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Chapter 1 : Saint Benedict Medal | Revolv

Indulgences Attached to Medal of St. Benedict by the Brief of HH Benedict XIV 12 March I. Those who devoutly carry about their persons the medal of St. Benedict, may gain a plenary indulgence on the following festivals.

The Story of St. Benedict of Nursia, Italy A. At any rate, in order to understand the symbolism of the Medal, you must know of this event in St. John the Divine was miraculously saved from being poisoned, when St. Benedict made the sign of the Cross over these things, he came to know they were poisoned, so he toppled the cup and commanded a raven to carry off the bread. The Jubilee Medal of St. Benedict The Catholic EncyclopediaExplains: Benedict, holding a cross in the right hand and the Holy Rule in the left. On the one side of the image is a cup, on the other a raven, and above the cup and the raven are inscribed the words: BACK The reverse of the medal bears a cross with the initial letters of the words: Round the margin stand the initial letters of the distich: The medal just described is the so-called jubilee medal, which was struck first in , to commemorate the fourteenth centenary of St. The Archabbey of Monte Cassino has the exclusive right to strike this medal. The ordinary medal of St. The habitual wearer of the jubilee medal can gain all the indulgences connected with the ordinary medal and, in addition: Any priest may receive the faculties to bless these medals. It is doubtful when the Medal of St. During a trial for witchcraft at Natternberg near the Abbey of Metten in Bavaria in the year , the accused women testified that they had no power over Metten, which was under the protection of the cross. Upon investigation, a number of painted crosses, surrounded by the letters which are now found on Benedictine medals, were found on the walls of the abbey, but their meaning had been forgotten. Finally, in an old manuscript, written in , was found a picture representing St. Benedict holding in one hand a staff which ends in a cross, and a scroll in the other. On the staff and scroll were written in full the words of which the mysterious letters were the initials. Medals bearing the image of St. Benedict, a cross, and these letters began now to be struck in Germany, and soon spread over Europe. The Medal Wards Against To destroy witchcraft and all other diabolical and haunting influences; 2. To impart protection to persons tempted, deluded, or tormented by evil spirits; 3. To obtain the conversion of sinners into the Catholic Church, especially when they are in danger of death; 4. To serve as an armor against temptation; 5. To destroy the effects of poison; 6. To secure a timely and healthy birth for children; 7. To afford protection against storms and lightning; 8. To serve as an efficacious remedy for bodily afflictions and a means of protection against contagious diseases. How to use the medal On a chain around the neck; 2. Placed in the foundation of a building; 6. Placed in the center of a cross. The use of any religious article is intended as a means of reminding one of God and of inspiring a willingness and desire to serve God and neighbor. It is not regarded as a good luck charm or magical device. Gregory the Great A.

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Chapter 2 : The St. Benedict Medal: When the Church is No Longer Messing Around

20 Indulgences for the St. Benedict Medal, prior to the new Enchiridion. 20 Indulgences Attached to the Cross of St. Benedict. We have thought it would be well, for the convenience of our readers, to give a list of all the Indulgences granted by the Holy See to those who make use of the Medal of S. Benedict.

The Popes have granted a Plenary Indulgence to this Combination. To facilitate the gaining of this Indulgence, we have the placement of the smaller Cross of a Happy Death supporting the Medal of St. Benedict which is placed in the center on the back of the Cross. Benedict died, hands raised to Heaven to the surface of an altar, even to the Body and Blood of the Savior as afterwards he would receive. Thus, the Medal of St. Besides, this Saint, as the safeguarding Patron of a happy death, repeatedly calls us. As he said, appearing to St. Through my protective presence he will enter into eternal gladness. Ejus in obitunostros praesentia muniamur "We desire you in our hour of death to be our armor by your property and presence. This Combination loses its value if one puts it up as a sales item. Still, in addition, there is something of a certainty in regard to the Plenary Indulgence one can then gain if one is wearing the Cross of a Happy Death and Medal of St. Benedict in his hour of death. What must one have to understand about a Plenary Indulgence? The soul is before God, before Whom she will appear, indebted, since she has offended Him. Sin has brought about a two fold damage The guilt and the punishment due to sin. An act of perfect love for having offended Him, bound up with the will to go to Confession as soon as one is able, so that the guilt and all sins are forgiven and the soul is again transformed into sanctifying grace; thereupon she first proceeds toward Confession, however of grievous sins from which this Sacrament absolves. The Church admonishes us to do this as quickly as possible. Following the disposal of the guilt of sin, there remains the punishment due which the soul must compensate through repentance. While full compensation for the guilt of sin is accomplished, it is rare that repentance is sufficient to attain full remission of all of the punishment due to it. This, from the Divine Justice will not confer complete remission by means of Divine Visitation from which the cleansing operation from our impatience all too often raises. Just as little are we capable of voluntary mortification to which a transitory earnestness inspires us, to liberate us from the entire punishment due to sin. We shall lay claim to the same infinite Merits of Jesus and those of the Saints provided out of the treasury of the Church. The Pope and the bishops, from Whom this spiritual depository is maintained, grants the same Indulgence in which the indebtedness is repaid by the Divine Justification. We are baptized and are in the state of grace, so we know we have a share in the superabundance grace provides us to be participants in the Mystical Body of Christ and share in the common benefits of the Saints. Thomas Consequently, one who is not in the state of grace has no portion in the operation of Christ on this Indulgence. The Indulgence is outside the Sacramental release of the temporal punishment due to sins truly forgiven. Through Ecclesiastical Authority, however, She draws what is profitable out of the infinite treasury of the mutual participation of the Saints, as the Canon of says Canon What one member has more than enough in profitable accumulation, the excess comes to another, being in the need thereof. The Indulgence is either Plenary or Partial, according to the circumstances, if the Church wants the full remission of the temporal punishment or only a part thereof omitted. It is dependent on our disposition if one gains himself a Plenary Indulgence in its full effectiveness. The freewill inclination to weigh our sins to lighten them already hinders us in gaining a Plenary Indulgence. In this decline, one will gain only a Partial one. The Church, therefore, knowing our weakness and imperfections, on this account propagates the number of Plenary Indulgences, making it possible to gain one it only a Partial Indulgence. With regard to Indulgences Plenary or Partial there are likewise Prayers, Spiritual exercises, as the Cross, Rosary, Medals, and so forth; provided they brought no harm and will not be sold. The Indulgence of the Crucifix has been centered or bound to the Corpus, that of the Rosary on the beads. The remainder to B. The Chain can, by not being permanent, take other forms. They are provided with a Plenary Indulgence, that one can gain in the hour of death. This Indulgence, as already mentioned, how it is centered on the Corpus, thus displayed; if this Corpus

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becomes despoiled or defaced its effectiveness has expired. The Cross is constructed of leasing material, but it can become impaired, however without loss of the Indulgence. But the Corpus must be made of durable material. Lead, tin, glass or pewter are strictly out. Therefore the substantial material is used in its construction as you would desire. The Cross Medal of St. Benedict is very old. It is particularly thought to be from the Eleventh Century, owing to the recovery of a youth named Bruno, a monk at the Benedictines, who would later become Pope St. On one side of the Medal is the picture of St. Benedict, with a Cross impressed in the hand. While the supporting frame is the main element, it will be referred to as the Cross-Medal of St. Frequently one associates the Saint with a cup thereby and a serpent which comes thence from within. Therewith one calls to mind how close the Saint came to death with the cupful of poison before him, as he had reached for it, that one observes the power of the Sign of the Cross he made over it. To bring "That death poison knew the Cross, not to oppose the Lifesign made over it, and the glass mug shattered as if a stone had violently struck it, " says St. And likewise to bring to mind this Miracle the letters are placed on the Cross medal. It is particularly effective against contagious disease, poison, determined sickness, witchcraft and temptations of the devil. It has become spread by the missionaries all over the world. A plenary Indulgence at the hour of death will protect those who wear the Medal of St. Benedict and who subsequently fulfill the stipulations. To commend the soul to God. To confess and receive Communion, or if that is not possible to call out the Name of Jesus with a heart felt repentance. If one has the custom of once a week: Numerous Partial indulgences, for example: The Crucifix Medal of St. To understand more extensively about it one has the unique two-fold Subject joined into one. We get ourselves one of the Cross-Medals and we kiss it with respect and love the Savior Who hangs on this Cross and the Medal which represents St. Upon that Cross is pronounced the great exorcism, in any case the dedication and Blessings is repeated. It is very commendable at the Blessing with the Benedict Cross to pronounce the little exorcism. We ought to use this Cross daily to worship the Savior and to beg for the support of St. Benedict against the devil.

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Chapter 3 : St. Benedict Medal

*LIST OF THE INDULGENCES ATTACHED TO THE MEDAL OF ST. BENEDICT BY THE BRIEF OF BENEDICT XIV.
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Of the Image of the Cross represented on the Medal. Of the Image of S. Benedict represented on the Medal. Of the Letters on the Medal. Origin of the Medal of S. Of the Use to be made of the Medal of S. The Effects of the Medal of S. Benedict in the 1. Cures obtained by it. The medal or cross of s. Protection against the snares of the Devil. Here you will find images, quotes and daily greetings for use on Myspace, Facebook, Fubar, Sodahead, Tagged, Myyearbook and other similar social networking sites. The Medal of Dishonor trope as used in popular culture. This site is dedicated to those men and women who fell fighting for their country. Recorded here are various war memorials within a variety of counties including main sections for Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire. To the undying memory of all wisbech men who gave their lives for us in the great war their name liveth for ever. Joining the armed forces is one thing " you need to be the best of the rest; but being the best of best is another. Hi Warriors, earning the sword of honour in a military training academy is no joke. List of the Indulgences attached to the Medal of S. Rite to be used. Blessing the Medal of S. On Devotion to S. Man has no right to pass judgment on the effects which God deigns to produce. In order to assist us in our necessities, God. God works, are not in. Such a thought as this is nothing less than. God puts himself within our reach, he must. And yet, does he not shew his greatness when he selects simple material. Does he not thereby. Master of all, even so far as this - that he can. The Church, which is guided by his Spirit, delights in imitating this his mode. This little work treats upon one of these sacred objects; one which is. Church, and which unites. Cross, which redeemed us, with the. Jesus who redeemed us - or who believes in the intercession of. Saints, who are now reigning in heaven with him - will look on the Medal of. Benedict with respect, and when he hears of any of those heavenly favours of. God, who authorizes us. We have collected together in these pages a certain number of facts which. God deigns to protect in a special manner those who put their. These facts, to which. Numerous as they are, we could easily have given very many. In publishing this Notice upon a subject, which to many may seem ill- fitted. During life they will be placed in. Benedict, as so many. Christians have the habit of doing; and if their faith be strong and simple. Our Lord - such faith shall not go unrewarded. There is a great wish on the part of many Catholics to have clear ideas. Medal which goes under the name of the great Patriarch. It is true that. That there may be order in what. A Christian needs but reflect for a moment on the sovereign virtue of. Cross of Jesus Christ in order to understand how worthy of respect a. Medal is on which it is represented. Paul tells us that. Blood of our Redeemer. In a word, the Cross, which the Church. The image of the Cross excites in our minds the liveliest sentiments of. God for the benefit of our salvation. Sacrament, there is nothing on earth so deserving our respect as the Cross. God, whose precious Blood. Animated by sentiments of the purest religion, the primitive Christians. Church, the profoundest veneration for. Cross, and the Fathers seem never to tire in. God had decreed to give peace to his Church, there appeared in the heavens. Emperor Constantine, to whom this vision was granted, promising. Cross with the monogram of. The Cross is an object of terror to the wicked spirits ; they cannot endure. In a word, of such importance to Christians is the Cross and. Cross frequently upon themselves, and the Priests of the. Church have constantly used it upon all the objects, which in virtue of their sacerdotal character. Our Medal, therefore, which firstly offers to us this image of the Cross. Christian piety, and worthy, even were there no other motive. Holy Cross has been. Benedict with the intention of expressing the efficacy which this holy Sign had when. Gregory the Great, who has written. Life of the Holy. Patriarch, tells us how, by the Sign of the Cross, he overcame his temptations. When the Evil Spirit, in order to terrify his Religious, made. Monastery of Monte Cassino appear to be on fire, S. Benedict immediately dispels the artifice, by making over the fiery. When his Religions are troubled interiorly with the. Holy Father bids them take the remedy, and it is. Sign of the Cross, as an irrevocable seal of the. The disciples of S. Benedict have

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had a like confidence in this sacred Sign. Let it here suffice to mention S. Maurus giving sight to a blind man. Placid curing many who were sick, S. Richmir liberating captives, S. Anselm of Canterbury driving away from an old man the horrid. Gregory the Seventh arresting the conflagration at Rome. Acts of the Saints of the Order of S. Benedict, were all worked by the Sign of the Cross. The glory and efficacy of the august instrument of our salvation have been. Patriarch; they loved to extol it, for their. Not to speak of the Little Office of. Holy Cross which S. Udalric, Bishop of Augsburg, used to recite, and which.

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Chapter 4 : A Wandering Oblate:

Presenting the 20 Indulgences Attached to the Cross of St. Benedict taken from Brief of HH Pope Benedict XIV on 12 March

Do you have an urgency to get it blessed? Some people may even avoid kneeling by the statue, praying with the rosary or wearing the medal until it has been blessed by a priest. The Great Apostasy that we are living through today has left us with no priests. With this scenario how are we to get our religious items blessed? However, we also read these interesting words: The power of the medal is attached to the sign of the Cross, which is marked on it, and to the effigy of St. Benedict, whose protection is secured to those who wear it. Benedict over this spirit of evil, are all so many holy forms of exorcism which the fiend cannot withstand when they are used against him with faith. Whilst, therefore, recommending the faithful to do their utmost to get their medals blessed, we must remind them that they ought to make use of it and have confidence in the Holy Cross and St. Benedict, even when they have no opportunity of having it blessed by a priest who has the necessary power. How clever and devilish are these Apostate days! With decreased confidence the wearer of the medal will have little to no graces. Now, consider the Miraculous Medal. What have you been told? The enemies of the Papacy do the same thing! They insert sentences, between commas, into various quotes from Saints and Popes to cleverly deceive the people. We have seen this time and time again. It is the same tactic from the same enemy of Christ. The medal was first made in the year Between and we find 62 years of miracles and conversions. And all this taking place without the medal being blessed. Within the first couple of years there were literally millions of Miraculous Medals made and spread throughout the world. All this and no blessing! All who wear it will receive great graces, especially if they wear it suspended around the neck. Graces will be showered on all who wear it with confidence. IF it can be proven Our Lady did use the word blessed or blessing the word would mean after it was approved by the Church. NOT a formal blessing from the ritual, with holy water. All who wear it indulgenced will receive great graces. What is the meaning of this push to have everything blessed? A push to almost a cult, superstitious level?! The blessings bestowed on medals, images and other religious materials are for increasing our devotion and oftentimes are necessary to obtain the PRIVILEGES which the Church attaches to particular devotions. However, an unblessed Rosary could still be used and the one praying can still meditate on the mysteries of the Rosary and his Rosary can still be fruitful. Benedict Medal it is attached to the Cross and Saint Benedict. It follows that the power of the Miraculous medal is attached to the image dictated by Our Lady to Saint Catherine Laboure. While doing research for this article a website in favor of the false apparitions at Medjugore came up. They are deceived to direct their faith in the blessing and not in the power of the medal as bestowed upon it by God. Once again, Medjugore mocks Catholicity! Yet if we reverse what was said by Satan in Medjugore we will find the truth. Wear something approved by Heaven around your neck! Again, God expects us to have confidence when we wear these medals. If you believe you MUST have your medal blessed then your confidence will diminish. A nasty trick of the Devil! Make use of your unblessed statues for meditation, put scapulars on your children, put up unblessed images!! Make use of these things to lift our hearts and minds to God! May God soon lead us out of this Apostasy. Then you will receive the graces Our Lady so much wants to pour into our souls and our lives. With a diminished confidence, you will receive next to nothing save perhaps a vain pride in wearing a medal that has been "blessed". Our stance comes from years of research based on Catholic authorities of the past; not based on private opinion or an inflated intellect. We give sufficient proof of our veracity on this site. Just spend time searching!! We are individuals seeking Catholic Truth. Our reputation has been maligned on blogs in the past but it is up to you to work past that, sniff out the pride that drives the calumniators and keep diligently searching for Catholic truth! It is Eternal salvation that is at risk! We can lead you to the truth but if you let tabloid websites cloud your mind you will not drink the good water. Many of these groups have taken our material, warped it, and offered it to their followers even our book on the lady of Fatima - False Christs

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and False Prophets! Led by a blinding, false zeal these persons do not recognize few articles are written by us except, perhaps, on the HOME page and short commentaries with few exceptions. Instead, the material is taken from books and articles from Saints, Bishops and Priests. Nor do we seek celebrity status. John the Baptist was known as "A voice crying in the wilderness. If one wishes to discredit or disparage us one must first discredit and disparage the Saints, Bishops and Priests we have recourse to. Just a bit of common sense! The same common sense necessary to review the material. Study the Faith on your own with prayer and fasting! We remember with gratitude and praise with united earnestness all the Papacy has accomplished for the salvation of the people and the glory of the Church This being said, we give no credence whatsoever to the false church of the apostasy taking place now in Rome. There is no authority with them and hence, there is no Infallibility. They are impostors and monsters. This is why they engage in such efforts. This can be known, for the most part, because Satan has supposed Catholics kneeling to and honoring him in the perverted and false structure the world today calls the Catholic church. Satan scorns and mocks such slothfully ignorant people while God allows it because of their willful ignorance. We are making such material available in an effort to advance understanding of environmental, political, human rights, economic, democracy, scientific, religious and social justice issues, etc. In accordance with Title 17 U. Section , the material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving the included information for research and educational purposes. For more information go to:

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Chapter 5 : Pope Benedict XVI - Wikipedia

list of the indulgences attached to the medal of s. benedict by the bull of benedict 14th. We have thought it would be well, for the convenience of our readers, to give a list of all the Indulgences granted by the Holy See to those who make use of the Medal of S. Benedict.

Suggest not vain things to me. Evil is the cup thou offerest; Drink thou thine own poison. The reverse of the Medal bears the image of St. Benedict holding in his right hand the Cross, in the power of which he wrought so many miracles, and in his left hand bearing the holy Rule, which leads all its followers by the way of the Cross to eternal light. On a pedestal to the right of St. Benedict is the poisoned cup, shattered when he made the sign of the cross over it. On a pedestal to the left is a raven about to carry away a loaf of poisoned bread that a jealous enemy had sent to St. Above the cup and the raven are the Latin words: We know wherein its power lies, and we protest that the graces and favors are due, not to the gold or the silver, the brass or aluminum of the Medal, but to our faith in the merits of Christ crucified, to the efficacious prayers of the holy Father St. Benedict, and to the blessings which the holy Church bestows upon the Medal and upon those who wear it. This Medal excludes every power or influence which is not from above. Through the pious use of the Medal of St. Benedict thousands of miracles and wonderful cures have been obtained. We would here mention that in the last few years we have received a number of letters relating most remarkable cures and extraordinary favors obtained by the devout use of the said Medal. It is, indeed, edifying to see how that faithful love and venerate this highly blessed Medal and how anxious they are to obtain this holy article, which has proved to be a remedy to almost every evil. The Medal of St. Benedict is powerful to ward off all dangers of body and soul coming from the evil spirit. We are exposed to the wicked assaults of the devil day and night. Peter says, "Your adversary the devil, as roaring lion, goeth about seeking whom he may devour. In the life of St. Benedict we see how the devil tried to do harm to his soul and body, and also to his spiritual children. Father Paul of Moll, saintly Flemish Benedictine wonder-worker, frustrated the evil doings of the spirit of darkness chiefly through the use of the Medal of St. Benedict, which has proved a most powerful protection against the snares and delusions of the old enemy. Missionaries in pagan lands use this Medal with so great effect that it has been given the remarkable name, "The devil-chasing Medal. To destroy witchcraft and all other diabolical influences. To keep away the spells of magicians, of wicked and evil-minded persons. To impart protection to persons tempted, deluded or tormented by evil spirits. To obtain the conversion of sinners, especially when they are in danger of death. To serve as an armor in temptations against holy purity. To destroy the effects of poison. To secure a timely and healthy birth for children. To afford protection against storms and lightning. To serve as an efficacious remedy for bodily afflictions and a means of protection against contagious diseases. Finally, the Medal has often been used with admirable effect even for animals infected with plague or other maladies, and for fields when invaded by harmful insects. For the sick it can be placed on wounds, dipped in medicine or in water which is given to them to drink. It is also buried in fields, as the saintly Father Paul of Moll advised his friends to do. No particular prayers are prescribed, for the very wearing and use of the Medal is considered a silent prayer to God to grant us, through the merits of St. Benedict, the favors we request. However, for obtaining extraordinary favors, it is highly recommended to perform special devotions in honor of the holy Father St. Benedict, for instance, on Tuesday, on which day the Church commemorates the death of the holy Patriarch. The Way of the Cross is also highly recommended or a novena to St. His feast is celebrated March 21st, two days after the feast of St. Benedict Medal Prayer May the intercession of the Blessed Patriarch and Abbot Benedict render Thee merciful unto us, O Lord, that what our own unworthiness cannot obtain, we may receive through his powerful patronage. Through Christ Our Lord. Amen This prayer may be said when using the Medal for any pious purpose. Novena Prayer to St. Benedict O glorious St. Behold me humbly kneeling at thy feet. I implore thee, in thy loving kindness, to pray for me before the throne of God. To thee do I have recourse in the dangers that daily surround me. Shield me against

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my selfishness and my indifference to God and to my neighbor. Inspire me to imitate thee in all things. May thy blessing be with me always, so that I may see and serve Christ in others and work for His kingdom. Graciously obtain for me from God these favors and graces which I need so much in the trials, miseries and afflictions of life. Thy heart was always full of love, compassion and mercy toward those who were afflicted or troubled in any way. Thou didst never dismiss without consolation and assistance anyone who had recourse to thee. I therefore invoke thy powerful intercession, confident in the hope that thou wilt hear my prayers and obtain for me the special grace and favor I earnestly implore. Help me, great St. Benedict, to live and die as a faithful child of God, to run in the sweetness of His loving will and to attain the eternal happiness of Heaven. Most of the above is taken from The Life of St. Benedict booklet by St. Gregory the Great For a large selection of St. Benedict Medals, The Crucifix of St. Read The Life of St.

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Chapter 6 : CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Index for B

rite to be used in blessing the medal of st. BENEDICT The Brief of Pope Benedict XIV presented the formula of exorcisms and prayers to be used by the priest, empowered to bless the medals for the indulgences which are granted to them.

M L they stand for these words: May the Holy Cross be my Light. On the horizontal line of the Cross are these letters: These two lines put together form a pentameter verse. Faith and our own experience convince us of the all-powerfulness of this divine Name. Then below, beginning at the right hand, the following letters: These initials stand for the two following verses. These words are supposed to be said by S. Benedict; those of the first verse when he was suffering the temptation in his cave, and which he overcame by the Sign of the Cross; and those of the second verse, at the moment of his enemies offering to him the draught of death, which he discovered by his making over the poisoned cup the Sign of Life. The Christian may make use of these same words as often as he finds himself tormented by temptations and insults of the invisible enemy of our salvation. Their efficacy has thus been tested, and the very Gospel is the guarantee of their power. The vain things, to which the devil incites us are disobedience to the law of God; they are also the pomps and false maxims of the world. The cup proffered us by this angel of darkness is evil, that is sin, which brings death to the soul: Benedict gained over the infernal dragon. We need only pronounce these words of the Medal with faith, and we shall immediately feel ourselves strengthened and encouraged to resist all that hell can do against it; us; even did we know none of the countless facts which show us how strangely Satan fears this Medal, the mere knowledge of what it means and what it expresses would be sufficient to make us look upon it as one of the most powerful arms which the goodness of God has put into our hands against the malice of the devils. Benedict, composed by Paul the Deacon, *Aether Pluit numismata*, as expressing a much higher antiquity for our Medal than we have mentioned in the text. These words are nothing more than an allusion to the miracle related by S. Gregory the Great, in the Life of S. Benedict, chapter xxv ii. In the year , at Nattremberg in Bavaria, certain witches, who were accused of having exercised their spells to the injury of the people of the neighbourhood, were put into prison by the authorities. In the examination which they were put to at their trial, they confessed that their superstitious practices had never been able to produce any effect wherever there was an Image of the Holy Cross, either hung up or hidden under ground. They added that they had never been able to exercise any power over the monastery of Metten, and this circumstance had made them feel sure that the house was protected by the Cross. The Magistrates questioned the Benedictine Monks of Metten upon this subject. Search was made in this monastery, and their attention was at length fixed upon several representations of the holy Cross painted on the walls, and together with the Cross were found the letters, which we have been describing. How , then, were the letters to be explained? No one in the house knew what they meant, and yet they alone could explain the reason of these Crosses having been painted in this particular manner. After many pious researches, they came to examine a Manuscript belonging to the library of the Monastery. On the first page were written thirteen verses, telling the reader that this book was written and thus ornamented by order of Abbot Peter, in the year . At the end of this Manuscript there was the book of Rabanus Maurus, *On the Cross*, and several pen and ink drawings made by one of the Monks of Metten, who had concealed his name. One of these drawings represented S. On the staff was written this verse: The Holy Patriarch was holding in his left hand a banner, on which were inscribed these two other lines: So that , at the beginning of the fifteenth century, S. Benedict was represented holding a Cross, and the verses, the initials of which are now found on the medal, were known even at that time. These verses must have been, at this period, regarded as an object of special devotion since the painting of the Cross on the walls of the Metten Monastery was encircled with their initial letters. At the same time, it is evident that reason of these crosses having been placed on the walls had been lost sight of, and that the rich Evangelarium, which we have just described from Dom Bernard Pez, had been almost forgotten, until an unexpected circumstance induced the Monks to search

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for an explanation of the mysterious letters. We cannot be surprised at this carelessness, if we remember the vicissitudes through which the Monasteries of Germany had passed for upwards of a century, owing to the religious and political disturbances, which had taken place in that century, and which had caused the suppression of so many of the Monasteries, leaving the remainder in a wretched and precarious state. But here the question presents itself, when was the practice first introduced of representing S. Benedict with the Holy Cross? In answer, we may fairly quote, as some kind of origin to this practice, the very characteristic facts which we have already given from the Lives of SS. Placid and Maurus, those first founders of the traditions of the Benedictine Order. From these instances we learn how both of these Saints performed their miracles by associating to the power of the Holy Cross, the merits of their master S. But we may also find a further clue to this question in the fact related in the life of Pope S. Leo the Ninth, who governed the Church from to The holy Pontiff was born in the year His name was Bruno, and during his childhood he was put under the care of Berthold, Bishop of Toul. Being on a visit to some relations in the Castle of Eginshheim, he was sleeping one night - it was between Saturday and Sunday - in the room which had been allocated to him. During his sleep, a frightful toad came and crept on his face. It put one of its fore feet on his ear and the other under his chin, and then, violently pressing his face, began to suck his flesh. The pressure and pain awoke Bruno; alarmed at the danger to which he was exposed, he immediately ran from his bed, and with his hand knocked away from his ear the horrid reptile, which the moonlight enabled him to see. He immediately began to search with fright: They searched for it in every corner of the room, but to no purpose: Be this as it may, the consequences were cruel realities, for Bruno immediately felt his face, throat and breast begin to be inflamed, and he was soon reduced to an extremely dangerous state. For two months did his afflicted parents sit by his bed side, expecting every day to be his last. But at length, God, who destined him to become the pillar of his Church, put an end to their anxiety by restoring him to health. For eight days he had been speechless, when on a sudden, whilst perfectly awake, he saw a shining ladder which seemed to go from his bed, and then passing through the window of his room reached up to heaven. A reverend old man, clothed in the monastic habit, and encircled with a brilliant light, descended by this ladder. He had in his right hand a Cross which was fastened at the end of a long staff. The touch caused the venom to issue through an opening which was there and then formed near the ear. The old man then departed by the same way by which he had come, leaving the sick man with the certainty of his recovery. Bruno lost no time in calling his attendant Adalberon, who was a cleric: The sadness which had overwhelmed the family, was changed into an extreme joy, and in a few days the wound was healed and Bruno restored to perfect health. Ever after he loved to recount this miraculous event, and the Archdeacon Wibert, to whom we are indebted for this history, assures us that the Pontiff was convinced, that the venerable old man who had cured him by the touch of the Holy Cross, was the glorious Patriarch S. Such are the facts as we read them related in the Acts of S. This history almost forces us into two equally natural conjectures: Benedict in the venerable figure which appeared to him with a Cross in it is hand, was because it was the custom of those times to represent the holy Legislator as bearing this sign of our Redemption; and secondly, the event, which we have here related, having happened to a man whose influence in the Church was so great, and who entertained such warm gratitude towards the holy Patriarch who had healed him by the Cross, must have confirmed and perhaps even originated, in Germany more particularly, where S. Leo the Ninth passed the greater part of his life, the custom of making the Cross to be an emblem of S. Benedict, since it was the instrument whereby he worked so many wonders. The Manuscript of the Metten Monastery is a monument which bears witness to such being the case, and the verses which surrounded the Effigy of the Holy Patriarch were not merely the manual labour of the anonymous writer, but a venerable formula, which was famous even then, since the initial letters of each word in the verses were found united, in several parts of the same Monastery, round the Image of the Cross, and this too so long before, that in the year the Monks were not able to explain what the letters meant. The affair or Nattremberg roused the devotion of the country towards S. Benedict and his Cross. In order to secure to the faithful the protection granted by heaven to those who venerate the Holy Cross unitedly with the Holy Patriarch of the Western Monks, certain pious persons then

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began to multiply and distribute, wherever they could, the august symbols which are found united on the Medal. To the figure of the Cross, and the Effigy of S. Benedict, they added the Letters which had been explained by the Metten Manuscript. From Germany, where the Medal was first struck off, it was soon propagated into every part of Catholic Europe, and was looked upon by the faithful as a sure protection against the infernal spirits. Vincent of Paul, who died in , seems to have known this Medal, for his Sisters of Charity have always worn it attached to their Beads, and for many years it was only made, at least in France, for them. After having described the Medal of S. Benedict, and given its origin, we will now explain the use which is to be made of it and the advantages to be derived from it. We are aware that in this age of ours, when the Devil is thought by many to be an imaginary rather than a real being, it will seem to be strange that a Medal should be made, and blessed, and used as a preservative against the power of the wicked spirit. And yet, the holy Scriptures give us abundant instructions upon the ever busy power of the Devils, as also upon the dangers to which we are exposed both in soul and body by the snares they set for us. The not believing in the existence of Devils, or the ridiculing the accounts which are told of their operations, is not enough to destroy their power, and, in spite of this incredulity, the air is filled with legions of these spirits of wickedness, as S. But if there ever was a time when it would seem to be superfluous to prove the existence of wicked spirits, it is now, when we find reappearing amongst us those dangerous and sinful practices, which were used by the pagans of old, and now again by christians for the purpose of eliciting an answer from spirits, though these can be no other than evil and lying ones. Surely our age is credulous enough in the existence of devils, when we find it so fashionable to be using again those consultings of the dead, and oracles, and superstitions, which Satan employed for keeping men under his power during so many hundred years. Now such is the power of the Holy Cross against Satan and his legions, that we may look upon it as the invisible shield, which makes us invulnerable against all their darts. The brazen Serpent raised up in the desert by Moses, in order to cure those who were stung by the fiery serpents, is given to us by our Saviour himself as a figure of his Cross. The mark made on the house doors with the blood of the Paschal Lamb by the Israelites preserved them from the terrible visit of the destroying Angel. John, in his Apocalypse, calls the sign of the Lamb. The very adorers of Serapis used to say, agreeably to a tradition which they had, that when this symbol should be made known to the world, idolatry would cease. History informs us that the pagan mysteries were sometimes rendered powerless on account of there being in the crowd a Christian who made the sign of the Cross. Tertullian tells us in his Apology, that even pagans, who had witnessed what wonders the Christians wrought by the Cross, would themselves successfully employ this mysterious sign against the artifices and attacks of the wicked spirits. After the triumph of the Church, the great doctor S. Athanasius thus expressed his own convictions and confidence in reference to this important subject. Let any one but try what I say; let him make the Sign of the Cross in the midst of the demons, and pretended oracles, and magical spells. Let him invoke the Name of Christ, and he will see for himself how the devils fly from this Sign and this Name, how the oracles are struck dumb, and how magic and its philtres lose their power! The snares of Satan are laid for us on every side; we are surrounded by dangers both of soul and body: Will the happy time ever come again for our country when we shall be allowed to have the Crucifix as our protection in our towns and highways and fields? And now applying these considerations to the Medal, which is the subject of these pages, we come to this conclusion, that it must be profitable to us to make use of the Medal of S. Benedict with faith, on occasions when we have reason to fear the snares of the enemy. Its protection will infallibly prove efficacious in every kind of temptation.

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Chapter 7 : Scapular of the Sacred Heart | Revolv

Pope Benedict XIV solemnly approved and recommended the use of the medal to the faithful in The medal in current use is the Jubilee medal designed by the monk Desiderius Lenz, of the Beuron.

You may wonder why I contacted Stephen in the first place. Department of Defense where we both work – albeit at different locations and for different services, Stephen is widely recognized as international expert in this field. So in order to give you some insight into his professional background – in addition to his commentary – he has kindly provided us a brief resume – which I have attached to the conclusion of his commentary. No way any human could have survived nor should anything have left been standing at one kilometer. Also, I think they were Jesuits that were near epicenter and a panorama view from epicenter at Shima Hospital did show some kind of two story house totally intact at least from what I could make out and it look to me the windows were in place! Also there was a church with walls still standing but roof gone a few hundred yards away! DOD never commented officially on this and I suspect it was classified and never discussed in open literature. I think it is possible the Jesuits were asked not to say anything either at the time. The Hiroshima atomic bomb was an airblast burst i. Two of these types of weapons were built and the other was dropped on Nagasaki. The third weapon was larger and intended for a ground blast [Tokyo Harbor? The bombing order was against cities not specific military targets. The cities selected were Kyoto, Hiroshima, Yokohama, and Nagasaki. The strongest building [steel reinforced frame] was the Hiroshima Bank building which was gutted inside by fire meters from hypocenter of bomb but its walls remained standing but the window frames were blown away. Since much of the Hiroshima industrial capacity was also located in unreinforced brick structures this type of airblast would also destroy any unreinforced masonry or brick buildings. One of the most flammable items on a person is their hair and clothing. Much of the clothing at this time was cotton or blended cotton which would be considered highly flammable. The airblast would be felt for miles blowing out windows and damaging most all structures by cracking the walls and terrorize the remaining population. Hence, the description by those who survived of seeing burned bodies everywhere or charred skeletons and skin that was shredded into strips is consistent with the bombing order to hit a populated city in the center without specific regard to military objectives [See Remarks – located four paragraphs below]. Depending on the actual height of detonation, the Jesuits must have had the edge of the fireball literally outside their window. In contrast, unreinforced masonry or brick walls representative of commercial construction are destroyed at 3 psi, which will also cause ear damage and burst windows. At ten psi, a human will experience severe lung and heart damage, burst eardrums and at 20 psi your limbs can be blown off. Your head will be blown off by 40 psi and no residential or unreinforced commercial construction would be left standing. At 80 psi even reinforced concrete is heavily damaged and no human would be alive because your skull would be crushed All the cotton clothes would be on fire at F probably at F and your lungs would be inoperative within a minute breathing air even for a few seconds at these temperatures. There are no physical laws to explain why the Jesuits were untouched in the Hiroshima airblast. There is no other actual or test data where a structure such as this was not totally destroyed at this standoff distance by an atomic weapon. All who were at this range from the epicenter should have received enough radiation to be dead within at most a matter of minutes if nothing else happened to them. There is no known way to design a uranium atomic bomb, which could leave such a large discrete area intact while destroying everything around it immediately outside the fireball by shaping the plasma. From a scientific viewpoint, what happened to those Jesuits at Hiroshima still defies all human logic from the laws of physics as understood today or at any time in the future. In , a group of German optics and mechanical designers were sent from Bausch in Germany to Tokyo, Japan to design the optics from periscopes, bomb sites, binoculars, microscopes, precision machining [aircraft engines] as well as a new generation of advanced fighters and heavy bombers [Kate]. Coincidentally, in German Jesuits showed up in Japan! It was called the Type 10 and was tested at a facility near Hiroshima. The German families and

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most of the German designers did not know the real agenda of their Governments at the time. In , a massive earthquake struck Tokyo causing widespread destruction. I believe this earthquake set the Japanese war effort back two full years in recovering and much of this design effort was relocated to Hiroshima, Honshu and Nagasaki. In addition, there was a large University for mechanical engineering. In September, all dependents of the carriers Lexington and Yorktown had been recalled to San Diego and these carriers were outfitted for war in San Diego summer and left in September for Pearl Harbor. The War Dept has never declassified that briefing. The military personnel and engineers probably wore white uniforms to make it look good. Maybe it was no accident, the Shima Hospital was at the epicenter of the Hiroshima atomic bomb. There are many unanswered questions to this day as to why did German Jesuits come in Japan in , along with so many other German designers!?

The German Jesuits could easily have interfaced with the families of the German designers and were technically astute. Years of Related Professional Experience: He has supported conventional and nuclear weapons development for Naval and Air Force combat weapon systems for over twenty-seven years. This includes programs involving aircraft carriers, destroyers, missiles, mine countermeasures, VSTOL and fighter aircraft and attack submarines. Prior to joining TRW, Dr. One of them was the future Father General, Arrupe. Arrupe joined the Society of Jesus in Because of the order of expulsion by the Republican government of Spain at the time, all Jesuits were sent into exile. Accordingly he pursued his philosophical and theological studies in Belgium and the Netherlands. Ordained a priest in and sent off for doctoral studies in medical ethics in the United States, he was unexpectedly sent as a missionary to Japan in He was appointed Jesuit superior and the master of novices in Japan in He was living in suburban Hiroshima when the atomic bomb fell in August of He eventually was appointed the provincial superior of the Jesuits in the Japanese province. He served in that position from to The story is indeed true. I also heard a story regarding the attack on Pearl Harbor. A local woman at a Rotary luncheon told one of our instructors: She was a newly wed and complained to her husband that he was never around to take her to mass on Sunday mornings. He took leave and accompanied his wife to church. She questioned all the planes flying overhead and he explained that there must be a dignitary visiting Pearl Harbor. Once they were seated in church, the priest announced that Pearl Harbor was under attack and all military personnel should report to their duty stations. The young man rushed to his ship, only to find it sunk with all his shipmates on board. Going to mass saved his life. An extraordinary thing happened at Hiroshima. A small community of Jesuit Fathers lived in a church house near the parish church, situated only eight blocks from the center of the bomb blast. This notwithstanding, when Hiroshima was destroyed by the atomic bomb, all eight members of the small Jesuit community escaped unscathed, while every other person who was within a radius of roughly one and a half kilometers from the center of the explosion died. The church house where the Jesuits lived was still standing, while the nearby church was completely destroyed. Father Hubert Shiffer was one of these. He was 30 when the atomic bomb exploded at Hiroshima and lived another 33 years in good health. At that time, all eight members of the Jesuit community were still alive. Father Shiffer was examined and questioned by more than scientists who were unable to explain how he and his companions had survived in the midst of thousands of dead. He attributed it to the protection of the Madonna. I was not struck down by its destruction. He explained that in that house there was just one thing that was different: I had heard the story several times, however. They were Jesuits not Dominicans. Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, was the first missionary to Japan “ others of his order followed him. If my memory serves me correctly “ the community was Jesuit. The part about the Rosary being said is also true they also have daily adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. Maximillian Kolbe, and was built behind the crest of a hill “ the Lord told him to build it there, and the hill sheltered it from the blast. Maybe the Immaculate Conception Friars Fr. Just to have the chance to pray even one Hail Mary in order to gain more merits before our lord. She is absolutely incapable of refusing help to those who invoke Her. The Rosary prayed daily is the most fitting formula for praying and meditating. Therefore we are sure that Our Children and all their bretheren throughout the world will turn the Rosary into a school for learning true perfection, as, with a deep spirit of recollection, they contemplate the teachings that shine forth from the

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life of Christ and of Mary Most Holy. Father Huber Schiffer one of the eight priests told the Eucharistic Congress of Philadelphia in , when all eight members were alive and well, that scientists had carried out investigations for several years in search of scientific explanation. He told them that there was only one thing that made their house different than the others: Alexandre, a girl of noble station who had been converted and enrolled by St. Dominic in the Confraternity of the Most Holy Rosary. After her death she appeared to him and said that she had been condemned to seven hundred years in purgatory because of her own sins and those she made others commit by worldly ways. So she implored him to ease her pains by his prayers and to ask the confraterinty members to pray for the same end. St Domonic did as she asked. Two weeks later she appeared to him, more radiant than the sun, having been quickly delivered from purgatory through the prayers that the Confraternity members had said for her. She also told him that the Holy souls in purgatory had given her a message to beg him to go on preaching the Holy Rosary and to beg their relatives to offer their rosaries for them, and that they would reward them abundantly when they came into their Glory. One day in Blessed Alan de la Roche was saying Mass. What did you say, Lord? If you only did this you could teach many souls the right path and lead them away from sin “ but you are not doing it and so you, yourself, are guilty of the sins that they commit. Our Lady too, spoke to him one day to inspire him to preach the Holy Rosary more and more:

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Chapter 8 : CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Index for M

Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

Benedict Joseph Labre, Saint - Frenchman, longed to be a monk but spent the last thirteen years of his life as a pilgrim. He died in Benedict of Nursia, Saint - Long article on the founder of Western monasticism, and on his Rule Benedict, Medal of - A medal, originally a cross, dedicated to the devotion in honour of St. Benedict Benedict, Rule of Saint - Lengthy article on the text of the Rule and its composition, some analysis, and practical application Benedictine Order - Comprises monks living under the Rule of St. Benediction is unusual in that it is a devotional practice partly governed by liturgical law Benedictus, The - One of the three great canticles in the opening chapters of this Gospel, the other two being the Magnificat and Nunc dimittis Benefice - Popularly the term is often understood to denote either certain property destined for the support of ministers of religion, or a spiritual office or function, such as the care of souls Bengy, Anatole de - A martyr of the French Commune Benjamin - The youngest son of Jacob born of Rachel Benthamism - Article on Jeremy Bentham, English jurist and reformer. Features biographical information and a short bibliography Benziger, Joseph Charles - Founder of the Catholic publishing house that bears his name Berchmans, Saint John - Biography of this Jesuit, always pious, who died in at the age of 22 Berengarius of Tours - Born at Tours about ; died on the island of St. Bernard and Little St. Bernard, after him , d. Also called Vibiana Bible, The - A collection of writings recognized as inspired Bible, Authenticity of the - The authority of Holy Writ is twofold on account of its twofold authorship: Belief in Inspired books; II. Nature of Inspiration; III. Extent of Inspiration; IV. Both were ordered to leave Rome. Eulalius took over St. John Lateran on Holy Saturday, after which the emperor refused to consider his claim. Founder of the Salesians, d. Nicholas dates from very early times, and was in vogue in most Catholic countries, but chiefly in England Boycotting - Practice named after Captain Boycott, against whom this form of ostracism had great effect Brahminism - Religion and social system which grew out of the polytheistic nature-worship of the ancient Aryan conquerors of northern India Braille, Louis - French educator and inventor of the system of writing in raised or relief points for the blind Bramante, Donato - Italian architect and painter, b. Brendan of Ardfert and Clonfert, also known as Brendan the Voyager. About half of the article is devoted to St. Feasts were also ranked according to liturgical importance, and some offices were no longer obligatory or were even suppressed Bribery - The payment or the promise of money or other lucrative consideration to induce another, while under the obligation of acting without any view to private emolument, to act as the briber shall prescribe Bridget of Sweden, Saint - Biography of the mother of 8, widow, visionary, founder of the Brigittines Briefs and Bulls - A bulla was originally a circular plate or boss of metal, so called from its resemblance in form to a bubble floating upon water Brigid of Ireland, Saint - Biography. Monastic founder, abbess of a double monastery, friend of St. Brigid died in Brigittines - Founded in by St. A Brownson, Orestes Augustus - Philosopher, essayist, reviewer, b. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

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Chapter 9 : Crucifixes - medal of St Benedict

The medal just described is the so-called jubilee medal, which was struck first in , to commemorate the fourteenth centenary of St. Benedict's birth. The Archabbey of Monte Cassino has the exclusive right to strike this medal.

Papal conclave, Benedict XVI was elected the th pope at the age of On 2 January , Time magazine quoted unnamed Vatican sources as saying that Ratzinger was a front runner to succeed John Paul II should he die or become too ill to continue as pope. On the death of John Paul II, the Financial Times gave the odds of Ratzinger becoming pope as 7â€”1, the lead position, but close to his rivals on the liberal wing of the church. In April , before his election as pope, he was identified as one of the most influential people in the world by Time. At the conclave , "it was, if not Ratzinger, who? And as they came to know him, the question became, why not Ratzinger? And I still remember vividly the then Cardinal Ratzinger sitting on the edge of his chair. Dear brothers and sisters, after the great Pope John Paul II, the Cardinals have elected me, a simple, humble labourer in the vineyard of the Lord. The fact that the Lord knows how to work and to act even with insufficient instruments comforts me, and above all I entrust myself to your prayers. In the joy of the Risen Lord, confident of his unfailing help, let us move forward. On 7 May, he took possession of his cathedral church, the Archbasilica of St. Pope Benedict XV was pope during the First World War, during which time he passionately pursued peace between the warring nations. Benedict of Nursia was the founder of the Benedictine monasteries most monasteries of the Middle Ages were of the Benedictine order and the author of the Rule of Saint Benedict , which is still the most influential writing regarding the monastic life of Western Christianity. The Pope explained his choice of name during his first general audience in St. Filled with sentiments of awe and thanksgiving, I wish to speak of why I chose the name Benedict. Firstly, I remember Pope Benedict XV , that courageous prophet of peace, who guided the Church through turbulent times of war. In his footsteps I place my ministry in the service of reconciliation and harmony between peoples. I ask him to help us all to hold firm to the centrality of Christ in our Christian life: May Christ always take first place in our thoughts and actions! The cardinals had formally sworn their obedience upon his election. He began using an open-topped papal car , saying that he wanted to be closer to the people. Pope Benedict continued the tradition of his predecessor John Paul II and baptised several infants in the Sistine Chapel at the beginning of each year, in his pastoral role as Bishop of Rome. However, in an audience with Pope Benedict, Camillo Ruini , Vicar General of the Diocese of Rome and the official responsible for promoting the cause for canonization of any person who dies within that diocese, cited "exceptional circumstances" which suggested that the waiting period could be waived. Cardinal Ruini inaugurated the diocesan phase of the cause for beatification in the Lateran Basilica on 28 June Paul converted the inhabitants.