



DEUS VULT

~ MAGAZINE OF THE CRUSADERS OF THE EUCHARIST ~
(Australia – Canada – India – Ireland – New Zealand – The Philippines – U.S.A.)



JANUARY 2021

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LITURGY THIS MONTH

The month of January is dedicated to the Holy Family

*May the obedience of children, at the example of Jesus
Bring peace, joy and good spirit in every Catholic family.*

January 1st: Feast of the Circumcision

On this first day of the year, take the opportunity to pray to the Holy Ghost to ask Him for His help in keeping our resolutions during the coming year.

January 2nd: The Holy Name of Jesus

There is no other name by which we can be saved. So let us say always with love and trust until our last breath the Most Holy Name of JESUS!



Remember the special devotions for these days:

First Fridays – Holy Communion of reparation to the Sacred Heart.

First Saturdays – Confession, Holy Communion, rosary, and 15 minutes' meditation on one or more mysteries of the Rosary while keeping our Lady company.

January 6th: Epiphany

I bring the gift of myself to the King of kings. That is all Jesus wants from me: my intelligence, my will, my heart, my whole life for Him!

January 13th: The Holy Family

A special day to celebrate the family, united in prayer and sacrifice in joys and sufferings. Jesus shows the example of submitting Himself to baptism, to point out the importance of the Sacrament of Baptism as necessary to go to Heaven.

January 20st: Second Sunday after Epiphany

The miracle of Cana is the first of Jesus' miracles, which He does at the request of His dear Mother.

January 31st: St. John Bosco

The great saint of the youth! He worked all his life for the sanctification of children and to give true meaning to life for thousands of boys and girls.

~ With Thy Magi, O Jesus,



I adore Thee and love Thee ~

FROM THE CHAPLAIN

Dear Crusaders,

After Low Mass we pray for the “freedom and exaltation of Our Holy Mother the Church.” These prayers are especially for the Church in Russia which was terribly persecuted under the Communist Regime. Now it is tolerated there and relatively free. Our intention this month is the Freedom of the Church not only in Russia but throughout the world. In China and other communist countries the Church is not allowed. This is also true in Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries. However for a long time even in Christian countries the government has tried to restrict the Church. 850 years ago in England King Henry II wanted to control the Church and make it subordinate to him. At that time England and all of Europe were Catholic. He was opposed by Archbishop Thomas à Becket who insisted on the rights and freedom of the Church. In his anger Henry ordered him to be killed. He was martyred on Tuesday, December 29, 1170. We know him as St. Thomas of Canterbury, the diocese of which he was the Archbishop. He is a martyr for the freedom of the Church. We should pray to him this month for the Freedom of the Church.



The Church is only free if there is no interference on Her ability to build churches, convents and monasteries, schools, shrines, grottoes, etc. There must also be no interference in her ability to have Mass, processions, devotions, and to educate the faithful. The freedom of the Church is being taken away in many places where Catholic Churches are being closed, Masses are limited, priests are not allowed to travel to bring Mass and the sacraments to the faithful, etc. Also in many places Catholic education is being interfered with. The Government in many countries wants evils to be taught in Catholic Schools as they are in State Schools. Foolishly in many lands the Church has accepted government money to run her schools. This gives the government great influence over the school. Many schools are now Catholic in name only. They teach heresies, for example, religious liberty, and immorality. The Church is persecuted today but the persecution is not yet violent. It is being persecuted by not letting the priests travel to bring Mass to the faithful, by limiting the numbers at Mass and in some places the government is telling priests that they cannot say public Mass. These are injustices. There are few bishops like St. Thomas willing to defend the Freedom of the Church and insist on its rights. One reason is that the Second Vatican Council demanded that the Church not be favoured but be treated like the false religions. Vatican II took the fight for Christ the King and the rights of the Church out of the bishops. The Church needs bishops like St. Thomas of Canterbury to lead us. Pray to him that we might have zealous shepherds.

Fr. MacDonald

LIVING THE RULE



Bulletin de la
Croisade eucharistique

The January treasure will be offered at Mass on Sunday February 28th.

Dear Crusaders of the Eucharist,

What surprises will the year of grace 2021 bring us?

Fortunately, it remains God's secret. What is sure is that He wants us to love Him more than in 2020.

He will not force us to love Him and to obey Him because He created us free. But what does it mean to be free? It is not indeed doing whatever we feel like. That is a whim. God has given us freedom to allow us to voluntarily chose the means to obey Him, serve Him, and go to Heaven.

We are not free to do evil, to chose sin rather than an act of virtue; but we are free to do all that is good. That is the freedom of the children of God. Let us use this freedom to become Saints! And let us pray that God may grant freedom to His Church, so that the public cult will not be prohibited or monitored, that parents may be free to give their children a Catholic education and to have them instructed far from vice and error, in short that Christendom may flourish again, with all its benefits.

Sister Marie Liesse



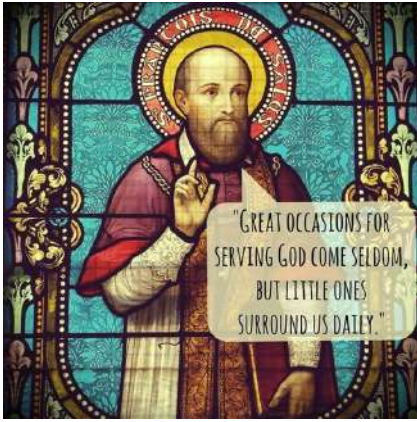
PROMISES IN THE EUCHARISTIC CRUSADE

PAGE: Morning prayer and offering; evening prayer and treasure sheet

CRUSADER: Also... two decades of the Rosary daily, Holy Communion every Sunday and Confession every month if possible, at least one sacrifice daily, fight against predominant fault.

KNIGHT or HANDMAID: Also... five decades of the Rosary daily, spiritual Communion each day, fifteen minutes' meditation or spiritual reading, Confession every two weeks if possible.

Angels, **SAINTS AND NATIONS** sing,
Praised be Jesus Christ, our King!



St. Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva
(January 29)

The city of Geneva in Switzerland is situated at the western end of the forty-five mile long lake of the same name, near the French boundary. In the sixteenth century the Duchy of Savoy lost this city, as well as the province of Vaud on the north side of the lake and that of Chablais on the south side, to the Calvinists of Switzerland. By giving up his claim to Vaud, the duke of Savoy finally regained Chablais; but the people of the latter province had meanwhile become fanatical Calvinists. The bishop of Geneva resided at Annecy, some twenty miles south of Geneva.

A prominent noble family of Savoy at this time was that of De Sales; and St. Francis de Sales, who was born in 1567 at the Chateau de Sales, near Annecy, became its most illustrious member. His father had the title to the Signory of Nouvelles by inheritance and that of Boisy by marriage. At baptism, St. Francis de Sales received St. Francis of Assisi together with St. Bonaventure as his patron saints; and after he was appointed coadjutor bishop of Geneva, he had himself enrolled in the Archconfraternity of the Cord of St. Francis.

He was a member of the Third Order of the Minims, founded by St. Francis de Paul. However, he accepted affiliation to the First Order of St. Francis from the Capuchins in 1617; and his spirit undoubtedly has a close kinship with that of the Seraphic Saint. He once told the Capuchins that he belonged to the Franciscan Order by special ties; and in 1609, the holy bishop, girded with the cord, preached a beautiful sermon and took part in the traditional procession of the arch-confraternity. At Evian, on the south shore of Lake Geneva, St Francis of Assisi appeared to him and said:

“You desire martyrdom, just as I once longed for it. But, like me, you will not obtain it. You will have to become an instrument of your own martyrdom.”

From early youth, Saint Francis de Sales had a great desire to devote himself entirely to the service of God, although his father had other plans for him. With the pious Abbe Deage as his tutor, Francis was a student at the University of Paris from his fourteenth to his twentieth year; and after studying jurisprudence at the University of Padua for four more years, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Law. In 1593 he finally obtained the consent of his father to enter the sacred ministry; and since he had devoted much time to the study of theology during his student years, he was ordained a priest six months later.

Not long afterwards Saint Francis de Sales volunteered for the difficult and dangerous task of leading the people of the province of Chablais back to the fold of the Church. Several times he miraculously escaped death at the hands of assassins. But he persevered in his heroic and patient efforts, and after four years succeeded in converting a large number of Calvinists. In 1599 he was appointed coadjutor to his bishop; and in 1602 he became bishop of Geneva, a position which he filled in an exemplary manner for twenty years.

St. Francis de Sales has rightly been styled “the Gentleman Saint” because of his wonderful patience and gentleness. He always tempered his unflagging zeal by imperturbable meekness and kindness. He is a model for every priest and bishop. Though a learned man, he insisted on simple catechizing and preaching and himself set the example. The people came in crowds to hear him preach, not only in Savoy, but also in various cities of France. He began his writing career as a missionary to the Calvinists, by preparing leaflets explaining the principle doctrines of the Church as opposed to the errors of Calvinism. His best known works are: *Philothea, or Introduction to a Devout Life* and *Theotimus*, a treatise on the love of God.

At Dijon, in 1604, St. Francis de Sales became acquainted with St. Jane de Chantal, for whom and through whom he founded the nursing and teaching order known as Visitation Nuns. He died at Lyons on December 28, 1622.

The body of the holy bishop was exhumed ten years after his death and was found perfectly preserved. When the body was once again exhumed at a later date, only bones and dust remained. St. Frances de Sales was beatified in 1661, and canonized in 1665. He was declared a doctor of the Church in 1877; and he has been chosen also as the special patron of Catholic journalists and the Catholic press.

STORY OF THE MONTH

The “Captain” of the Alcazar

In July 1935, after the assassination of the Nationalist Calvo Sotelo, the fire of revolution was kindled, and the fury of war possessed all of Spain. The South and West fell into Communist hands. Toledo, south of Madrid, fell; only the Alcazar held out. This was a military academy, an officers’ training school. In this small fortress there were only 75 Falangists while their companions were on vacation.



The civilian guard of 750 men and their families had joined the cadets, number 1,100 men and 800 women and children. They raised the National flag over the Alcazar. They formed a small island in an immense Red sea; their situation was most critical. Every morning the commander of the Communists called out to Colonel Moscardo of the Alcazar:

“Do you want to surrender?”

“Never!” was the reply.

Confident of victory, Radio Madrid reported at the end of July that ten thousand men were pushing forward to occupy the Alcazar. But they had not taken into consideration that the besieged persons were soldiers of Mary. Colonel Moscardo and numerous cadets were members of Our Lady’s Sodality. These young people, aged from 18 to 20, prepared the Alcazar for a state of defence.

The Bishop of Cathagena, Monsignor Diaz, stated in Rome: “I am not surprised that the cadets of Toledo gave such great proof of courage and heroism. They were after all, Knights of Our Lady, Who conquered Satan...”

Humanly speaking, the garrison of the Alcazar was finished. All the defenders placed their confidence in the Heavenly Virgin Mary. In the dispensary they found an old statue of Mary and with great ceremony enthroned Her. From that moment on, Mary became the great “CAPTAIN” in whose hands rested the

defense of the Alcazar. The Perpetual Rosary was organised before the statue, every quarter hour a Rosary was started with the added: “Save us, Virgin Mary.”

The Mother of God tested Her devoted children severely; in view of the ceaseless artillery fire, hail of shells and bombs, the 1900 people retreated to the subterranean passageways. No air, no light, no news! And still nothing could shake their confidence in the Madonna during these 71 terrible days.

After 32 days there was a smile from Heaven! A plane dropped a message from Franco. He swore to liberate them. The beleaguered people shouted: “Long live our Virgin! Long live the Immaculate! She will save us!”

Later, Colonel Moscardo reported: “Weeping and singing, everyone went to the statue of the Virgin Mary. I accompanied them with our banners. Deeply moved I took the Blessed Mother in my arms and with tears flowing down my cheeks, I begged her,

‘Mother of Christ, save us! You never forsake anyone who has confidence in you!’

In August, the firing grew more intense. Then everybody thought they would surrender. Everything gave out, even the water. They besieged the Blessed Mother with prayers. Then someone discovered a container with 40,000 litres of water. The Colonel told how Mary also helped in other circumstances:

“It was She, Who guided the hands of our three doctors, none of whom were surgeons. Without the necessary instruments, without antiseptics, without choloform they operated on the wounded successfully and without losing anyone. It was the Madonna who maintained our strength. We, including the children, had to be satisfied with very little meat. During the dreadful time only 80 souls went to Heaven. Our Lady preserved us so that we could tell future generations what can be accomplished by prayer, especially the Holy Rosary.”

For Dr. Martin, one of the three doctors, the story of the siege was an incessant miracle of the Ever Blessed Virgin Mary. In the Paris newspaper, “La Zroix” he testified among other things:



“The materialists who do not believe in miracles will laugh and call me naive, but that doesn’t bother me at all. But they do have to bow to our superior science, because without any resources we had no epidemics, and no case of sickness. Just think: mouldy bread and mule meat for 70 days. That should open their eyes; they will forget their false science and will better understand what pertains to God. I shall never forget, never, the Blessed Mother Who saved us.”

Colonel Moscardo’s son fell into the hands of the Communists. They offered to set him free if the Colonel would give up his defence of the Alcazar fortress, otherwise they would shoot his son. “I am not going to be intimidated by threats,” retorted the Colonel.

The 17-year-old boy was then shot. His last words were the shout: “Long live Christ, the King!”

After an unsuccessful siege the Reds decided to make two tunnels under the walls of the fortress. The Alcazar was scheduled to be blown up on September 19th. The besieged occupants recognised the danger and knew that only a miracle could save them.

Taking refuge in their Heavenly Mother they prayed with outstretched arms: “Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us now and at the hour of our death!”

A terrible explosion resounded. All those who were praying before Our Lady’s statue fell to the ground. A veritable hail of stone covered them, but no one was injured. “A miracle!” they all cried. The Reds thought the Alcazar was now an immense graveyard, but they erred. As they pressed forward, the courageous defenders routed the militia. Meanwhile Franco’s troops were approaching Toledo. The Communists hurried to place a charge of dynamite of 13,000 pounds below the walls of the fortress. When it was detonated, it left a crater over 70 yards deep and 100 yards in diameter.

The heroes of the Alcazar, still under the leadership of the “CAPTAIN,” again routed the attacking Reds. Franco’s troops who helped assure the victory by their invasion, took over the Alcazar on September 27th.



Please add the totals from all individual Treasure Sheets for your family, record the family total here and send one copy to Father Edward MacDonald



Family Grand Total

January 2021



Number of sheets returned	
Daily offering	
Holy Mass	
<u>Communion</u>	
~ Sacramental ~	
~ Spiritual ~	
Sacrifices	
Decades of the Rosary	
Visits to the Blessed Sacrament	
Fifteen minutes' meditation	
Good example	

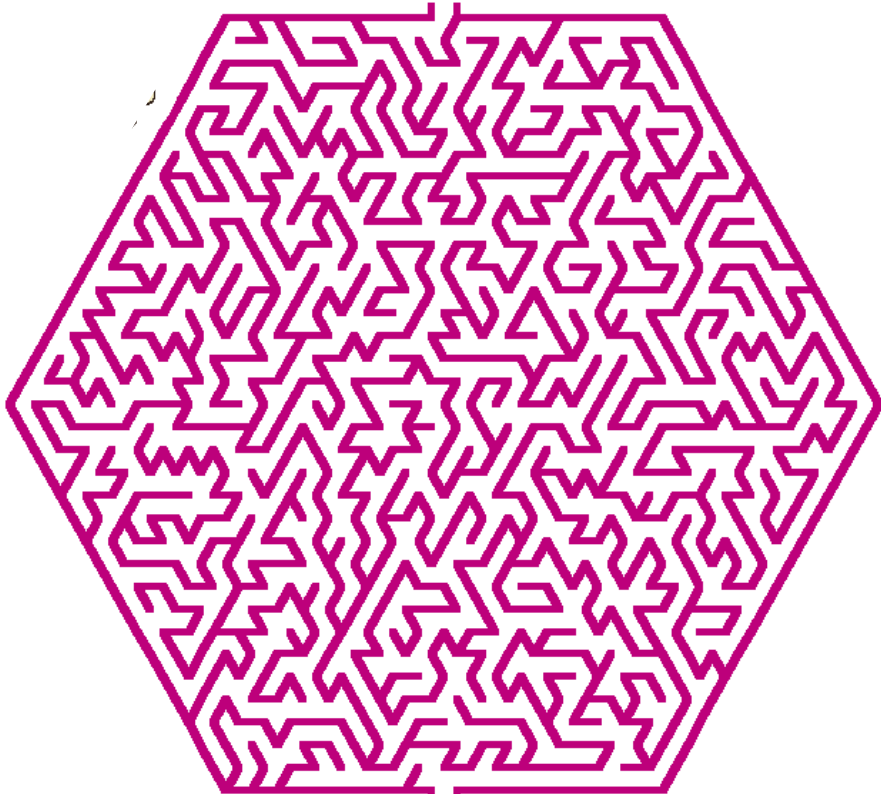


Eucharistic Crusade Treasure

January 2021

Day of month	Daily Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 minutes meditation	Good Examples
			Sacra-mental	Spiritual					
01.									
02.									
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GAMES AND PUZZLES



Start here and find your way to the Christ Child

Word Search

Latin Words (5 characters)

H Y T C T N P B U A N N W A M A L A J M
P D J E O T P U N O Z C Y X G U Q I E D
H L R X Z S X O H I R A A S N C I R F B
A R H G G E K Q L Q W E F I E S L A K G
A M C L R S E D I F F L V N R A N M P S
U G M R T O H E K H P I O N E E J F A U
G J C U D Z K P S J C M D T F D F I T T
X Y A E S A S S I M U A E X U K S N E I
M D R P N P O S A K R H Z L A E A I R R
U C Z O L T O S N B I G I I M I L S L O
D D V M K U J A I L A A L A V D V O S J
M U L J J P C A M F J I L F C O E V O I
S O I E S M N P A A F U A P E H A Z Y C
H R G C L U M E N R S E B B J E S U M I
X C I A O H N U G E W U L M B D Y R A A
P A V R D M P X Y B S A C U L A S E T L
H S N G G U N U M I J N E M O N S T P B
V U U U T B Z I R L V P E T R A Y A U A
C E N I K S A C S U B J I R K B Y M N G
O M X V L V Z F P R Q U K V N S K N V Q

abbas
anima
caeli
credo
culpa
curia
dulia
feria
fides
filia

finis
grace
hodie
Jesum
laete
laici
liber
Lucas
lumen
malus

Maria
mater
Missa
nomen
novus
nupta
nupto
omnis
pater
petra

ritus
sacro
salve
summa
terra
vigil

XIV. PALESTINE AND ITS PEOPLE

To bring home to ourselves the Life of our Blessed Lord on this earth of ours, it helps us to know the kind of country and scenery that lay around Him, the animals and birds and flowers He would see ; to be able to picture to ourselves the little white houses with their low roofs and blinking windows that would come within sight when He neared a village ; the sort of people with whom He would have to mix, their manners and customs and dress. We must not, then, think it dull and uninteresting to learn something of the state of the country when He came. Trouble is well bestowed if it helps us to know Him better, to feel as well as to know what His life on earth must have been, and what He went through, not uncomplainingly only, but willingly and brightly for the love of us. A word, then, about the government of the country.

When Abraham, the father of the Jewish people, was led thither out of Mesopotamia, he found there the fierce and wicked race of Canaan, from whom it takes the first name by which we know it. God promised it to Abraham and his children, who called it the Land of Promise. They did not, however, get possession of it till more than five hundred years after Abraham. Then Jewish kings reigned there for five hundred years, till the Jews were taken into captivity by the Assyrians, and again for another hundred years before they came under Roman rule. It was because two royal brothers quarrelled about the crown that the Romans were called in. They soon settled the dispute by making the country a Roman province, obliging the Jews to pay a yearly tribute to Rome, and setting over



them as king a foreigner, Herod the Great, in whose reign our Lord was born.

The Jews hated everything that reminded them of their subjection to Rome, the sight of the Roman eagles set up in public places, of Roman soldiers stationed here and there to keep them in order, of the Roman coins with which they had to pay the tribute ; they even hated and despised their fellow-countrymen, the publicans, always ready for revolt, always prepared to follow any of the imposters who at this



time of universal expectation pretended to be the long-looked-for Deliverer of the people. It was as a deliverer from the Roman yoke, a king who would shower upon them honours and riches, and make them the first nation of the earth, rather than as One coming to free them from sin and teach them the way to Heaven, that they regarded and ardently de-

sired the Messiah. We have to bear this in mind in order to understand how the whole people could turn against Him and deliver Him up to the Romans and to death.



He came at a time when things were at their worst, not only in the great pagan world that lay outside His own Land, but in that favoured Land itself. The priests, even the High Priests, were men of evil life and a scandal to the nation. It was they who became the bitterest enemies of our Blessed Lord and stirred up the masses against Him.

The people, instead of being united in fervent preparation for the coming Redeemer, were divided into sects and parties, bitterly opposed to one another. There were the Pharisees who made pretence of being better than the rest of men, "whited sepulchres," our Lord called them, fair without, loathsome within. There were the wealthy, luxurious Sadducees who denied the existence of spirits and the resurrection of the dead, men determined to enjoy this world as they did not believe in another, wanting no Messiah who would disturb a state of things with which they were quite satisfied. And there were the Herodians, who flattered those in power in order to gain their own ends and have a comfortable, easy life.

MEDITATIONS

Begin your meditation by recollecting yourself, adoring God and offering these 15 minutes to Him. Then read slowly; after each paragraph, put your *Deus Vult* aside and pause for a few minutes: talk to Our Lord about what you have just read. Then go on to the next point.

From *Meditations for Advent and Easter* by the author of "Meditations for Lent," "St. Francis and the Franciscans," "The Life and Revelations of St. Gertrude," etc., etc.

THE HEART OF THE INFANT JESUS, COME TO OFFER HIMSELF TO THE ETERNAL FATHER TO SUFFER

*"Then said I, Behold I come. In the head of the book it is written of me that I should do Thy will.
(Ps. xxxix. 8)*

1st Prelude. -- Represent to yourself the Infant Jesus at the moment of His birth offering Himself to the Eternal Father to do His will.

2nd Prelude. -- Pray, through the merits of this sweet infant, that you may offer yourself up entirely to the divine will.



1st Point. -- Consider the words, "Behold I come." They are the words of one who comes willingly, of one who comes authoritatively. Jesus comes willingly, because He

desires our salvation more than we can possibly imagine; He comes with authority, because He comes as God. But how does He come? Let us look at the crib and we shall see. He comes not as a mighty king or a victorious conqueror; He comes not as we would have expected a God to come. His appearance so little betokens His greatness, that it is a stumbling-block and a scandal to His people,

Even as His hiddenness in the blessed Sacrament still continues to be; He comes as a little Child, to teach us humility and to win our love.

2nd Point. -- For what purpose does He

come? He tells us Himself: "In the head of the book it is written of Me that I should do Thy will." This is the one purpose of Jesus in the Incarnation, and this should be our

one and only purpose in life. In proportion as we have no other purpose, will be the degree of our sanctity and the measure of our reward. Oh, how grand, how noble is the soul which has only this one purpose in life! We see every day what great things men can effect who concentrate their energies on one occupation, who give themselves up entirely to one study. We see, alas! Too often, what men gain for earth who never allow themselves to be diverted from their end, who employ every moment of time and every faculty of mind for this end. We see how ingenious they become in converting the most opposite and unlikely circumstances to their own advantage. O sweet Infant Jesus, make us as wise and as ingenious in concentrating all our energies on one end, in employing all our faculties for one purpose.

3rd Point -- We cannot do the will of another without sacrifice; and this is precisely the reason why so many fail in this oneness of purpose necessary for the attainment of great sanctity. Jesus did not accomplish His Father's will without sacrifice. He has already begun to suffer; in a few days He will even shed His Blood sooner than fail in the accomplishment of that will. How can we bear to see an Infant bleeding beneath the knife of circumcision, in obedience to an ordinance which He came to

abolish, while we cannot bear to do what causes us a little inconvenience, even to fulfill a momentous duty? The truth is, we are unwilling to sacrifice *ourselves*; and until we are willing to do God's will in self-sacrifice, we cannot be like our Infant Jesus. But it is not necessary that we should *like* self-sacrifice. Humanly speaking, Stephen did not like the stones which sent him to heaven, but he liked God's will better than his own; it was God's will that he should be stoned, and Stephen preferred being stoned, not because he liked it, but because it was God's will. Oh, let us only bear the rough stones of pain and adversity because it is God's will, and we, like Stephen, shall see heaven open, and Jesus waiting there to crown us.

O Sweet Infant Jesus, help me to do Thy will.

Form your resolution, &c. Examen



DRAWING CHRISTIAN SYMBOLS

Figure 1, Top

Our Lord loved poverty. The story of the rich young man who "went away sad" because he found too difficult the counsel to follow Jesus in poverty (Matt. xix) and the statement that "the Son of man hath not where to lay His head" (Luke ix) may be taken as examples. The empty horn is a graphic symbol of this virtue.

Figure 1, Centre

The unsurpassable Master of symbolism is Christ, the God--man. One day while speaking to His 'Apostles He plucked a lily, called their attention to its wonderful beauty, and declared that "not even Solomon in all his glory was arrayed as one of these" (Matt. vi). The rare beauty of the lily makes it a fit symbol of purity and virginal chastity, that beautiful virtue which adorned St. Joseph as well as countless other pure souls, men and women. We usually think of the lily as white. A charming legend describes an incident in the life of Christ during the exile of the Holy Family in Egypt. St. Joseph is coming home from his work, and on his way plucks a lotus flower to bring it to the Divine Infant. The Child Jesus enjoys the flower and gives it to His mother to admire and to enjoy it with Him. The lotus is first cousin to the water lily, and so it is related to the lily family, that lily which is familiar to all Christians, symbol of purity.

Figure 1, Bottom

The sunflower is suitable as a symbol of religious obedience. In the morning at the first sign of dawn it raises its lovely head to greet the rising sun. All day long it turns constantly facing the sun in the heavens. At evening it bows its head and goes to rest. Thus the religious raises his heart to God with the dawn, lives in His presence

through the day, and at evening retires to rest in God.

The sunflower is also a symbol of Mary whose eyes were constantly turned to Jesus, the "Sun of Justice" (Mal. iv. 2), even "As the eyes of the handmaid are on the hands of her mistress: so are our eyes unto the Lord our God" (Ps. cxxii).

Figure 2, Top

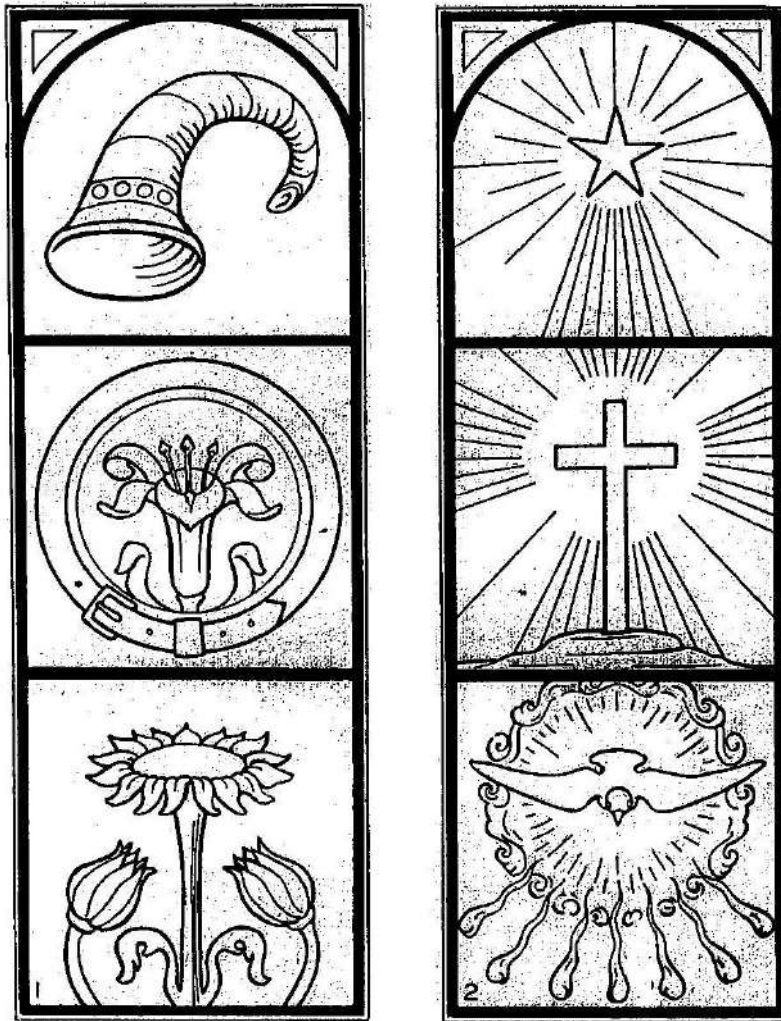
The Church Cycles, or Festal Seasons, are symbolized by different representations. Christmas is usually indicated by a star, for a star led the Magi from the East to Bethlehem (Matt. ii). Either the fixed star or the comet may be used to indicate this season of the Church year. In the Book of Numbers (xxiv) and again in Isaias (ix) the reference is to a great light that should rise in the land, dispelling the darkness. During the Christmas Cycle we celebrate the rising of the Sun of Justice (Mal. iv), the birth of the "Light of the World."

Figure 2, Centre

The cross is the most appropriate symbol of Easter. The Church commemorates the cross in all the Ferial Offices and sees in Christ crucified (I Cor. ii) the representation of the Easter Cycle. The cross may be the simple *crux immissa*, or *commissa*, the double cross in the Gothic style, or a floral cross.

Figure 2, Bottom

The dove is a symbol of the Holy Ghost and of the Cycle of Pentecost. On the first Pentecost Sunday the Holy Ghost came upon the Apostles in the form of tongues of fire (Acts ii). The dove combined with seven rays of light, or seven smaller doves, or the seven tongues of fire suggests the gifts of the Holy Ghost.



Eucharistic Crusade treasures for November

City	Sheets returned	Daily Offerings	Mass	Sacramental Communions	Spiritual Communions
Brazil	2	60	0	0	22
Brisbane	7	263	107	91	250
Goa					
Ireland	4	120	16	4	195
Quebec	4	120	23	23	128
USA	3	90	29	25	172
Wanganui	9	260	25	25	722
Winnipeg	7	176	2	2	360
TOTALS	36	1,089	202	170	1,849
	Sacrifices	Decades Rosary	Visits Blessed Sacrament	Fifteen minutes' meditation	Good Example
Brazil	85	1,025	0	0	62
Brisbane	94	840	65	5	13
Goa					
Ireland	154	600	62	0	229
Quebec	47	452	5	16	0
USA	182	488	10	10	18
Wanganui	5,000	1,451	54	77	1,127
Winnipeg	313	1,456	0	153	393
TOTAL	5,875	6,312	196	269	1,845

The Crusader of the Eucharist is the soldier of Jesus Christ, who fights for the reign of Christ the King in the world by offering prayers, Communions, sacrifices, and the apostolate of good example for the chosen intention each month.

Intention for January
The Freedom of the Church

Daily Offering

To be recited every morning when you wake up:



O Jesus, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, I offer Thee all my prayers, works, joys, and sufferings of this day for all the intentions of Thy Sacred Heart, in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass throughout the world, and in reparation for my sins. I offer them particularly *for the freedom of the Church.*

PRAYER

COMMUNION

SACRIFICE

APOSTOLATE

