the Treaty of Lisbon and the implementation of ambitious policies to address the issue of climate change. They now invite the leaders of the EU Institutions to express clearly their understanding of human development envisaged in the European unification process in which the peoples are to be engaged.

Having received a report on the state of play of the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty in the 27 Member States, the COMECE Bishops examined the direction that could be taken by the European unification process, through the presentation of the mission of the Reflection group "Horizon 2020-2030", set up by the Heads of State and government to reflect on the long term challenges awaiting the EU.

Although the question of the institutional mechanisms may be solved soon, the crucial question of the aims and meaning of the European project is still open, and the answer remains unclear for many European citizens. As underlined by Mgr Van Luyn, President of COMECE, in his opening speech, *'we are now all aware that, as a rule, the 'how questions' are the easiest. It's harder to answer questions that start with 'why' and 'wherefore?' (...) Behind the day-to-day business of politics, the vast majority of people can no longer recognise or fathom why things are going in one direction or another'*. He adds that *'Behind politics resides metapolitics, which forms the values upon which all political action is based, above and beyond party lines'*.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

The subject of the Plenary Assembly enabled the Bishops to reflect on two fundamental values, which could guide the European unification, remobilize the support of citizens and be translated into concrete EU policies: respect of human dignity and safeguarding the creation.

Human dignity is at heart of the debates on the reform of schools and universities, as well as of the discussions on the European Research Policy. The Bishops also debated with Jérôme Vignon (European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities) the demands of human dignity in the context of changing employment patterns. They underlined the importance of the respect for human dignity especially in the context of the protection of life.

Safeguarding creation is at the crossroads of the concern of both political leaders and Christians in Europe, through the elaboration of measures to combat climate change. In November 2007, the COMECE Bishops set up a reflection group on "Climate change and Christian Lifestyle". The President of this ad hoc group, former EU-Commissioner and President of the eco-social Forum Europa, Dr. Franz Fischler, presented to the Bishops a mid-term report of the work of the group. The final report is expected by next autumn.

Finally, the COMECE Bishops acknowledged the achievements of Mgr Noël Treanor, Secretary General of COMECE since 1993, and his efforts to assist the Catholic Church as a proactive partner in dialogue with the EU institutions. Mgr Noël Treanor will be ordained Bishop of Down & Connor (Northern Ireland) on 29 June next. The COMECE Bishops will appoint a successor as soon as possible in accordance with the procedure foreseen in the statute.

Johanna TOUZEL
Press Relations Officer

DOKUMENTI MILL-KURJA

Stqarrija ta' l-Arcisqof ta' Malta u l-Isqof ta' Ghawdex

Harsien ghad-dritt tal-hajja

F'dawn il-jiem, fl-Assemblea Parlamentari tal-Kunsill ta' l-Ewropa qed jiddiskutu rizzoluzzjoni biex l-abort isir legali fejn mhux, u biex jitwessgħu aktar il-ligijiet fil-pajjiżi fejn huwa legalizzat.

Bhala Isqfijiet ta' dawn il-Gzejjer nixtiequ:

- Nuru l-apprezzament u l-appoġġ tagħna għar-rappreżentanti Maltin miż-żewġ naħat tal-Kamra li, kif ġie irrapportat, diġà qed jagħmlu hilitom biex din ir-rizzoluzzjoni ma tkunx approvata.

- Infakkru t-tagħlim li tana l-Hallieq u dak li stqarrejna ftit xhur ilu (fl-10 ta' Ottubru, 2007)

- L-ewwel u l-aqwa dritt fundamentali tal-bniedem huwa d-dritt għall-hajja;

- Għandna d-dmir li niddefendu l-hajja ta' kull bniedem mill-ewwel mument ta' l-eżistenza;

- L-abort mhuwiex għażla imma qtil; l-abort mhuwiex dritt imma ċahda tad-dritt għall-hajja; l-abort mhux għall-ġid tas-soċjetà u l-anqas għall-ġid ta' l-omm.

- Nappellaw li r-rapporteurs ta' istituzzjoni hekk għolja fl-Ewropa biex ikunu oġġettivi f'dak li jipponu għall-konsiderazzjoni tal-membri; iressqu l-fatti bhala fatti, il-kummenti bhala kummenti u dak li hu dubjuż bhala dubjuż.

- Inheggu lill-Maltin u l-Ghawdxin biex, magħqudin flimkien mar-rappreżentanti tagħna, nitolbu lill-Mulej ikompli jagħti lir-rappreżentanti

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

taghna u l-membri l-oħra ta' din l-Assemblea, id-dehen u l-kuraġġ li jiddefendu l-hajja tal-bniedem.

✻ **PAWL CREMONA O.P.,** Arċisqof ta' Malta

✻ **MARIO GRECH,** Isqof ta' Ghawdex

15 ta' April 2008

L-istqarrija ta' l-10 ta' Ottubru, 2007 li għaliha jirreferu
l-Isqfijiet fl-istqarrija tal-15 ta' April, 2008

L-abortion huwa qtil

L-ewwel dritt u l-iktar fundamentali tal-bniedem huwa d-dritt għall-hajja. Min ma jibqaghlux il-hajja ma jista' jgawdi l-ebda dritt jew benefiċċju iehor f'din id-dinja.

Għalhekk, ghalina li nemmnu, għandna nringrazzjaw lill-Mulej tar-rigal tal-hajja li huwa tana. Permezz ta' dan ir-rigal nistgħu ngawdu l-holqien u l-mixja tagħna f'din id-dinja. Minhabba f'hekk ukoll ahna għandna d-dmir li niddefendu l-hajja ta' kull bniedem, u l-aktar ta' dawk li huma dgħajfa u ma jistgħux jiddefendu lilhom infushom.

Il-Knisja tghallem li l-hajja tal-bniedem jehtigilha harsien u rispett sa mill-ewwel mument ta' l-eżistenza tagħha. Għalhekk kull abort li jkun frott tar-rieda tagħna huwa moralment hażin. Is-Sid tal-hajja huwa Alla u ebda liġi tal-bniedem jew rieda tal-poplu ma tista' tibdel dan il-fatt.

Ahna, bhala Rgħajja tal-poplu Malti qed inħossu r-responsabbiltà li nfakkru dan. L-abortion mhuwiex għażla. L-abortion huwa qtil. L-abortion mhuwiex dritt. L-abortion huwa caħda ta' dritt. L-abortion mhux ta' ġid għas-soċjetà. L-abortion huwa qerda tal-bniedem u tas-soċjetà ċivili.

Inhegġu lil kull min hu nistrani veru biex ihaddan din il-verità b'mod shih.

Inhegġu lil kull nistrani biex jahdem halli dan ikun ukoll fil-qafas tas-soċjetà Maltija. Irridu nifirhu u nkunu kburin fil-protezzjoni tat-tarbija fil-ġuf. Pajjiżna hu differenti minn pajjiżi oħrajn anke jekk ikun wahdu. L-ewwel komunità nistranija kienet tiftaħar li kienet differenti fid-dinja Lhudija u Rumana fil-valuri li kien taha Sidna Ġesù Kristu.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

Nappellaw lill-Maltin u l-Ghawdxin hutna biex jitolbu lill-Mulej jaghtina d-dawl tal-grazzja tieghu biex nibqghu nghożzu dan id-don tal-hajja kif ukoll nghinu lil kull min isib ruhu f'diffikulta` u jkun qed jahseb biex jaghmel jew ġa ghamel abort. Nappellaw ukoll lill-membri tal-professjoni medika u paramediċi biex iwettqu l-missjoni taghhom favur il-hajja u s-sahha tal-bniedem bil-fedelta` u jghinu lill-bnedmin isibu l-fejqan u mhux il-mewt, u nitolbu wkoll lill-Mulej jghinhom fit-twettiq ta' din il-missjoni.

✠ **PAWL CREMONA O.P., Arċisqof ta' Malta**

✠ **MARIO GRECH, Isqof ta' Ghawdex**

10 ta' Ottubru, 2007

Stqarrija tal-Kummissjoni Ambjent ta' l-Arċidjoċesi L-Awtorità Maltija għall-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar (il-MEPA), l-Iżvilupp Sostenibbli u r-Responsabbiltà Politika

Kemm ilha mwaqqfa, il-Kummissjoni Ambjent ta' l-Arċidjoċesi ta' Malta dejjem ghamlet hilitha sabiex toffri opinjonijiet ċari dwar l-użu sostenibbli tar-riżorsi ambjentali ta' Malta. Ispirati mill-prinċipji ta' l-iżvilupp sostenibbli u l-valuri Evangeliċi, ipprova jna kemm stajna li noffru l-ideat tagħna għad-diskussjoni pubblika dwar x'għandu jkun żvilupp sostenibbli u dwar kif għandna naghmlu l-għażliet tagħna fuq kwistjonijiet ġenerali (bhall-iżvilupp turistik u l-immaniġġjar ta' l-iskart) u dawk partikulari (bhall-iżviluppi fil-Wied tal-Kalkara, l-Estensjonijiet taż-Żoni ta' l-Iżvilupp, l-użu ta' l-art, il-kaċċa u l-insib, l-ilma, eċċ). Għamilna dan għax nemmnu bis-shih illi l-ġejjieni tas-soċjetà Maltija (u dan mhux fi kwistjonijiet ambjentali biss) se jiddependi kompletament fuq kemm se jkunu għaqlin l-għażliet tagħna llum ... għażliet li se jolqtu lit-tfal tagħna u l-ġenerazzjonijiet ta' għada.

Matul dawn l-aħħar 15-20, sena saru diversi għażliet fundamentali mis-soċjetà tagħna, speċjalment fejn għandhom x'jaqsmu strutturi amministrattivi, ipplanar u liġijiet. Fl-opinjoni tagħna, hafna minn dawn id-deċiżjonijiet kienu importanti u pożittivi għall-aħħar, bħal meta twaqqgħu diversi binjiet illegali, iżda ohrajn, bħal meta saru l-estensjonijiet taz-zoni ta' l-iżvilupp (2007), kienu negattivi.

Prinċipji u valuri fundamentali

Kif stqarrejna kemm-il darba bħala Kummissjoni, il-prinċipji kollha ta' Żvilupp Sostenibbli jistrieħu fuq ċerti valuri fundamentali li jiżguraw il-ġid komuni ta' soċjetà ta' individwi li jridu jgħixu u jiżviluppaw flimkien. Dawn il-valuri jinkludu: is-solidarjetà, il-ġustizzja, l-impenn li nħarsu l-ġid komuni, is-sinċerità u l-integrità, kif ukoll ir-responsabbiltà ta' għemilu li kull wiehed irid iġorr. Nemmnu ... u għalhekk ta' spiss insemmgħu lehinna fuq hekk ... li, aktar u aktar f'pajjiż Kattoliku bħal Malta, it-thaddin tal-valuri Evangeliċi huma ċentrali għas-suċċess ta' dan il-proċess.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

Il-Kummissjoni Ambjent tagħzel li ssemma' lehinha minhabba d-dmir li għandha li tkun lehen attiv favur l-ambjent fis-soċjetà Maltija. Il-Kummissjoni, b'responsabbiltà ssostni li hu d-dritt u d-dmir ta' KULL ċittadin li jiehu sehem attiv fil-politika tal-pajjiż mingħajr ma jdallam il-viżjoni u l-ġudizzju tiegħu b'interessi partigġjani. Għall-grazzja ta' Alla, il-Kummissjoni dejjem żammet ma' dan il-prinċipju f'kull intervent li għamlet.

Madanakollu, il-koll nafu li, quddiem il-ġid materjali li wiehed jista' jikseb mill-isfruttar tar-rizorsi li joffri pajjiżna, l-individwu jista' jċedi għat-tentazzjoni li jpoġġi l-ġid personali tiegħu u ta' shabu qabel dak komuni. Kien għalhekk li fl-1992 twaqqfet l-Awtorità għall-Ippjanar (il-PA) li fl-2002 żviluppat fl-Awtorità Maltija għall-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar (il-MEPA) li filwaqt li tqis l-ambjent naturali, kulturali u arkitettoniku bħala “teżor”:

“... timpenja ruhha bis-shiħ sabiex l-ippjanar ta' l-użu ta' l-art u l-ħarsien ta' l-ambjent jaqdu l-ħtiġiet kemm tal-komunità ta' llum kif ukoll tal-ġejjieni. Qed naħdmu biex niżguraw kwalità ta' ħajja li tkun f'armonija ma' l-ambjent naturali, kulturali u mibni kif ukoll biex nagħtu direzzjoni ta' żvilupp li jħares l-ambjent.”¹

Bl-iskop li titrawwem “f'kulhadd kuxjenza favur l-ambjent”, hu mistenni li dawk li jaħdmu fl-istrutturi tal-MEPA:

“... [j]aħdmu b'għaqaq, b'responsabbiltà u b'sens ta' servizz sabiex flimkien, bil-ħila ta' kulhadd, naslu għall-għan aħħari tagħna.”¹

Biex tkun tista' twettaq il-missjoni tagħha, il-MEPA hasset il-ħtieġa li tibni hidmietha fuq dawn is-sett ta' valuri:

“• HAQQ u ġustizzja b'deċiżjonijiet f'waqthom u fl-infurzar tagħhom b'effiċjenza u trasparenza.

¹ Ara: http://www.mepa.org.mt/index.htm?organisation/missionvision/mainpage_maltese.htm&l

- *IMPENN fil-kisba ta' dak li huwa ta' ġid komuni b'rispett lejn il-fehmiet u x-xewqat tas-soċjetà.*
- *PROFESSJONALITÀ billi turi ħila u taġhti kont ta' għemilha.*
- *INTEGRITÀ f' dak kollu li l-Awtorità tghid u twettaq.*¹

Il-MEPA tkompli tistqarr li:

*“Jekk napplikaw dawn il-valuri b'impenn, inkunu qed naħdmu b'riżq il-ġid komuni, kuncett li jaf in-nisel tiegħu fil-kultura nisranija li dan il-pajjiż iħaddan.”*¹

Madankollu, ikunu kemm ikunu tajbin l-intenzjonijiet, kull istituzzjoni mmexxija mill-bnedmin tista' titfixkel u tinhakem minn prattiċi li jmorru kontra dawn il-valuri essenzjali biex ikun żgurat il-ġid veru tal-komunità. L-esperjenza storika wrietna li dan ġara anke lill-istess Knisja.

Sfortunatament, jidher li dawn il-valuri fundamentali mhux dejjem harġu fid-dieher fl-operat ta' l-Awtorità. Fi Frar ta' l-2002, kien Mons. Arcisqof Ġuzeppi Mercieca stess li emfasizza l-bżonn ta' valuri sodi fil-harsien tal-wirt ambjentali li jmorru lil hinn mill-gwadann ekonomiku.

*“Mons. Arcisqof tkellem kif tkellem, b'responsabbiltà sħiħa, għax ried jinkuraġġixxi l-miżuri kollha possibbli, bl-għajjnuna ta' dak li tgħallimna l-esperjenza, kien x'kien iż-żmien, biex il-valuri tal-wirt ambjentali ma jispiċċawx fgati mis-saħħa tal-flus.”*²

Mons. Arcisqof baqa' jsostni dan kollu anke f'laqgħa li kellu mal-Bord tal-MEPA.³

² Stqarrija mahruġa mill-Uffiċċju Stampa tal-Kurja fit-22 ta' Frar 2002 (32/2002).

³ Stqarrija mahruġa mill-Uffiċċju Stampa tal-Kurja fit-13 ta' Marzu 2002 (40/2002).

Thassib

Il-Kummissjoni Ambjent thossha fid-dmir li turi t-thassib tagħha dwar id-diversi każi, li ssem mew dan l-aħhar, fejn l-operat tal-Bord tal-MEPA u dak tad-DCC (Kummissjoni għall-Kontroll ta' l-Iżvilupp) kien taħt l-iskrutinju ta' l-Awditur ta' l-istess Awtorità.

Dawn il-każi jinkludu dak ta' l-iżvilupp ta' l-Impjant tar-Riċiklaġġ ta' l-Iskart ta' Sant Antnin, Marsaskala; l-iżvilupp ta' supermarket fil-limiti ta' Hal Safi u dak ta' post għad-divertiment fil-Mistra. Wara li l-Awditur kellu access għad-dokumenti rilevanti u investiga l-każi kif xieraq, ikkonkluda li jew il-Bord tal-MEPA jew dak tad-DCC ma kienx mexxa kif suppost u li l-għażliet li saru għal dawn l-iżviluppi ma kienux ġustifikati u lanqas magħmula fuq raġunar ċar. Fl-istess waqt, spiss rriżulta li l-uffiċjali tad-dipartimenti konċernati fi hdan l-Awtorità (dawk ta' l-Ippjanar u ta' l-Ambjent) kienu mxew b'mod rett. Hawnhekk, il-Kummissjoni Ambjent tixtieq tiehu l-opportunità sabiex tirrikonoxxi u tinkoraġġixxi lil dawn l-uffiċjali li qdew dmirhom minkejja kollox. Kienu dawk li jiehdu d-deċiżjonijiet li naqsu minn dmirijethom. Dawn il-konklużjonijiet ta' l-Awditur għandhom għax jinkwetaw, irrespettivament mit-twemmin politiku tagħhom, lil kull min jgħożż il-wirt ambjentali ta' pajjiżna

Jidher ċar ... anke minn dak li qalu l-partiti politiċi kollha ... li hemm bżonn ta' tibdil fil-mod ta' kif topera din l-Awtorità. Izda rridu noqgħodu attenti li dan it-tibdil ma jkunx wiehed kożmetiku biss. Filwaqt li l-Kummissjoni temmen (u titlob) li min jirriżulta li kien hati ta' deċiżjonijiet hżiena jindem u jsewwi dak li għamel, xorta thoss li l-Awtorità trid tirrinforza b'mod radikali l-mekkaniżmi fi hdanha li jiżguraw il-harsien u thaddim tal-valuri li twaqqfet għalihom: il-haqq, l-impenn, il-professjonalità u l-integrità. Dan ifisser li KULL min jirriżulta li kien involut f'abbuż mill-pożizzjoni tiegħu (kien f'liema kariga kien) fil-proċess tat-tehid tad-deċiżjonijiet – kemm jekk ma oġġezzjonax għal dak li kien qed isir jew saħansitra ta l-kunsens tiegħu għal dawn l-abbużi - għandu jinżamm responsabbli ta' ghemilu quddiem is-soċjetà u mhux sempliċiment jitneħħa minn kariga u jintbagħat f'ohra qisu qatt ma gara xejn.

Min ghandu r-responsabbiltà politika li jżgura li din l-Awtorità timxi kif suppost irid jinduna u jiehu azzjoni korrettiva fil-pront. Naturalment, jidher li r-rapporti ta' l-Awditur kienu parti minn dan il-proċess ta' skrutinju u sa hawn nistgħu nġhidu li dan il-proċess hadem. Madankollu, il-Kummissjoni Ambjent temmen li m'għandniex nieqfu hawn, u f'għieh it-trasparenza tiddaħhal mingħajr dewmien il-*Whistleblower Act* ... wara li jsir studju serju biex din il-liġi verament tilhaq l-għan tagħha u mhux forsi tispicċa tkun abbużata.

Iridu niftakru wkoll li sabiex wiehed jasal li jkun responsabbli ta' għemilu lejn is-soċjetà, irid jitkompla l-proċess ta' edukazzjoni li qabad tajjeb hafna maż-żgħar, speċjalment fl-iskejjel tagħna, iżda li għad irid jimmatura sew fost l-adulti f'kull sezzjoni tas-soċjetà, anke f'dawk ta' livell professjonali.

Kif għamlet drabi oħra, il-Kummissjoni Ambjent tixtieq ukoll tiġbed l-attenzjoni dwar aspekk iehor li ripetutament hareġ mid-diversi rapporti ta' l-Awditur tal-MEPA. Ir-rapporti juru li f'certi każi r-rapporti tekniċi tal-konsulenti, li jkunu tqabdu mill-iżviluppatur, ma jkunux hlief apoloġija teknika għall-istess żvilupp aktar mill-analisi oġġettiva tal-proposta. Filwaqt li dan il-kumment ma japplikax għall-każi kollha, xorta jibqa' l-fatt li meta l-konsulenti jintaghżlu u jithallsu mill-istess żviluppatur ikun hemm il-periklu li xi whud ma jkunux oġġettivi daqs kemm wiehed jistenna li jkunu ... b'nuqqas ta' etika professjonali u ta' responsabbiltà soċjali. Għalhekk il-Kummissjoni tissuggerixxi li tkun l-istess Awtorità li tagħzel dawn il-konsulenti (u mhux sempliciment taċċettahom wara li jintaghżlu mill-iżviluppatur). Nifmhu li dan is-suggeriment jista' jikkompjika l-amministrazzjoni, iżda wasal iż-żmien li din l-anomalija tkun indirizzata bis-serjetà kollha.

Punt inkwetanti iehor li rriżulta mill-istqarrija ta' l-ex-konsulent ta' l-MTA, is-Sur George Micallef dwar il-każ ta' l-iżvilupp propost fil-Mistra (24 ta' Marzu 2008) hu li, minkejja d-diskors kollu li jsir dwar l-iżvilupp sostenibbli, meta l-istess Awtorità tat-Turizmu tevalwa xi żvilupp turistikku hi tqis biss l-impatt ekonomiku u ma tikkonsidrax impatti oħra, bħal nġhidu ahna l-impatt ambjentali. Jekk dan li ntqal huwa veru, dan ifisser li s-settur turistikku għadu ma fehemx li sabiex ikollok żvilupp sostenibbli

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

fl-industrija tat-turiżmu, jehtieg li dan l-iżvilupp jirrispetta, l-ewwel u qabel kollox, il-kwalità tal-prodott turistiku li jkun qed joffri, jiġifieri l-istess ambjent (naturali u soċjali) li t-turisti jkunu jridu jiġu fih⁴. Imma l-aktar haġa inkwetanti hi l-mod kif persuni, li jinsabu f'pożizzjonijiet ta' awtorità, jiehdu deċiżjonijiet importanti li fuqhom jiddependi l-futur ta' pajjiżna minghajr ma jikkonsidraw l-impatt shih tad-deċiżjonijiet tagħhom.

Suggerimenti

Sadanittant, saru diversi suggerimenti konkreti sabiex il-MEPA terġa' tassigura il-fiduċja tan-nies u sabiex il-hidma tagħha tkun aktar effiċjenti. Dawn jinkludu:

- is-separazzjoni ta' l-Awtorità fi tnejn: parti li tkun responsabbli għall-ambjent u l-oħra għall-ippjanar;
- il-mod kif jintagħzlu l-membri tal-Bord ta' din l-Awtorità, u lejn min ikun responsabbli dan il-Bord; u
- jergġhu jkunu eżaminati l-każi riċenti kollha li dwarhom hemm dubji dwar ir-regolarità ta' kif harġet l-approvazzjoni tagħhom.

Il-Kummissjoni Ambjent taqbel ma' kull suggeriment li jwassal sabiex din l-Awtorità, li twaqqfet sabiex tkun il-kustodja tal-wirt ambjentali tagħna, tkun aktar trasparenti u responsabbli lejn il-poplu u l-Parlament li jeliġgi l-istess poplu.

27 ta' Marzu 2008

⁴ Ara Kummissjoni Ambjent, Arċidjoċesi ta' Malta. *Opinjoni dwar Turiżmu Sostenibbli*. 17 ta' Mejju 2006. (<http://www.maltadiocese.org/file.aspx?f=7857>)

STQARRIJET OHRA MILL-KURJA

L-Arcisqof matul il-Ġimgha Mqaddsa

Fil-jiem tal-Ġimgha Mqaddsa, Monsinjur Arcisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. se jmxexxi ċ-ċelebrazzjonijiet liturgiċi li jsiru fil-KonKattidral ta' San Ġwann, Valletta.

F'Hadd il-Palm, Mons. Arcisqof imexxi l-funzjoni tat-tberik tal-frieghi tal-palm u taż-żebbuġ, fil-KonKattidral. Il-funzjoni, li tinkludi proċessjoni, tibda fid-9.00am. Wara, Mons. Arcisqof imexxi Quddiesa Stazzjonali.

Nhar l-Erbgha tal-Ġimgha Mqaddsa, Mons. Arcisqof imexxi Via Sagra Nazzjonali f'Rahal Ġdid, fit-8.00pm. Il-Via Sagra se ssir mad-dawra tal-Facilità Korrettiva ta' Kordin.

Nhar Hamis ix-Xirka, fid-8.45am, fil-KonKattidral jibda t-talb ta' filghodu. Fid-9.15am tibda ċ-ċelebrazzjoni tal-Quddiesa tat-Tberik taż-Żjut Imqaddsa. Flimkien ma' Mons. Arcisqof, f'din iċ-ċelebrazzjoni jiehdu sehem saċerdoti djoċesani u religjużi. Mons. Arcisqof ibierek iż-Żjut Imqaddsa li jintużaw fiċ-ċelebrazzjoni tas-sagramenti tal-Griżma tal-Morda, tal-Magħmudija, tal-Konfermazzjoni u l-Ordni Sagri. Is-saċerdoti preżenti jgeddu l-wegħdiet li għamlu dakinhar ta' l-ordinazzjoni saċerdotali.

Nhar Hamis ix-Xirka wkoll, fis-6.30pm, issir it-Tifkira Solenni ta' l-Ikla tal-Mulej. Wara l-Quddiesa, Mons. Arcisqof jittrasporta s-Sagrament lejn l-Artal tar-Repożizzjoni, fejn is-Sagrament jinżamm għall-qima mill-Insara.

Nhar il-Ġimgha l-Kbira, fit-3.30pm, Mons. Arcisqof imexxi l-Azzjoni Liturgiċa tal-Passjoni u l-Mewt tal-Mulej. Matul iċ-ċelebrazzjoni jinqara r-Rakkont tal-Passjoni u jsiru l-Adorazzjoni tas-Salib u t-Tqarbin.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

F'Sibt il-Ghid, fit-8.00pm, Mons. Arċisqof imexxi ċ-ċelebrazzjoni tal-Vgili ta' l-Ghid. Iċ-ċelebrazzjoni tibda bit-Tberik tan-Nar il-ġdid u tkompli bil-Liturġija tal-Kelma, il-Liturġija tal-Magħmudija u l-Liturġija ta' l-Ewkaristija.

Nhar Hadd il-Ghid, fid-9.15am, Mons. Arċisqof jiċċelebra, flimkien mal-Kapitlu tal-Kattidral, il-Quddiesa Stazzjonali ta' l-Ghid il-Kbir tal-Mulej. Wara jagħti l-Barka Appostolika bl-Indulgenza Plenarja.

11 ta' Marzu 2008

Il-Ġimgha Mqaddsa fil-Kattidral

Iċ-ċelebrazzjonijiet tal-Ġimgha Mqaddsa fil-Kattidral ta' l-Imdina jibdew f'Hadd il-Palm. Fid-9.30am, fil-Knisja ta' San Benedittu jsir it-tberik tal-friegħi tal-palm u taż-żebbug. Imbagħad tibda proċessjoni sal-Kattidral, fejn ikun hemm Quddiesa Solenni Konċelebrata.

F'Hamis ix-Xirka, fis-6.30pm, issir il-Quddiesa ta' l-Ikla tal-Mulej. Fl-10.00pm tibda Siegħa Adorazzjoni Mqaddsa.

Nhar il-Ġimgha l-Kbira, fit-3.30pm, issir it-Tifkira Solenni tal-Mewt ta' Ġesù, bl-Adorazzjoni tas-Salib u t-Tqarbin Imqaddes.

Iċ-ċelebrazzjoni tal-Vgili ta' Sibt il-Ghid tibda fit-8.00pm.

F'Hadd il-Ghid il-Kbir, il-funzjonijiet fil-Kattidral ikunu kollha bħal nhar ta' Hadd. Il-Quddiesa Konċelebrata Solenni tkun fid-9.30am.

11 ta' Marzu 2008

Ktieb bid-diskorsi ta' l-Arcisqof fis-Sena 2007

L-Uffiċċju Relazzjonijiet Pubbliċi tal-Kurja ta' l-Arcisqof hareġ ktieb ta' 255 paġna b'52-il omelija, diskors jew messagg ta' Mons. Arcisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. fl-2007, l-ewwel sena tiegħu bhala Raghaj Spiritwali tal-Knisja f'Malta.

L-isem tal-ktieb huwa "Hejju t-Triq għall-Mulej". Dan huwa l-motto ta' l-Arcisqof. Il-motto jirrifletti x-xewqa ta' Mons. Cremona li dawk li jemmnu jghixu t-twemmin tagħhom b'mod li jghinu lil min ma jemminx jara lill-Mulej.

"Ahna qeghdin f'mument fejn kull nistrani jrid ifittex dak li jimmarkah bhala nistrani, l-identità nistranija tiegħu, fuq bażi personali. Dan huwa importanti għaliex din il-fidi tagħna rridu nghixuha f'dinja li twassal messaggi differenti minn dawk tat-twemmin tagħna. Inħajjar lil dawk l-insara li għadhom qrib il-Knisja biss għaliex ma ċahdux il-fidi li rċevew minghand il-ġenituri tagħhom u ma kibrux fiha, biex jidhlu iktar fil-fond fil-hbiberija mal-Mulej. Inhegġeg lil dawk l-insara li tbiegħdu mill-Knisja għaliex iħossu li dak li rċevew fil-fidi ma kienx qawwi biżżejjed biex jikkonvincihom jibqgħu fil-Knisja, biex jerġgħu jiskopru lil Sidna Ġesù Kristu fil-Knisja," qal Mons. Cremona fl-Ittra Pastorali għar-Randan 2007, li kienet l-ewwel Pastorali tiegħu.

L-omeliji u d-diskorsi li Mons. Arcisqof għamel matul is-sena 2007 kellhom dejjem dan is-sens ta' direzzjoni.

Il-faċċata ta' quddiem tal-ktieb turi lil Mons. Arcisqof Cremona jordna saċerdot ġdid, fl-ewwel ordinazzjoni saċerdotali li tmexxiet minnu. Il-ktieb jinkludi wkoll tliet settijiet ta' 10 ritratti kull sett. L-ewwel sett fi ritratti miċ-ċelebrazzjoni ta' l-ordinazzjoni episkopali ta' Mons. Cremona. It-tieni sett juri lill-Arcisqof f'funzjonijiet marbutin mal-Kanonizzazzjoni ta' San Ġorġ Preca. It-tielet u l-aħħar sett jinkludi tliet ritratti differenti ta' l-Arcisqof wahdu u ritratti oħrajn ta' l-Arcisqof f'attivitajiet diversi.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

Il-ktieb jinkludi wkoll Indiċi Analitiku. Il-ħsieb ta' l-Indiċi hu li jgħin lill-qarrej isib malajr it-tagħlim ta' l-Arċisqof fuq is-sugġett li dwaru jkun qed ifittex.

Il-ktieb jista' jinkiseb mill-Uffiċċju tal-P.R.O., Kurja ta' l-Arċisqof, Floriana (Tel: 21241281; Email: info@maltadiocese.org) bi ħlas ta' Euro10. Se jkun għall-bejgħ ukoll f'numru żgħir ta' hwienet tal-kotba.

14 ta' Marzu 2008

Proċessjonijiet tal-Ġimgħa l-Kbira u ta' l-Irxox

Il-proċessjonijiet tal-Ġimgħa l-Kbira u ta' l-Irxox fil-gżejjer Maltin din is-sena huma kif ġej:

Proċessjonijiet tal-Ġimgħa l-Kbira f'Malta: Bormla, Hal Gharghur (Hadd il-Palm), Hal Ghaxaq (Hadd il-Palm), Hal Luqa, il-Mosta, in-Naxxar, Paola - Kristu Re, Hal Qormi - San Ġorġ, Rabat - Ta' Ġiezu, Senglea, Valletta - Ta' Ġiezu, Vittoriosa - San Lawrenz, Haż-Żebbuġ, iż-Żejtun.

Proċessjonijiet tal-Ġimgħa l-Kbira f'Għawdex: Nadur, Victoria - San Ġorġ (il-Ġimgħa l-Kbira), Xaghra, Żebbuġ.

Proċessjonijiet ta' l-Irxox f'Malta: Bormla, Hal Gharghur, il-Gzira, il-Mosta, in-Naxxar, Paola - Kristu Re, Hal Qormi - San Ġorġ, Hal Qormi - San Bastjan, Rabat - San Pawl, Senglea, Valletta - Tal-Ġizwiti, Vittoriosa - San Lawrenz, Haż-Żebbuġ, iż-Żejtun.

Proċessjonijiet ta' l-Irxox f'Għawdex: Fontana (Hadd fuq l-Ghid), Kerċem, Nadur, Qala, Victoria, Kattidral, Victoria, San Ġorġ, Xaghra, Żebbuġ.

14 ta' Marzu 2008

**L-Arċisqof imexxi Via Crucis
fil-Facilità Korrettiva u Madwarha**

Mons. Arċisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. nhar l-Erbgħa, 19 ta' Marzu 2008, fit-8.00pm, se jmexxi Via Crucis Nazzjonali fil-Facilità Korrettiva ta' Kordin (CCF) u madwar il-Facilità.

Il-hsibijiet li thejjew għal din il-Via Crucis inkitbu minn persuni li qeghdin fis-CCF u impjegati fil-istess Facilità.

Fil-Via Crucis se jingarr il-Kurċifiss li hemm fil-Parrocċa ta' Kristu Re, Raħal Ġdid, li ġie mbierek minn San Ġorġ Preca.

Il-Via Crucis hija organizzata minn Radju RTK flimkien mas-Segretarjat Pastoral tal-Knisja f'Malta.

17 ta' Marzu 2008

Il-Kurja fil-Ġimgha Mqaddsa

Fl-perijodu tal-Ġimgha Mqaddsa u l-Għid, l-uffiċċji kollha tal-Kurja ta' l-Arċisqof, Floriana, kif ukoll dawk tat-Tribunal Ekkleżjastiku, Valletta, se jkunu magħluqin minn nhar l-Erbgħa, 19 ta' Marzu 2008. Dawn l-uffiċċji jergħu jifthu għall-pubbliku nhar il-Ġimgha, 28 ta' Marzu 2008.

17 ta' Marzu 2008

Esperjenza Edukattiva u Konferenza ghas-Seminarji Reġjonali dwar l-Ambjent

Fl-okkażjoni tas-Sena Pawlina, mit-12 sas-17 ta' Lulju 2008 se jiġu organizzati f'Malta esperjenza edukattiva intensiva u konferenza għas-seminarji reġjonali, dwar it-tmexxija 'il quddiem tal-harsien ta' l-ambjent.

It-tema se tkun, "Il-holqien ta' Alla u s-sostenibilità fil-Mediterran".

L-organizzaturi huma l-Kummissjoni Ambjent ta' l-Arċidjoċesi ta' Malta flimkien mas-Seminarju ta' Malta u dak ta' Ghawdex, bil-kollaborazzjoni ta' l-APS Bank, iċ-Ċentru għall-Edukazzjoni u r-Riċerka dwar l-Ambjent, il-Fakultà ta' l-Edukazzjoni u l-Fakultà tat-Teologija - Università ta' Malta.

Il-kors se jfittex li jghin lil dawk li jieħdu sehem isiru jafu aktar dwar kwistjonijiet ta' sostenibilità li qed jiffaċċja l-Mediterran fiż-żmien ta' llum u kif l-obbligi reliġjużi tagħhom, flimkien mal-valuri reliġjużi u morali tagħhom jistgħu jghinu biex fl-inhawi ssehh sostenibilità ambjentali akbar.

Il-kors u l-konferenza se jsiru fis-Seminarju, Tal-Virtù.

Aktar tagħrif jista' jinkiseb mill-internet: <http://www.maltadiocese.org> (agħfas fuq *Science and Environment*). Dawk interessati li jieħdu sehem jistgħu jikkuntattjaw lid-direttur tal-kors: paul.j.pace@um.edu.mt. Ir-registrazzjoni tagħlaq fl-1 ta' Ġunju 2008.

28 ta' Marzu 2008

L-Arċisqof se jmexxi pellegrinaġġ fl-Art Imqaddsa

Mons. Arċisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. se jmexxi pellegrinaġġ fl-Art Imqaddsa, bis-sehem ta' 168 pellegrin. Il-pellegrinaġġ, organizzat mill-Kummissarjat ta' l-Art Imqaddsa tal-Frangiskani Minuri, se jsir bejn it-30 ta' Marzu u s-7 ta' April 2008.

Fl-ewwel parti tal-pellegrinaġġ, il-pellegrini se jżuru Nazaret, il-Muntanja Tabor, l-Gholja tal-Verġni Marija tal-Karmelu f'Haifa, Kafarnahum, is-Santwarji tal-Primat ta' San Pietru u tat-Tkattir tal-Hobż f'Tabgħa, l-Gholja tal-Beatitudnijiet, il-Baħar tal-Galilija, ix-Xmara Ġordan u Kana.

Iil-bidu tat-tieni parti tal-pellegrinaġġ, issir waqfa quddiem il-Muntanja tal-Kwaratena f'Ġeriko, u żjarat lill-Baħar il-Mejjet, Qumran, id-Deżert ta' Ġuda u Betanja.

Dan ikun segwit minn żjara f'Betlehemu f'Għajn Karem. Il-pellegrini jżuru l-Bażilika tan-Natività, is-Santwarju tal-Grotta tal-Halib, is-Santwarju tar-Raġħajja, is-Santwarju tat-Twelid ta' San Ġwann Battista u s-Santwarju tal-Viżitazzjoni.

L-ahħar fażi tal-pellegrinaġġ tkun ikkonċentrata f'Ġerusalemm, fejn l-attivitatijiet jibdedu b'Ora Santa fil-Bażilika ta' l-Agunija fil-Ġetsemani. Impenji oħrajn f'Ġerusalemm u madwarha jinkludu żjara fis-Santwarju ta' Betfaġe (il-post minn fejn Kristu beda l-mixja tiegħu ta' Hadd il-Palm), kif ukoll żjarat fil-lokalitajiet ta' l-Axxensjoni, tal-Pater Noster, Dominus Flevit (knisja bl-isem ta' 'Il-Mulej Beka' li tinsab fuq l-Gholja taż-Żebbuġ faċċata ta' Ġerusalemm), il-Grotta ta' l-Appostli u l-Qabar tal-Madonna.

Il-pellegrini jiehdu sehem ukoll f'Quddiesha fil-Bażilika tal-Ġetsemani u f'Via Sagra f'Via Dolorosa. Fi tmiem il-Via Sagra, Mons. Arċisqof u l-pellegrini jidhlu solennement fil-Bażilika tal-Qabar ta' Kristu, fejn hemm ukoll il-Golgota. Fil-Bażilika tal-Qabar ta' Kristu, il-pellegrini

STQARRIJET OHRA MILL-KURJA

jkollhom ukoll l-okkażjoni jattendu ghal Quddiesa Solenni, jiehdu sehem fi proċessjoni Franġiskana u f' meditazzjoni, u jżuru l-Bażilika.

Il-pellegrinaġġ jintemm bi żjara f'Emmaus, l-Gholja ta' Sijon u l-Kwartier Lhudi.

Mons. Arcisqof se jippresiedi ċ-ċelebrazzjoni tal-Quddiesa li se ssir fil-Bażilika ta' l-Annunzjazzjoni f'Nazaret, fil-Memorjal ta' San Pietru f'Kafarnaum, fis-Santwarju ta' Betanja, fil-Grotta tan-Natività, fil-Knisja ta' Santa Katerina f'Betlehem, fil-Bażilika ta' l-Agunija fil-Ġetsemani, quddiem l-Edikola tal-Qabar ta' Kristu u fis-Santwarju tal-Manifestazzjoni ta' Ġesù Rxoxt f'Emmaws

Mons. Arcisqof se jagħmel żjara ta' kortesija lill-Patrijarka Latin ta' Ġerusalem, Mons. Michel Sabbah. Mons. Cremona se jiltaqa' wkoll mar-reliġjużi u lajċi Maltin li jghixu fl-Art Imqaddsa.

Il-gwida ta' Mons. Arcisqof fil-pellegrinaġġ se jkun Patri Twanny Chircop OFM. Il-gwidi l-ohrajn mal-pellegrini se jkunu Patri Marcello Ghirlando OFM, Patri Ġwann Abela OFM u Patri Noel Muscat OFM.

22 ta' Marzu 2008

Proċessjoni ta' San Girgor

Mons. Arcisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. għada, l-Erbgħa, 26 ta' Marzu 2008, se jmexxi l-proċessjoni tradizzjonali ta' wara l-Festa ta' l-Għid il-Kbir, maghrufa bħala "ta' San Girgor", fiż-Żejtun.

Il-proċessjoni, li matulha titkanta l-Litanija tal-Qaddisin, tibda fid-9.30am mill-knisja żgħira dedikata lil San Klement. Din il-knisja tinsab fin-naħa taż-Żejtun li taġti għall-Fgura u Haż-Żabbar.

Iċ-ċelebrazzjoni tkompli fil-Knisja Parrokkjali taż-Żejtun. Wara l-kant ta' l-Antifona ta' Santa Katerina, Patruna tal-Parroċċa taż-Żejtun, tingħad il-*Misericordia*, għal tliet darbiet.

Il-proċessjoni wara tkompli miexja lejn il-knisja l-antika taż-Żejtun, fejn issir Konċelebrazzjoni. Din il-knisja hija dedikata lil Santa Katerina, iżda hija maghrufa bħala "ta' San Girgor" eżattament minhabba l-proċessjoni li ssir fil-jum ta' l-Erbgħa wara l-Għid il-Kbir.

L-orijini tal-proċessjoni ta' San Girgor

Il-proċessjoni ta' San Girgor saret l-ewwel darba fit-12 ta' Marzu 1543, nhar il-festa ta' San Girgor.

F'dak iż-żmien, il-Knisja Kattolika fil-pajjiżi ta' l-Ewropa kienet fi krizi kbira. Il-Papa Pawlu III ried ilaqqqa' Konċilju Ekumeniku għar-riforma tal-Knisja, iżda ma setax jagħmel dan minhabba l-kwistjonijiet li kien hemm bejn is-slaten Insara.

Bit-tama li bl-għajjnuna ta' Alla jinkisbu l-paċi universali u l-għaqda bejn is-slaten Insara, l-Isqof Domenico Cubelles tad-djoċesi Maltija ried li ssir proċessjoni solenni generali mill-Knisja Kattidrali ta' l-Imdina sal-knisja l-antika taż-Żejtun.

STQARRIJET OHRA MILL-KURJA

Il-proċessjoni wara żdiedet mad-drawwiet religjużi tal-Maltin. Maż-żmien, l-iskop oriġinali tal-proċessjoni ntesa u dwarha bdew jinxterdu fehmiel diversi. Waħda minn dawn il-fehmiel kienet li l-proċessjoni bdiet fl-1519, wara li pesta qawwija hakmet lill-gżejjer Maltin.

25 ta' Marzu 2008

Konferenza dwar l-Istorja u l-Wirt Kulturali

Il-Kummissjoni Kultura ta' l-Arċidjoċesi, bejn April u Diċembru 2008 se torganizza serje ta' sitt konferenzi dwar l-apprezzament u l-valorizzazzjoni ta' l-istorja u l-wirt kulturali. It-tema ewlenija hija "Kultura u Fidi". Is-sugġetti magħżulin huma maħsubin biex jitrattaw l-aktar il-kontribut tas-socjetà Maltija għall-arti u l-kultura nisranija.

"Il-Knisja f'Malta thares lejn il-kultura tal-poplu bhala wahda mid-dimensjonijiet ewlenin għall-hidma pastorali tagħha. Il-gzejjer Maltin huma għonja fil-wirt artistiku u storiku li hafna minnu jappartjeni lill-Knisja. Il-Knisja għandha d-dmir li thares dan il-wirt u li teduka lin-nies dwaru billi tiftah djalogu fis-socjetà. Hu fid-dawl ta' dan li l-Kummissjoni Kultura qed torganizza dawn il-Konferenzi," qal is-Sur Joe Sammut, Chairman tal-Kummissjoni Kultura.

Is-sugġetti, dati u l-kelliema tal-konferenzi huma dawn:

L-Erbgħa, 9 ta' April: Il-figura ta' San Pawl fil-knejjes Maltin – Mons. ġwann Azzopardi.

L-Erbgħa, 14 ta' Mejju: Il-mużika u l-kant fil-Kotba Mqaddsa - Rev. Dr Anton Abela.

L-Erbgħa, 11 ta' ġunju: L-arkitettura bhala espressjoni ta' fidi - Prof. Richard England.

L-Erbgħa, 8 ta' Ottubru: Il-mużika fil-liturgija illum - Patri Anton Briffa OFM. Cap.

L-Erbgħa, 12 ta' Novembru: L-ispiritwalità fiċ-ċinema – Dr. Gloria Lauri-Lucente.

L-Erbgħa, 10 ta' Dicembru: Il-fidi hija xkiel għall-iżvilupp tal-bniedem? - Rev. Fr Renè Camilleri.

Il-konferenzi jibdedw fls-7.00 pm u jsiru fl-Istitut Kattoliku, Sala Monsinjur Gonzi, Floriana.

Kulhadd hu mistieden jattendi.

28 ta' Marzu 2008

Jum il-Karità 2008

Fil-Quddies kollu tas-Sibt filghaxija u tal-hadd, 05 u 06 ta' April 2008, fil-knejjes kollha ta' l-Arcidjocesi ta' Malta se ssir il-ġabra annwali għall-hidmiet u Djar ta' Karità li l-Knisja ghandha f'Malta.

Il-flus li jingabru jitqassmu biex jiġu meghjunin, skond fejn l-aktar ikun hemm bżonn, id-diversi Djar u hidmiet ta' Karità li l-Knisja f'Malta hija mpenjata fihom. Fost dawn hemm id-Djar li jilqgħu tfal u zghazagh li fit-trobbija tagħhom sabu ruħhom f'diffikultà, u ommijiet u tfal li għaddew minn esperjenza ta' vjolenza domestika. Hemm ukoll is-Servizzi tal-Caritas Malta; id-Dar tal-Providenza; id-Djar għall-Anzjani; is-Segretarjat Assistenza Soċjali ta' l-Azzjoni Kattolika' u t-Taqsima Refuġjati tal-Kummissjoni Emigranti.

Fid-Djar tal-Knisja għat-Tfal bħalissa hemm residenti madwar 160 tifel u tifla. Hemm ukoll hames ċentri għal matul il-jum li jospitaw fihom 60 tifel u tifla, kif ukoll żewġ postijiet għal każi ta' vjolenza domestika li jospitaw 18-il familja bit-tfal. Il-Caritas qed toffri 22 servizz differenti u tilhaq mijiet ta' nies. Fid-Dar tal-Providenza hemm residenti 100 persuna b'diżabilità. Fid-Djar għall-Anzjani, li huma 16, hemm 720 persuna. Is-Segretarjat Assistenza Soċjali jgħin lil hafna nies bi problemi diversi u fil-bżonn. It-Taqsima Refuġjati qed tagħti kenn lil madwar 400 persuna f'14-il post immexxin mill-Kummissjoni Emigranti.

Fl-istess jiem tal-05 u s-06 ta' April, fil-knejjes kollha se jitqegħdu kaxxi fejn min jixtieq ikun jista' jqiegħed xi oggetti ta' ikel jew ogġetti oħrajn utli biex jitqassmu fost id-Djar għat-Tfal, għaz-zghazagh u Persuni bi bżonnijiet speċjali, skond kif qed jiġi indikati lil kull Parroċċa.

Jum Il-Karità jiġi organizzat b'inizjattiva tal-Kunsill tas-Segretarjat hidma Soċjali u ta' Karità (Caritas). Din is-sena t-tema hija "Il-fotra huma dejjem magħkom".

31 ta' Marzu 2008

**Tlugh bil-polza ghad-dhul fl-iskejjel tal-Knisja
3,214 applikazzjoni ghal 1,063 post**

It-tlugh bil-polza ghad-dhul fil-Klassijiet Kindergarten ta' l-Iskejjel tal-Knisja ghas-sena skolastika li jmiss se jsir illum, it-Tnejn, 07 ta' April 2008, fil-Kurja ta' l-Arċisqof, Floriana, fit-3.00pm. It-tlugh bil-polza ghall-Klassijiet Pre-Grade se jsir ghada, it-Tlieta, waqt li dak ghal Year One isir nhar l-Erbgha, fl-istess post u hin.

It-total ta' tfal li applikaw biex jidhlu fl-Iskejjel tal-Knisja f'Settembru li ġej huwa 3,214. Il-postijiet disponibbli huma 1,063. Fl-2007 applikaw 3,328, fl-2006 applikaw 3,352, fl-2005 applikaw 3,436, fl-2004 applikaw 3,771, u fl-2003 applikaw 4,097.

It-tfal li applikaw ghall-Kindergarten twieldu fl-2005, dawk ghal Pre-Grade fl-2004, u dawk ghal Year One fl-2003. L-istatistika ufficjali turi li t-twelidijiet fil-gzejjer Maltin f'dawn is-snin kienu: 2005 - 3,860; 2004 - 3,887; 2003 - 4,036.

L-ghadd ta' postijiet li hemm fil-livelli diversi, hu kif ġej:

KINDERGARTEN: It-total ta' l-applikanti ghal-livell Kindergarten huwa 1,016 li minnhom se jidhlu 269. Dawn huma mqassmin hekk:
Kazi Speċjali: Total ta' applikanti 86. Minnhom se jidhlu 59
Ahwa: 96
Tfal mid-Djar tal-Knisja: 0.
Dhul bil-polza: 114.

PRE-GRADE: It-total ta' applikanti ghal-livell Pre-Grade huwa 1,101, li minnhom se jidhlu 330. Dawn huma mqassmin hekk:
Kazi Speċjali: Total ta' applikanti 126. Minnhom se jidhlu 86.
Ahwa: 119.
Tfal mid-Djar tal-Knisja: 0.
Dhul bil-polza: 125 (Dan it-total hu maqsum kif ġej: subien - 22; bniet - 103).

STQARRIJET OHRA MILL-KURJA

YEAR ONE: It-total ta' l-applikanti ghal Year One huwa 1,097, li minnhom se jidhlu 464. Dawn huma mqassmin hekk:

Kazi Speċjali: Total ta' applikanti 196. Minnhom se jidhlu 87.

Ahwa: 167.

Tfal mid-Djar tal-Knisja: 2.

Dhul bil-polza: 208 (Dan it-total hu maqsum kif ġej: subien - 71; bniet - 137).

07 ta' April 2008

L-Arċisqof ikompli s-sensiela ta' laqgħat mat-tfal

Is-sensiela ta' sitt laqgħat mat-tfal li Mons. Arċisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. beda fis-Sajf li għadda se tkompli f'April u Mejju.

Il-laqgħat qed isiru ma' tfal bejn is-seba' u t-tnax-il sena, bil-hsieb li t-tfal jieħdu sehem aktar mill-qrib u b'mod prattiku fil-hajja tal-Knisja, kif ukoll biex fil-Arċidjoċesi ta' Malta titwaqqaf Kummissjoni tat-Tfal.

L-ewwel laqgħa se ssir nhar il-Hadd, 13 ta' April, fuq iz-zuntier tal-Knisja Parrokkjali ta' Hal Lija. Għal din l-okkażjoni qed jiġu mistednin tfal mill-Parroċċi ta' H'Attard, Balzan, Iklin, Lija, Dingli, Rabat, Mdina, Mtarfa, Qormi (S.Ġorġ u S.Bastjan), Siġġiewi, Żebbuġ.

Laqgħa oħra se ssir nhar il-Hadd, 20 ta' April, fuq iz-zuntier tal-Knisja Parrokkjali Trinità Qaddisa, fil-Marsa. Għal din il-laqgħa qed jiġu mistednin tfal mill-Parroċċi ta' Valletta (S. Pawl, S. Duminku, S. Wistin), Hamrun (S. Gaetano, Kuncizzjoni), Marsa (Trinità, Marija Regina), Birkirkara (S. Elena, S. Ġużepp, S. Marija), Swatar, Floriana, Santa Venera, Gwardamanga, Fleur de Lys.

L-aħħar laqgħa se ssir nhar il-Hadd, 18 ta' Mejju, fuq iz-zuntier tal-Knisja Parrokkjali ta' Pembroke. Għal din il-laqgħa qed jiġu mistednin tfal mill-Parroċċi ta' Sliema (S. Girgor, Stella Maris, Sacro Cuor, Ġesù Nazzarenu), Balluta, Gżira, San Ġiljan, Msida, Ibraġ, S.Ġwann, Ta' Xbiex, Pembroke.

Il-laqgħat ikunu bejn it-3.30pm u 1-5.00pm.

F'dan il-proċess ta' inkuraġġiment lit-tfal biex isahħu s-sehem tagħhom fil-hajja tal-Knisja, it-tfal qed ikollhom l-opportunità li jaqsmu l-hsibijiet tagħhom dwar il-hames għanijiet li l-Knisja f'Malta qed tgħix fid-dawl tal-Pjan Pastoral tagħha: kif it-tfal insara se jkomplu jibnu hajjithom fil-fidi permezz tal-formazzjoni, u kif se jwasslu din l-esperjenza tal-fidi lill-oħrajn; kif se jsahħu l-komunjoni bejniethom u ma' min ikunu, u kif

STQARRIJET OHRA MILL-KURJA

jidhlu fi djalogu mal-kumplament tas-socjetà; kif se jaqdu u jkunu solidali mal-proxxmu li jkun fit-tbatija; kif se jiċċelebraw b'mod ħaj il-laqgħat tagħhom ma' Alla fil-quddies u fis-sagramenti; kif se jghixu bl-aħjar mod l-esperjenza tagħhom fil-familja.

L-ewwel tliet laqgħat saru fl-20 ta' Awissu, f'Wied il-Għajn, għal tfal mill-Parroċċi tal-Fgura, Żabbar, Birgu, Bormla, Isla, Kalkara, Luqa, Raħal Ġdid, Santa Luċija, Tarxien u Wied il-Għajn; fil-21 ta' Awissu, fil-Qawra, għal tfal mill-Parroċċi ta' San Pawl il-Baħar, Mellieħa, Manikata, Burmarrad, Hal Għargħur, Mġarr, Mosta, Naxxar u Qawra; u fis- 6 ta' Settembru, f'Birzebbuġa, għal tfal mill-Parroċċi tal-Gudja, Ghaxaq, Marsaxlokk, Żejtun, Kirkop, Mqabba, Qrendi, Safi, Żurrieq u Birzebbuġa.

Bil-laqgħat li se jsiru f'April u Mejju se tkun inġhatat l-opportunità lit-tfal kollha f'Malta li jiltaqgħu ma' l-Arċisqof.

07 ta' April 2008

Għid il-Hamsin b'sehem speċjali miż-żghażaġh

Iċ-ċelebrazzjoni djoċesana tal-Vgħili ta' Għid il-Hamsin din is-sena se jkollha format differenti li jinkludi sehem qawwi ta' l-element żaġħżuġh, b'rabta wkoll mat-23 Jum Dinji taż-Żgħażaġh li se jiġi ċelebrat f'Sydney, l-Awstralja.

Tagħrif dwar l-attivitajiet li qed jiġu ipplanati mis-Segretarjat Pastoralu u l-Kummissjoni Djoċesana Żgħażaġh (KDŻ) jingħata f'Konferenza Stampa li saret nhar il-Ġimgħa, 11 ta' April 2008, fil-Kurja ta' l-Arċisqof, Floriana.

Il-kelliema kienu Mons. Charles Cordina – Segretarju Pastoralu; Mariella Chetcuti - Koordinatriċi tal-Proġetti KDŻ; Grace Pace – Koordinatriċi Run4Unity - Moviment tal-Fokolari; Nathanael Muscat - Koordinatur Proġett Liturġija KDŻ; Martin Chetcuti - Koordinatur *Night Vigil* Pentekoste; u Renard Attard - Koordinatur Mixja Ċelebrattiva Pentekoste.

Din is-sena l-Papa Benedittu XVI qed jistieden liż-żgħażaġh jirriflettu dwar l-Ispirtu s-Santu. Dan jaħbat ukoll mat-XXIII Jum Dinji taż-Żgħażaġh - World Youth Day (WYD) - li se ssir f'Sydney, l-Awstralja, f'Lulju 2008. Għalhekk intaġħżlet it-tema: "Intom tirċievu l-qawwa, meta jiġi fuqkom l-Ispirtu s-Santu u tkunu xhieda tiegħi" (Atti 1:8).

L-attivitajiet li qed jithejjew jinkludu lejla ta' talb fil-Marsa, mixja bis-Salib u l-ikona tal-Jum Dinji taż-Żgħażaġh, u Ċelebrazzjoni Ewkaristika ma' l-Arċisqof. Kull attività' se ssir bis-sehem taż-żgħażaġh. Se jkun hemm attivitajiet diversi maħsubin għal udjenzi u gruppi differenti. Iċ-ċelebrazzjoni ewlenija se ssir fi Triq Victor Vassallo, H'Attard.

L-attivitajiet prinċipali huma dawn:

1. Attività għall-adolexxenti ta' bejn l-10 u l-15-il sena

L-ewwel attività li se ssir u li tibda fis-14.00 fl-iskola sekondarja ta' H'Attard hi wahda għall-adolexxenti ta' bejn l-10 u l-15-il sena. Din

l-attività li qed tiġi organizzata mill-moviment tal-Fokolare, għandha fil-qalba tagħha r-RUN4UNITY. Tfal u żgħażaġh ta' razez, kulturi u reliġjonijiet differenti se jagħmlu mixja flimkien fl-istess ġurnata f'diversi postijiet fid-dinja kollha, bil-hsieb li simbolikament jiksu lid-dinja bil-qawsalla ta' l-imhabba li tagħmel lill-bnedmin kollha ahwa. Din se ssir fit-*timezones* kollha tad-dinja fejn it-Teens4Unity tal-Moviment tal-Fokolari se jorganizzaw it-tieni edizzjoni ta' din l-attività sportiva dinjija. Din se tkun wirja dinjija fejn dawn it-tfal u adolexxenti se juru kif qed jahdmu fl-azzjoni tagħhom "Nagħtu kulur lill-Belt tagħna" - azzjoni fejn permezz ta' hafna proġetti li qed iwettqu f'pajjiżi differenti, b'imhabbithom qed jagħtu kulur lil dawk il-postijiet fl-ibriet fejn jgħixu li huma nieqsa mill-ġmiel ta' l-imhabba.

Il-qofol ta' l-attivitajiet kollha se jkun kollegament bis-satellita ma' *Piazza Navona* f'Ruma, fejn 2000 tfal u adolexxenti, b'rappreżentanza mill-hames kontinenti, se jmexxu t-trażmissjoni li se ssir permezz ta' l-Internet u tas-Satellita. Se jkun hemm kollegament dirett ma' diversi postijiet fid-dinja fejn tkun qed issir l-attività tar-RUN4UNITY. Hawn Malta se tkun organizzata mixja fit-toroq ta' H'Attard nhar is-Sibt 10 ta' Mejju 2008 mill-16.00 sal-17.00. L-ahhar parti tal-programm Run4Unity – mixja bid-dwal – li permezz tagħha l-parteciġpanti juru li jridu jkunu dawl ta' għaqda fost il-ġnus – twassal lil dawk li jiehdu sehem biex jingħaqdu għall-quddiesja flimkien ma' l-Arcisqof Mons. Pawl Cremona O.P.. Il-programm li għalih se jiġu mistiedna l-adolexxenti jibda fis-14.00. Dan il-programm jinkludi: esperjenzi, koreografija, sport, mixja għal Dinja Magħquda, kollegament ma' *Piazza Navona*, Ruma u mixja bid-dawl sal-post fejn se ssir il-Quddiesja tal-Velja ta' Pentekoste.

2. Wasla tas-salib u l-ikona tal-WYD (World Youth Day) u mixja ta' l-adolexxenti u ż-żgħażaġh flimkien ma' Mons. Arcisqof

Wara l-attività organizzata mill-moviment tal-Fokolari, l-adolexxenti u ż-żgħażaġh se jingabru quddiem id-dar ta' Mons. Arcisqof fejn hemm Mons. Cremona jingħaqad magħhom biex jibda din il-mixja li twassal għal Triq Victor Vassallo fejn se ssir il-Quddiesja. Ma' l-Arcisqof, l-adolexxenti u ż-żgħażaġh se jingħaqdu wkoll numru kbir ta' sacerdoti li se jkunu qed jikkoncelebraw fil-quddiesja ma' Mons. Arcisqof. Din

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

il-mixja ferrieħa se tkun akkumpanjata mill-kant u l-mużika ta' kor u l-band. Malli l-Arċisqof ġasal hdejn l-artal, tibda il-quddiesa.

3. Ċelebrazzjoni Ewkaristika

Il-quddiesa, immexxija minn Mons. Arċisqof se tkun ikkaratterizzata minn sehem qawwi taż-żgħażaġħ. Għal din l-okkażjoni, numru ta' adolexxenti u żgħażaġħ minn movimenti, gruppi u għaqdiet differenti nġhaqdu flimkien biex ikunu parti minn kor wieħed li se jkun immexxi minn Andrew Cauchi, Fr. Karm Debattista MSSP u Mario Cucciardi. Il-band se tkun immexxija minn Bernard Catania, mużiċist fil-band *Quicksand*, liema band kitbu l-kanzunetta uffiċjali għal Jum iż-Żgħażaġħ 2008 li se tintuża wkoll għaċ-ċelebrazzjoni ta' Pentekoste 08. Matul il-quddiesa, żgħażaġħ minn diversi gruppi u għaqdiet se jagħtu wkoll is-sehem tagħhom fil-qari, fl-offerti u fit-talbiet. Se jkun hemm ukoll il-parteeipazzjoni tal-komunità Maranathà permezz ta' żfin liturġiku.

4. Żgħażaġħ li għaddew minn esperjenza ta' konverżjoni

Mument importanti fil-ċuddiesa se jkun meta numru ta' persuni, fosthom numru ta' żgħażaġħ se jtilgħu fuq il-presbiterju u quddiem Mons. Arċisqof u l-komunità se jgeddu l-weghdiet tagħhom tal-Maġħmudija. Dawn se jkunu persuni li matul dawn l-aħħar xhur għaddew minn esperjenza ta' konverżjoni u reġġħu impenjaw ruħhom fil-hajja nisanija. Sa mill-bidu ta' l-episkopat tiegħu, kienet xewqa kbira ta' Mons. Arċisqof li jkun hemm okkażjoni li fiha, f'isem il-Knisja, hu jerga' jilqa' lil dawn il-persuni fi hdan il-komunità nisanija.

5. *Night Vigil* fil-Marsa Sports and Country Club

Wara li tispieċċa l-quddiesa, iż-żgħażaġħ minn 16-il sena 'l fuq se jingabru fil-*Marsa Sports and Country Club* fejn se jqattgħu lejl flimkien f'atmosfera ta' villaġġ żaġħzugh li fiħ se jkun hemm diversi attivitajiet spiritwali. Minn H'Attard, iż-żgħażaġħ se jkollhom trasport sal-Pjazza ta' quddiem il-Knisja Parrokkjali San Bastjan f'Hal Qormi. Minn hemmhekk, jibdeu mixja *aux flambeaux* li twassalhom sal-*Marsa Sports and Country*

Club. Malli ż-żgħażaġh jaslu fuq il-post, se jerga' jingħaqad magħhom Mons. Arcisqof u ssir ċerimonja tal-ftuh ta' dan il-lejl. Imbagħad jibdeu diversi attivitajiet spiritwali f'numru ta' tined. Se jkun hemm tinda tas-Sagrament, tinda tal-imhabba, tinda tal-Kelma, tinda tas-smieġh, tinda tad-djalogu, tinda ta' tiffhir u qima, u tinda ta' Marija.

Apparti l-attivitajiet fit-tined se jkun hemm ukoll spazju fejn iż-żgħażaġh jistgħu jitkellmu flimkien b'mod informali, kif ukoll jieklu ikel li se jkun provdut mill-istudenti ta' l-Istitut għal Studji Turistiċi (ITS). Peress li diversi żgħażaġh se jqattgħu lejl shih hemmhekk, se jkun hemm ukoll spazju fejn dawn jistgħu jorqdu fl-*isleeping bags*.

6. Talb ta' filghodu u *breakfast*

Il-Hadd filghodu, imbagħad, Mons. Arcisqof se jerga' jingħaqad maż-żgħażaġh u se jitlob it-talba ta' filghodu magħhom. Wara se jitqassam *breakfast* ippreparat ukoll mill-istudenti ta' l-ITS.

Il-hinijiet ta' l-attivitajiet ippjanat huma kif ġej:

Is-Sibt 10 ta' Mejju 2008

14.00 – 19.15: Attività għall-adolexxenti bejn l-10 u l-15-il sena.

19.30 – 20.00: Mixja mill-adolexxenti u żgħażaġh flimkien ma' Mons. Arcisqof sal-post fejn se ssir il-quddiesa.

19.15 – 19.45: Talb ta' filghaxija għal dawk miġbura fi Triq Victor Vassallo.

20.00 – 21.30: Ċelebrazzjoni Ewkaristika mmexxija minn Mons. Arcisqof fi Triq Victor Vassallo.

22.00 – 22.30: Trasport minn H'Attard sal-pjazza quddiem il-Knisja ta' Hal Qormi San Bastjan.

22.30 – 23.00: Mixja minn Hal Qormi San Bastjan sal-*Marsa Sports and Country Club*.

23.00 – 00.00: Ċerimonja tal-ftuh tan-*night vigil* il-*Marsa Sports and Country Club* flimkien ma' Mons. Arcisqof.

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

Il-Hadd 11 ta' Mejju 2008

- 00.00 – 07.00:** *Night Vigil fil-Marsa Sports and Country Club*
(għal żghazagh minn 16-il sena 'l fuq).
- 07.00 – 08.00:** Talb ta' filghodu ma' Mons. Arċisqof
- 08.00 – 09.00:** *Breakfast*

11 ta' April 2008

Ċelebrazzjoni Djoċesana Fratellanzi 2008

Il-Fratellanzi fi hdan il-Knisja f'Malta nhar il-Hadd, 20 ta' April 2008 se jinghaqdu f'Ċelebrazzjoni Djoċesana li tibda b'Mixja Proċessjonali minn tliet knejjes fir-Rabat sal-Kattidral ta' l-Imdina, fejn Mons. Arcisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. jmexxi Quddiesa Konċelebrata.

Il-Fratelli se jingabru fil-5.30pm, biex fis-6.00pm tibda l-Mixja Proċessjonali. Il-Fratellanzi tas-Sagrament se jingabru fiċ-Centru Parrokkjali San Patrizju tal-Knisja Parrokkjali ta' San Pawl; dawk tar-Rużarju u taċ-Ċintura fil-Knisja ta' San Mark, tal-Patrijiet Agostinjani; u l-ohrajn fil-Knisja ta' Ġiezu tal-Patrijiet Frangiskani MINURI.

Fil-Quddiesa fil-Kattidral huma mistiedna jikkonċelebraw ma' Mons. Arcisqof il-Kappillani u Retturi ta' Knejjes fejn hemm il-Fratellanzi u d-Diretturi Spiritwali tal-Fratellanzi. Waqt il-Quddiesa, il-Fratelli prezenti se jgeddu l-weghda tas-shubija fil-Fratellanzi taghhom.

It-tema magħzula hi marbuta mat-thejjija ghas-sena ddedikata lil San Pawl: "Aghmlu kollox f'isem il-Mulej Ġesù " Kol 3,17.

Din iċ-Ċelebrazzjoni qed issir bhala parti mill-programm ta' hidma b'riżq it-tishih u l-aġġornament tal-Fratellanzi bhala Assoċjazzjonijiet tal-Lajci fi hdan il-Knisja. Din il-hidma qed titwettaq mis-Segretarjat ghal-Lajci fi hdan l-Arcidjoċesi. Bi thejjija ghal din iċ-Ċelebrazzjoni saru diversi laqgħat ghar-rappreżentanti tal-Fratellanzi.

Fil-Arcidjoċesi ta' Malta hawn madwar 130 Fratellanza, li ghandhom mijiet ta' membri. Hafna mill-Fratellanzi ilhom jeżistu mijiet ta' snin. Il-Fratellanzi jinsabu f'46 Parroċċa u f'sitt knejjes ta' Ordnijiet Religjużi. L-iktar li huma numerużi hu f'Parroċċi antiki, pero' huma mifruxin ma' Malta kollha.

L-aktar għaxar Fratellanzi prezenti fl-Arcidjoċesi huma: Tas-Sagrament, Tar-Rużarju, Ta' San Ġuzepp, Taċ-Ċintura, Tad-Duluri, Tal-

BULLETTIN TA' L-ARĊIDJOĊESI

Kuncizzjoni, Tal-Madonna tal-Karmnu, Ta' San Mikiel, Tal-Kurcifiss, u Tal-Madonna tal-Karita'.

B'Digriet ta' Mons. Arċisqof Ġużeppi Mercieca li sar f'Settembru 2006, gie stabbilit Statut Bażiku għall-Fratellanzi kollha fl-Arċidjoċesi.

13 ta' April 2008

Kjarifika dwar proposti rigward il-Knisja u l-Media

Fil-ġurnal 'The Times' ta' llum, 14 ta' April 2008, deher rapport fuq dokument imsejjah "Il-Wieċ Digitali tal-Mulej", li jipprezenta vizjoni rigward il-pastorali tal-media.

L-Awtoritajiet tal-Kurja ta' l-Arċisqof iridu jiċċaraw dan li ġej:

- Il-proposti u l-ideat alternattivi nklużi fir-rapport għadhom kollha fi stadju ta' diskussjoni u konsultazzjoni.
- Il-laqgħat ta' djalogu dwar dawn il-proposti u ideat għadhom sejrin skond proċedura u skeda li ġew stabbiliti minn qabel.
- F'dan l-istadju għad ma hemm xejn deċiż. Kull proposta għadha qed tiġi studjata, waqt li qed jiġu kkunsidrati wkoll proposti ġodda li johorġu fid-djalogu li qed isir.

14 ta' April 2008

It-Tielet Anniversarju tal-Pontifikat ta' Benedittu XVI

Il-Knisja f'Malta se ticcelebra t-tielet anniversarju mill-elezzjoni tal-Papa Benedittu XVI b'Quddiesa Koncelebrata minn Mons. Arcisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. u Mons. Arcisqof Tommaso Caputo, Nunzju Apostoliku, nhar is-Sibt, 19 ta' April 2008, fil-KonKattidral ta' San Ġwann, fis-6.00p.m. Benedittu XVI gie elett Papa fid-19 ta' April 2005. Huwa beda l-hidma ufficjali tieghu bhala Raghaj tal-Knisja Universali fl-24 ta' l-istess xahar.

14 ta'April 2008

Festa ta' San Ġuzepp Haddiem 2008

L-attivitajiet li t-Taqsima Pastoralni fid-Dinja tax-Xogħol hejjiet għall-Festa ta' San Ġuzepp Haddiem 2008 se jkollhom it-tema, "Għemil Idejk Dejjem fi Hsiebi".

It-tema ta' din is-sena hija mehuda minn Salm 142, li fih is-Salmista jagħraf il-hidma fejjeda u kollha mhabba tal-Missier. Fl-għażla tat-tema hemm stedina għal riflessjoni dwar li għemil idejn Alla huwa l-istess bniedem, l-istess haddiem, l-istess xogħol tiegħu, u li għalhekk għemil il-bniedem magħmul bl-imhabba huwa l-istess għemil ta' Alla l-Missier.

L-attivitajiet jibdedu nhar il-Hadd, 20 ta' April fit-8.00am, meta Mons. Arċisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. se jiċċelebra Quddiesa għall-haddiema tat-Trasport Pubbliku, fil-biċċa tal-Bank Ċentrali, Valletta. Għal dawn il-haddiema ssir Quddiesa kull nhar ta' Hadd. Għal din il-Quddiesa, flimkien mal-haddiema tat-Trasport Pubbliku jattendu wkoll haddiema tal-Monti, pulizija u haddiema oħrajn.

Il-programm ikompli nhar it-Tnejn, 28 ta' April, fid-9.30am, meta Mons. Arċisqof iżur il-haddiema tal-Monti fil-belt Valletta, ta' Cafè Cordina u ta' l-Allied Group. Iż-żjara lill-Allied Group tinkludi ċ-ċelebrazzjoni ta' Quddiesa li tibda fin-12.30pm. F'din il-Quddiesa se jiġu mfakkrin il-haddiema kollha li tilfu hajjithom fuq il-post tax-xogħol.

Nhar l-Erbgħa, 30 ta' April, fl-10.00am, Mons. Arċisqof iżur il-haddiema tal-*Manufacturing and Services Department* fil-Marsa u f'nofsinhar jiċċelebra Quddiesa fl-MSD, fejn jagħti messaġġ għall-okkażjoni tal-Festa ta' San Ġuzepp Haddiem.

16 ta' April 2008

L-Arcisqof se jiltaqa' ma' żghażaġh li jhobbu l-festi

Iż-żghażaġh li jhobbu l-festi qed jiġu mistiedna għal laqgħa ta' djalogu ma' Mons. Arcisqof Pawl Cremona O.P., nhar il-Ġimgħa, 25 ta' April 2008, fis-7.30pm, fl-Iskola Santa Monika, Birkirkara.

Il-laqgħa se ssir skond xewqa ta' Mons. Arcisqof Pawl Cremona O.P., wara li fiż-żjarat tiegħu fil-każini tal-banda ltaqa' ma' numru konsiderevoli ta' żghażaġh li jhobbu l-festi u fosthom kien hemm min talbu laqgħa magħhom.

It-tema tal-laqgħa se tkun: "Iż-żghażaġh li jhobbu l-festi ... x'post għandhom fil-Knisja?" L-iskop huwa li jinfetaħ djalogu maż-żghażaġh li jhobbu l-festi. Għal-laqgħa huma mistednin prinċipalment żghażaġh involuti fil-każini tal-banda, żghażaġh membri f'kumitati tal-Knisja u kumitati oħrajn konnessi mal-festi, dawk li jhejju l-armar tal-festa, dawk li jahdmu jew jiġbru għan-nar.

Din il-hidma qed issir mis-Segreterija Pastorali flimkien mas-Segretarjat għal-Lajçi u l-Kummissjoni Djoċesana Żghażaġh.

22 ta' April 2008

L-Arċisqof dwar laqgħa ma' żgħażaġh li jħobbu l-festi

“Bdejna djalogu importanti u mixja flimkien”

Mons. Arċisqof Pawl Cremona O.P. sejjah l-ewwel l-laqgħa tiegħu maż-żgħażaġh li jħobbu l-festi bhala “esperjenza pożittiva li fiha bdejna djalogu importanti u mixja flimkien.” Qal ukoll li l-laqgħa, “li fiha harġu għadd ta’ suġġerimenti li huma ta’ min jikkunsidrahom”, uriet “xewqa komuni li din l-attività tkun imnebbha mix-xewqa u twassal għal hajja nisranija aħjar.”

Il-laqgħa ta’ Mons. Arċisqof maż-żgħażaġh li jħobbu l-festi saret il-Ħimġha filgħaxija, 25 ta’ April 2008, fl-Iskola Santa Monika, Birkirkara. L-inizjattiva twettqet skond xewqa ta’ Mons. Arċisqof wara li fiż-żjarat tiegħu fil-każini tal-banda ltaqa’ ma’ numru konsiderevoli ta’ żgħażaġh li jħobbu l-festi u fosthom kien hemm min talbu laqgħa magħhom.

Wiehed mis-suġġerimenti li saru fil-laqgħa kien favur l-organizzazzjoni ta’ Konferenza Nazzjonali dwar il-festi bis-sehem tal-Knisja, l-awtoritajiet ċivili u d-diversi għaqdiet u assoċjazzjonijiet li għandhom sehem fiċ-ċelebrazzjoni tal-festi. Kummenti oħrajn kienu dwar ir-regolamenti tal-Knisja rigward il-festi esterni, u dwar il-kriterji f’każi fejn jintalab permess għaċ-ċelebrazzjoni ta’ quddiesa f’xi okkażjoni partikolari ta’ xi każin.

F’intervent fl-għeluq tal-laqgħa, Mons. Arċisqof qal li l-ispirtu tal-festi għandu jkun wiehed fejn jingħata gieh lil Alla l-Imbieriek; il-hwejjeg l-oħrajn jiġu wara. Il-kriterju fl-organizzazzjoni tal-festi għandu jkun li se ssir festa lill-qaddis. “Meta inti tagħmel festa lil xi hadd, tara x’ikun joghġob lil dak li jkun bhala mużika u atmosfera, u tipprowa tagħmilha skond ma jkun joghġob lilu. Allura, jekk tkun se tagħmel festa lil xi qaddis, trid tagħmilha skond ma joghġob lil dak il-qaddis, u mhux li joghġob lili.”

STQARRIJET OHRA MILL-KURJA

Mons. Cremona qal li l-idea tal-laqgħa maż-żghazagh li jhobbu l-festi għoġbitu u jahseb li tista' ssir kull sena. Qal ukoll li l-kummenti u s-suggerimenti li saru se jiġu kkunsidrati.

It-tema tal-laqgħa kienet “Iż-żghazagh li jhobbu l-festi ... x'post għandhom fil-Knisja?” Ghaliha kienu mistednin prinċipalment żghazagh involuti fil-kazini tal-banda, żghazagh membri f'kumitati tal-Knisja u kumitati ohrajn konnessi mal-festi, dawk li jhejju l-armar tal-festa, dawk li jahdmu jew jiġbru għan-nar.

L-inizjattiva giet organizzata mis-Segreterija Pastorali flimkien mas-Segretarjat għal-Lajçi u l-Kummissjoni Djoċesana Żghazagh. Il-laqgħa tmexxiet bl-ghajnuna ta' Tonio Bonello.

26 ta' April 2008

WERREJ

MILL-KNISJA UNIVERSALI

Pastoral Visit of Pope Benedict XVI to the United States – Celebration of Vespers and meeting with the Bishops of the United States of America	161
Responses of His Holiness Benedict XVI to the questions posed by the Bishops.....	171
National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C.	177
Meeting with Catholic Educators.....	183
Meeting with the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations	191
Votive Mass for the Universal Church.....	199
Meeting with young people and seminarians	206
Visit to Ground Zero	214
Celebration of the Eucharist.....	216
Pope's Homily during the Ordination of new priests for the Diocese of Rome.....	222
"The EU of the 21st century should incarnate the Common Good" COMECE Spring Plenary Assembly 2008	227

DOKUMENTI MILL-KURJA

Stqarrija ta' l-Isqfijiet dwar il- harsien ghad-Dritt tal-Hajja – 15 ta' April, 2008	229
Stqarrija tal-l-Isqfijiet dwar l-Abort tal-10 ta' Ottubru, 2007	231
"L-Awtorità Maltija għall-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar (il-MEPA), l-Iżvilupp Sostenibbli u r-Responsabbiltà Politika": Stqarrija tal-Kummissjoni Ambjent ta' l-Arcidjoċesi	233

STQARRIJET OHRA MILL-KURJA

L-Arcisqof matul il-Ġimgha Mqaddsa	239
Il-Ġimgha Mqaddsa fil-Kattidral	240
Ktieb bid-diskorsi ta' l-Arcisqof fis-sena 2007	241
Proċessjonijiet tal-Ġimgha l-Kbira u ta' l-Irxox t	243
L-Arcisqof imexxi Via Crucis fil-Facilita' Korrettiva	244
Il-Kurja fil-Ġimgha Mqaddsa	244
Esperjenza edukattiva u konferenza ghas-Seminarji Reġjonali dwar l-Ambjent	245

ikompli fil-qoxra ta' ġewwa