

Regina Coeli REPORT

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“HABEMUS PAPAM!”

On the second day of the Papal Conclave, Tuesday, April 19th, Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger was elected as the 265th Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church by the 115 Cardinal Electors (*i.e.*, those cardinals who are under the age of 80 who can thereby vote for the new pope; presently, there are actually 183 cardinals).

The process of conclave is a matter of ecclesiastical law and has been subject to change and refinement over the centuries, and at one time it was the Roman populace, clergy and laity alike, who elected the pope by acclamation, but later on, this was delegated to just the cardinals. The present conclave rules are described in detail by the Apostolic Constitution, *Universi Dominici gregis*, promulgated by Pope John Paul II on February 22, 1996.

On April 18th, the morning of the opening day of the conclave, the cardinals assembled in St. Peter's Basilica for Mass celebrated for the conclave's intention. After the Mass, the cardinals processed to the Sistine Chapel (the papal chapel in the Vatican famous for its ceiling frescos and Last Judgement scene by Michelangelo) while singing the *Veni Creator*, accompanied by the secretary to the College of Cardinals as well as the Congregation of Bishops, Archbishop Francesco Monterisi, the Master of Pontifical Liturgical Celebrations (*i.e.*, the head MC), Archbishop Piero Marini, and 2 papal masters of ceremonies. There in the chapel, the Dean of the College, Cardinal Ratzinger, administered an oath to all the cardinals consisting of three parts:



This photo of the cardinal-electors meeting in the Vatican's Synod Hall on April 11th to discuss the planning of the conclave was made available by the *L'Osservatore Romano*, the official newspaper of the Vatican.



A picture of the two special urns made for depositing the papal ballots. The main one is adorned with the keys of the See of Peter, and a statuette of the Good Shepherd. Formerly a very large, special chalice and paten were used, but due to the increased size of the College of Cardinals, it was no longer possible to use these items, so new ones were commissioned by Bishop Marini.

- that complete secrecy about the election was to be observed (a day or so before, a skeleton Vatican staff was required to sign a paper to the same effect),
- that they would prevent any exterior influence on the election process,
- and if any of them were elected, that they would faithfully carry out the duties incumbent on the “*pastor of the Universal Church*”.

This oath the cardinals ratified individually with their hands on the book of the Gospels: “*And I, (name), do so promise, pledge and swear. So help me God and these Holy Gospels which I touch with my hand.*” The voting slips were then distributed, which bore the printed words: *Eligo in Summum Pontificem (I elect unto the Supreme Pontificate)* with a space left for the name of their choice. Then a cleric chosen in advance reminded the cardinals to be mindful of the gravity and importance of the election, after which the head MC announced “*Extra omnes*” (“*Everyone out!*”) and all but the electors departed the Sistine Chapel, the doors of which were then locked (from which the name “conclave” is derived; “*con clave*” or “*with key*”).

Meanwhile, a very detailed and centuries-tried method was employed to prevent any type of voting fraud. There were 9 cardinals, chosen by lot before each voting

session, involved in the ballot-counting process: 3 Scrutineers counted the votes, 3 *Infirmarii* collected the votes (with an empty lock box fitted with a slot) of any electors who might have been unable to leave their rooms during the voting process, while 3 Revisers verified the work of the Scrutineers.

Taking care to disguise their handwriting, the electors wrote their choice by hand, then folded the ballot sheets twice, went to the altar according to rank and with raised hand announced: “*I call upon Christ the Lord Who will judge me that I give my vote to him, whom before God, I think should be elected.*” Then using a salver, put the ballot into a specially made urn (this method prevents more than one ballot from being inserted at a time). Since the 3 *Infirmarii* were among the first to cast their ballots, while the other electors cast theirs, the *Infirmarii* went to collect the votes from the indisposed electors. Upon the *Infirmarii*’ return, the Scrutineers opened the lock box and with the salver deposited each vote into the urn.

After all of the votes had been deposited, a Scrutineer shook the urn several times to mix the ballots then conspicuously removed the ballots from the urn, while another Scrutineer counted and placed them into another empty urn. Then the 3 Scrutineers passed each slip to one another, while the third announced each name and wrote it down as they went. Meanwhile, each ballot was pierced (and held together) with a needle and thread, so that none of the counted ballots would be recounted or lost. When the last ballot was noted, the Revisers verified the Scrutineers’ results with the threaded ballots.

A 2/3’s majority was needed to successfully elect a new pope, so a minimum of 77 votes would have been necessary to elect Cardinal Ratzinger; and until a Supreme Pontiff was elected, the electors would meet twice each day to vote. If the election had gone more than 3 days, the electors were to pause for a day of prayer and free discussions between the electors, followed by 7 consecutive votes. If this had occurred more than 3 times (*i.e.*, after 12 days of the conclave), then the electors could vote, by an absolute majority (*i.e.*, out of 100, 51 versus 49), that the voting procedure be changed, either by an absolute majority, or by voting on the 2 candidates who had received the highest number of votes during the preceding ballot.

Upon counting the ballots, if no one received the necessary count to be elected as pope, the ballots and the Scrutineers’ notes were burned by the Secretary of the College of Cardinals and the MCs in the stove situated at the rear of the nave of the Sistine Chapel, having beforehand been treated with a chemical substance which caused black smoke to be emitted because no pope had been elected yet, thereby letting the world know of the voting results.

Upon the successful election of Cardinal Ratzinger, the



An historic photograph of Cardinal Ratzinger, as Prefect for the Congregation of the Doctrine of Faith (formerly known as the Holy Office of the Inquisition), with Pope John Paul II.

junior-most cardinal deacon (the cardinals are ranked in seniority by cardinal bishop, cardinal priest and cardinal deacon, each subsequently ranked by the duration of their cardinalate) called Archbishop Monterisi and the head MC, Bishop Marini, into the chapel. Then, because the Dean of the College was himself elected, the senior most of the cardinal-electors asked Cardinal Ratzinger in Latin: “*Do you accept your canonical election as Supreme Pontiff?*”, and after receiving his consent, asked: “*By what name do you wish to be called?*”

By 11:30am CST, the white smoke (first mistakenly reported by the media to be black) appeared as the ballots were immediately burned, the color of which was confirmed by the joyous pealing of St. Peter’s Basilica’s bells 10 minutes later. Meanwhile, the head MC acting as a notary, with the other 2 MCs witnessing, drew up a document certifying the acceptance by the new pope and the name he chose; this in turn was placed in a sealed

envelope to be deposited in the Vatican Archives, which can be opened only with the pope’s permission.

The newly elected pope was then escorted to the so-called Room of Tears that adjoins the chapel, where he changed into his papal vestments, the most noticeable one being the red stole bearing the images of Sts. Peter and Paul, which has been used by several previous popes for this purpose alone.

The pope then returned to the chapel and was seated in front of the altar to receive in order of precedence the obeisance of the cardinal-electors, followed by an act of thanksgiving. Afterwards, the senior cardinal deacon (*i.e.*, the cardinal *protodeacon*), Jorge Arturo Medina Estévez, went to the central *loggia* (or, porch) of the façade of St. Peter’s and announced to the waiting crowd in St. Peter’s square:

“*Annuntio vobis gaudium magnum: Habemus Papam! Eminentissimum ac Reverendissimum Dominum, Dominum [forename Joseph], Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalem [surname Ratzinger], qui sibi nomen imposuit [papal name Benedict XVI].*”

“I announce to you a great joy: We have a Pope! The Most Eminent and Most Reverend Lord, Lord Joseph, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church Ratzinger, who takes to himself the name Benedict XVI.”

Within 3/4’s of an hour, the new Supreme Pontiff, Benedict XVI, appeared on the *loggia* and gave his *Urbi et Orbi* (to the city [of Rome] and the world) blessing, which was given according to the traditional formula in Latin.

It is interesting to note, that of all the worldwide current events, the 2 most covered by the media were the passing of Pope John Paul II and the election of Pope Benedict XVI, which simply proves, despite all of efforts of the Church’s enemies, that the Catholic Church is still of the upmost importance to the welfare of the entire world.

Society of Saint Pius X

District of the United States of America

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Father John Fullerton

District Superior

J.M.J.

May 1, 2005

Dear friends and benefactors of the Society of Saint Pius X,

Habemus Papam!

What will the pontificate of Pope Benedict XVI be like? Will he reverse the corroding spirit of Vatican II? Will he restore the 2,000 year old Tradition of the Church to its rightful place? Or will he continue on in the footsteps of his predecessor making the crisis even greater? These and other similar questions are foremost in our minds. However, time alone will give us the answers we hope for or dread.

Our Superior General, Bishop Bernard Fellay, expresses our hopes for this future in his *Communique* regarding the election of the new pope:

In the name of the Priestly Society of St. Pius X, Bishop Bernard Fellay, Superior General, welcomes the elevation of Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger as Sovereign Pontiff. He sees in it a glimmer of hope of coming out of the profound crises which is shaking the Catholic Church, of which certain aspects have been alluded to by the former prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, and most recently in his preaching on the occasion of the Stations of the Cross on Good Friday.

His Excellency Bishop Fellay implores our Lord Jesus Christ, Head of the Mystical Body, that the 2,000 year old Tradition

of the Church, forgotten and put aside during the past 40 years, may regain at last its place during this pontificate, and that the traditional Holy Mass may be re-established without restrictions in all its rights.

Finally, the Superior General assures the Successor of Peter, Benedict XVI of his prayers and those of the Priestly Society of St. Pius X for the considerable task awaiting him in the restoration of all things in Christ.

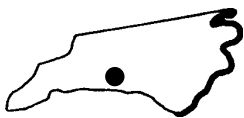
Oremus pro Pontifice nostro Benedicto. Dominus conservet eum, et vivificet eum, et beatum faciat eum in terra, et non tradat eum in animam inimicorum ejus.

Let us pray for our Pontiff, Benedict. May the Lord conserve him, and vivify him and make him blessed upon the earth, and may he not give him up to his enemies.

Let all of us pray for Pope Benedict XVI that he directs the Church back to its traditions and out of the present crisis.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

John D. Fullerton
Fr. John D. Fullerton



NORTH CAROLINA

The three SSPX chapels in the state of NORTH CAROLINA combined to have Confirmations given at St. Anthony of Padua Church in MT. HOLLY (CHARLOTTE) on April 1st, administered by Bishop Richard Williamson. There, 21 confirmands were given the Sacrament which makes them Soldiers of Christ, of which 5 were recent converts. The liturgical ceremonies were followed by various festivities, from some old-fashion Southern-style music to a "Confirmation bonfire".

During the reception that was held in the basement parish hall, the "Band of Brothers" reveled the listeners with bluegrass and Irish Celtic music, some of which was of their own arrangement, while Dixie was sung in a slow, solemn manner with everyone standing.



The confirmands proudly pose with Bishop Williamson in front of St. Anthony's high altar after the Confirmation ceremonies and High Mass.



The "Confirmation bonfire". Unseen in the photo surrounding the fire pit, as they were already consumed, were 7 posters each containing a symbol of one of the Gifts of the Holy Ghost.



FIRST SSPX CHAP



The new St. Thomas More Church in **SANFORD (ORLANDO)**, FL, the first SSPX chapel to be newly constructed in the state of Florida, was finally completed and blessed by Bishop Richard

Williamson on April 2nd, after 8 years of planning, with 150 faithful in attendance, though the church has a capacity of just over 260.

The SSPX's chapel for the Central Florida-Greater Orlando area, St. Thomas More, was started by a small group of traditionally-minded Catholics who invited the priests of the Society to offer Mass in the area, the first one being celebrated by Fr. Paul Kimball on August 16, 1992 at the Radisson Airport Hotel. Subsequently, the mission of St. Thomas More has switched locations 6 times and its pastor has changed 9 times, with the current pastor being Fr. Christopher Danel (stationed in Roswell [Atlanta], GA).

Construction began with the groundbreaking ceremony held by the former long-time pastor, Fr. Gregory Post on November 8, 2003. A contractor undertook the construction work, while parishioners accomplished the finish work that included the installation of a native cypress wood ceiling as well as marble and ceramic floor tiling. Parishioners also reconditioned and installed in the bell tower the church's "new" bronze bell, dating from 1900, as well as the marble high altar (which came from St. Joseph's Church in San Francisco, CA, after it was closed in 1993 due to earthquake damage). The construction work was finished by October 3, 2004, however, the finish work continued literally up to the day of the blessing of the church, officially ending at 1:00 a.m. with clean up from the installation of the marble high altar.

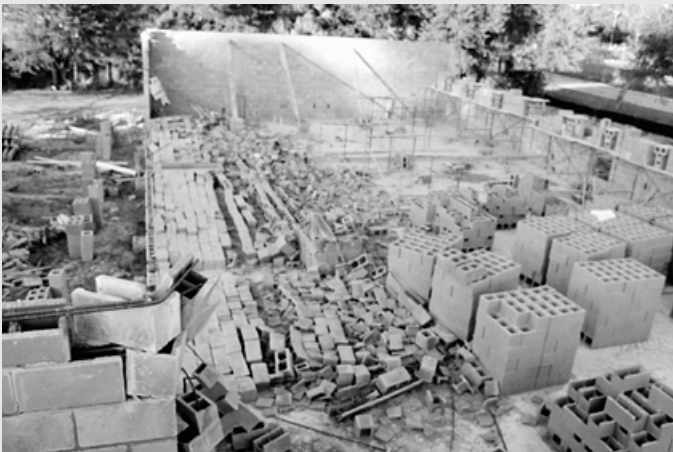
The ceremony of blessing the new church began on Saturday, April 2nd at 2:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time),



The interior walls of the church completed, here we see from the choir loft a few parishioners installing the reddish-colored, native cypress ceiling over the insulation.



With the help of an old-fashioned rope-pulley system, the church's "new" bell is raised into the 35 foot high bell tower, while stacks of red roofing tiles await their installation.



During the construction phase, a minor tragedy struck: 40 mph winds blew down a freshly laid wall (as concrete had yet to be poured down the cinderblocks' centers). Providentially though, the 20-odd construction workers had left a mere half-hour before, thereby sparing all from any injuries or even death.



A view of the completed church, constructed in a harmonious combination of Spanish Mission and Romanesque styles.

PEL BUILT IN FLORIDA

so it chanced that during the ceremony, Pope John Paul II died, and word of this was given to Bishop Williamson before the sermon. As a result, the bishop spoke about the just deceased pope, reminding the faithful to practice charity regarding his memory (*"Tradition is to not say anything bad about the dead..."*) and also gave a good assessment of the present condition of the Church. He also reminded the listeners that it is *"not up to us to decide whether any of the bishops are outside of the Church"* reinforcing the teaching that all Catholics must be subject to the local bishops in as much as they are faithful to Catholic Tradition, for ultimately, the bishops have been placed in these positions of authority by Christ.

The blessing of the church was followed the next day, Sunday, April 3rd, by Confirmations, during which Bishop Williamson conferred this Sacrament on 24 confirmands, with 197 faithful, coming from as far away as southern Florida in attendance.



Bishop Williamson blesses the perimeter of the church's exterior, while holding the bishop's cope on the left is the pastor, Fr. Danel.



Kneeling at the foot of the altar, the celebrant, Bishop Williamson, the deacon, Fr. Danel (on the bishop's right wearing the deacon's stole) and the "straw" subdeacon" (i.e., a cleric not possessing the subdiaconate, so some of the duties of his Mass office are curtailed), seminarian, Mr. Michael Rutledge (on the bishop's left), the servers and faithful recite the *Litany of Saints*.



The day after St. Thomas More Church was blessed, the sanctuary witnessed its first Confirmation ceremony and here we see Bishop Williamson in the act of confirming a young man raising him up to the spiritual level of an adult in the Mystical Body of Christ.



After the Confirmation ceremony and Mass, the newly-confirmed Soldiers of Christ pose in front of St. Thomas More's porch-façade with the sacred ministers and servers.

ST. JOSEPH'S TABLES AROUND

In many of the chapels of the SSPX, an age-old Italian custom of the St. Joseph's Table is annually practiced on March 19th, or on a Sunday near the day. As the story goes, the custom began in a village in Sicily centuries ago, when the villagers' prayers beseeching St. Joseph's intercession for relief from a dreadful famine were miraculously answered.

The custom usually consists of commemorating the feast of St. Joseph, the provider of the Holy Family, with a huge buffet provided by wealthy families for the benefit of the poorer families, the sick and homeless. The banquet table, decorated in a "*dignified, solemn, yet festive*" manner, would often be decorated with green, brown and deep yellow vigil lights to represent St. Joseph's attire, while palms (symbolizing the victory of his spirit over his flesh through the practice of chastity) would decorate the room.

Another common practice was to have an elderly man, a young woman and a boy represent the Holy Family, who would eat at a specially prepared head table, while 12 men or boys, representing the Holy Apostles, and other children attired as angels would accompany the "Holy Family".

After the parish priest would bless the food, which according to custom was done with both holy water and blessed incense, the

"Holy Family" would be served by the host and hostess. The feasting would often last late into the evening, with people coming and going to eat as they pleased. In fact, the cities would sponsor a banquet table in the *piazza* (the public square) across from the cathedral.

Various food dishes were also customarily served specifically for this feast day, some of them being, baked breads in the shape of a staff or carpenter's square, *minestras* (very thick soups made with lentils or fava beans, and containing celery, fennel stalks and artichokes), and spaghetti covered in a fennel sauce, fresh sardines and tasty dry bread crumbs (but not cheese, as this was not served during the meal, but was reserved for the dessert on this feast day). Another favorite was a sweet macaroni served with honey sauce, while the special desert of *St. Joseph's Sfinge* (a large cream puff filled with ricotta cheese, and topped off with cherries and glazed orange slices) was a must. And of course, wine, donated by the wealthy, was available in abundance.

While it is not always possible for the chapels of the SSPX to completely follow these hallowed customs which help to teach and practice the Faith, nevertheless the continuance (and even restoration) of such a practice as the St. Joseph's Table, even in its abbreviated form, is greatly encouraged.



Our Lady Immaculate Church (Chicago, IL)

In Chicago, the St. Joseph's Table consisted of a lasagna dinner, attended by the parishioners after Mass on Sunday, March 13th.



A view of the basement parish hall decorated for the occasion, with good china adorning the table and bread and wine at the ready!

CONSECRATION TO JESUS THROUGH MARY

The "Consecration to Jesus through Mary" as taught by St. Louis de Monfort will be done on Saturday, June 4, 2005 at 7:30am at Our Lady of the Rosary Chapel, 333 58th Street, Albuquerque, NM.

The 33-day preparation will begin on May 2, 2005.

For more information please contact:
Mary Frances Campbell, 505-897-3435 or
Antoinette Marie Johnson, 505-292-6291



St. Vincent de Paul Church (Kansas City, MO)

The St. Joseph's Table in Kansas City has been an ongoing affair since 1982 which always includes an auction of various food items and religious art, the proceeds of which go for Masses for priests. This year, \$5680 was raised, enough to have 400 Masses said.

In addition to the normal live auction on Sunday, March

13th, St. Vincent's had a 2-day presentation, with a meatless spaghetti feast served at noon on Saturday, March 12th. The event had to be anticipated, as Palm Sunday (March 20th) fell on the Sunday following the feast day.



The pastor, Fr. Kenneth Dean, blesses the various food items while a little "St. Joseph" stands to the right.



A view of the various tables that hold the items that will be either auctioned off, or sold for a set price.



Immaculate Conception Church (Post Falls, ID)

This year's St. Joseph's Table at Post Falls included an auction that benefited the SSPX's foreign missions, with approximately \$6,000 raised. A pasta dinner was also served for the entire parish.



A shot of the elegantly prepared head table for the "Holy Family" and in the background, the various tables containing the items up for auction or for sale.

Young Adults Gathering

August 11 - 15, 2005
Estes Park, CO

For details contact,
Mr. Grider Lee: 303-903-1627 tel
or, Julia Eddy: 303-349-3818 tel

EUCCHARISTIC CRUSADE

MONTHLY INTENTIONS: June-August

June For priests
July For the pope and bishops
August For the sick and infirm,
treasury of the Christians

U.S. DISTRICT TREASURE—February 2005

Daily Offering	12,720
Masses	4837
Sacramental Communion	4548
Spiritual Communion	10,836
Sacrifices	32,259
Decades of the Rosary	46,910
Visits to the Blessed Sacrament	3976
15 minutes of silent meditation	5149
Good Example	14,912
Number returned	472

Fr. Laisney's Shroud of Turin Tour Schedule

Fr. François Laisney, former District Superior of the United States, will be returning to make a tour of various SSPX chapels in the States to show a full-size photographic reproduction of the Shroud of Turin, and give a conference on it as well as on the SSPX's apostolate in New Caledonia.

May 6-7 Kansas City, MO	May 19 Phoenix, AZ
May 12 Dickinson, TX	May 20 Colton, CA
May 13 New Orleans, LA	May 21 Arcadia, CA
May 15 Denver, CO	May 22 Los Gatos, CA
May 17 Post Falls, ID	May 23 Honolulu, HI

Please contact the chapel in question to obtain further information.

RETREAT SCHEDULE

ST. IGNATIUS RETREAT HOUSE

209 Tackora Trail, Ridgefield, CT 06877
(203) 431-0201

MEN: July 4-9, September 12-17,
October 24-29, December 12-17
WOMEN: June 13-18, July 18-23, August 8-13
(Marian), October 10-15, November 14-19,
January 16-21

OUR LADY OF SORROWS RETREAT CENTER

750 E. Baseline Road, Phoenix, AZ 85042
(602) 268-7673

MEN: June 13-25 (Vocations), October 17-22,
November 28-December 3
WOMEN: October 10-15, November 7-12
MIXED: November 16-20 (Matrimony),
December 26-31 (Marian)

ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA CAMP & RETREAT CENTER

19101 Bear Creek Road, Los Gatos, CA 95033
(408) 354-7703

MEN: July 11-16, August 22-27, October 3-8,
November 10-13 (weekend)
WOMEN: June 6-11, July 25-30,
September 12-17, October 20-23 (weekend)

Saint Pius X Pilgrimage Co.

(accompanied by an SSPX priest)

PILGRIMAGE OF REPARATION IN FATIMA
(ALSO VISITING LOURDES AND PARIS)
(AUGUST 19 - AUGUST 30, 2005)

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For itinerary brochure, reservations contact: Saint Pius X Pilgrimage Co., Robert & Christine di Cecco, 38 Ten Coat Lane, Shelton, CT 06484; telephone 203-922-0096; or e-mail: info@stpiousxpilgrimage.com

For more information on our pilgrimages, please visit our website: www.stpiusxpilgrimage.com

VOCATIONS RETREAT FOR YOUNG MEN

June 13 - 25, 2005

Phoenix, AZ / Denver, CO / Winona, MN

For details contact,
Fr. Timothy Pfeiffer: 502-930-1060 tel

SSPX PILGRIMAGES upcoming in the USA District

NORTH AMERICAN MARTYRS

"Vatican II: 40 Years of Disgrace in Need of Reparation"

June 11 - 12, (Auriesville, New York)

Please contact St. Ignatius Retreat House for details: 203-431-0201

SANTA FE

"The Reconquista of America"

July 22 - 23, (Lyons, Kansas)

Please contact Louis Tofari at the Regina Coeli House: 816-753-0073; ext. 215

SACRED HEART MISSION

"Cradle of the Catholic Church in the American Northwest"

July 29 - 31, (Cataldo, Idaho)

Please contact Immaculate Conception Church for details: 208-773-2231

Orbis Vacations

(accompanied by a SSPX priest)

SSPX PUBLIC PROTEST IN FATIMA (AUGUST, 2005)

Orbis Vacations will be joining the SSPX's protest led by Bishop Fellay in Fatima. **Space is limited.** Independent travel arrangements also available.

FROM ROME TO FATIMA, MARIAN SHRINES OF ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. 12 DAYS.

Rome ● Barcelona ● Lourdes ● Zaragoza ● Guadalupe ● Fatima
● Our Lady of Genazzano ● Santa Maria Maggiore ● Our Mother of Perpetual Help ● Santa Maria in Aracoeli ● Our Lady of Montserrat ● Our Lady of Lourdes ● Our Lady of the Pillar ● Our Lady of Guadalupe ● Our Lady of Fatima ● and more.

SHRINES OF PORTUGAL. 10 DAYS.

Fatima ● Coimbra ● Guimaraes ● Porto ● Santiago de Compostela ● Aveiro ● Lisbon ● Eucharistic Miracle at Santarem ● Convent of Christ at Tomar ● Our Lady of Fatima ● Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha ● Saint Isabel of Portugal ● Sister Lucy's Convent ● Good Jesus Shrine ● Our Lady of the Agony ● Saint James Apostle ● Saint Jane ● Shrine of Our Lord of Stone ● and more.

CENTRAL PORTUGAL AND CASTILE, SPAIN. 10 DAYS.

Fatima ● Coimbra ● Salamanca ● Avila ● Segovia ● El Escorial ● Madrid ● Toledo ● Eucharistic Miracle of Santarem ● Convent of Christ in Tomar ● Our Lady of Fatima ● Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha ● Saint Isabel of Portugal ● Sister Lucy's Convent ● Saint Therese of Avila ● Saint John of the Cross ● Saint Isidor the Farmer ● and more.

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