

HOW DO I BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CRUSADE?

In times gone by, those who left for the Holy Land to free the tomb of Our Lord promised to obey their chief, even if it cost them their lives. What did they receive in exchange? The grace to go straight to paradise if they were killed during the fight. What is more beautiful than that? He who wants to officially enter into the Eucharistic Crusade also makes promises. He starts off as a Page. If he is generous, after awhile he is accepted as a Crusader. It is as a Crusader that he will pray, go to Communion, and make sacrifices so as to be a true apostle...until he is found worthy to be admitted as a Knight.

Here are the promises:

FIRST DEGREE: The **Page** promises:

- *To make the offering of himself, as well as his morning offering every day.
- *To say his evening prayers and fill in his Treasure Chart every evening.

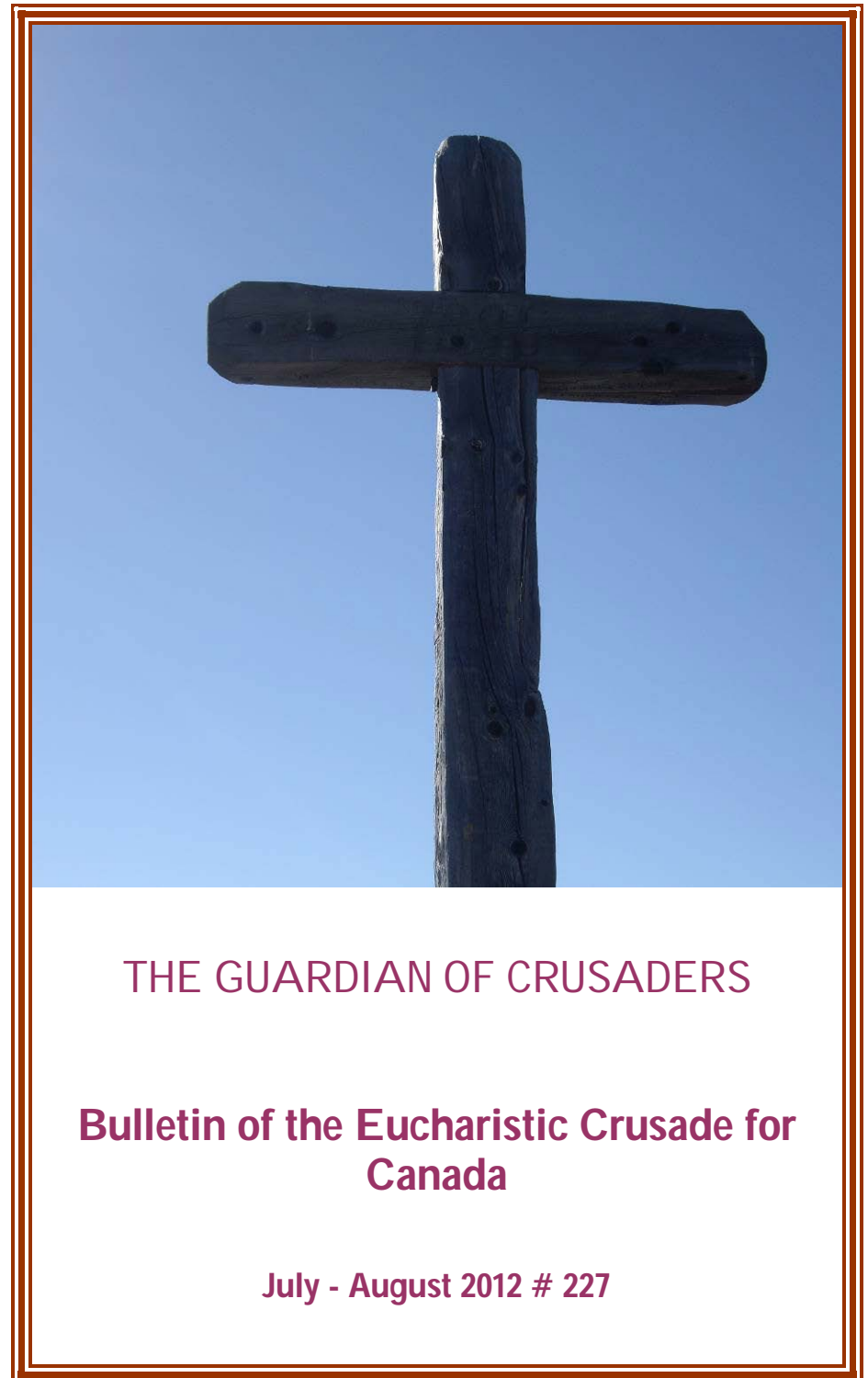
SECOND DEGREE: the **Crusader** promises (on top of the promises of the Page)

- *To say every day at least two decades of the Rosary.
- *To receive Holy Communion every Sunday (if possible).
- *To make at least one sacrifice every day.
- *To fight against his dominant fault.
- *To go to Confession at least once a month.

THIRD DEGREE: the **Knight** promises (on top of the promises of the Crusader)

- *To say his Rosary every day.
- *To make a spiritual Communion every day or to make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament if possible.
- *To do fifteen minutes of meditation every day.
- *To go to Confession every two weeks.

These promises are serious and that is why one must prepare oneself carefully, by asking the advice of a good priest. (The promises do not oblige under pain of sin). The enrolment is done during a special ceremony during which the future member replies to certain questions asked by the priest. He then promises to remain faithful to his promises and then he receives the badge of the Crusade which he will wear visibly and with a certain legitimate pride. Every enrolled Crusader automatically receives the monthly bulletin of the Crusade, "*The Guardian of Crusaders*".



Some counsel for vacations

Dear Crusaders,

Once again, the school year is over, and you are going to enjoy something that you have been longing for during a good part of the academic year, that is the summer vacations.

For a change, let me talk about something that I did a few years ago during my vacations.

It happened that I was in Switzerland, in the mountains near our seminary of Ecône. With some family members, we decided to go for a hike up to a famous mountain, called the Pierre Avoi. On top of that mountain, we found a large wooden cross. This is the one you see in the picture that you find on the front cover of this magazine.

This summer, you may not have the occasion to go hiking, looking for a cross on top of a mountain; but no matter where you go, you should not forget to pay homage to the Cross of Jesus. Let me invite you to pay frequent visits to three crosses: the Cross of your Rosary, the Cross of the sacrifice of the Mass, and the Cross of Confession.

By doing so, you will be worthy of your name of Crusader. The Crusaders of the old times were wearing a red cross on their garments, as a sign of their will to fight for the Cross of Jesus. In the same manner, our Crusaders of the Holy Eucharist should keep a deep and tender love for the Cross of Jesus, by paying frequent visits to this sign of salvation.

Now, let me talk about another topic. From the early days, back in the 1920's, the Eucharistic Crusade was intended to be especially dedicated for the intentions of the pope and of the Church. It is said that Pope Pius IX once said: "When I have a special need of help for the major things of the Church, I ask my Crusaders to pray, and I always get help."

In the same manner, let me ask all our crusaders to have special prayers during the first half of the Month of July, for the special needs of the general chapter of the Society of St. Pius X.

Have a very good vacation!

Fr. Dominique Boulet

*** On July 7th, a Mass will be said for the intentions of the Eucharistic Crusade in Canada**

*** Eucharistic Crusade Canada, 1395 Rue Notre-Dame, St. Césaire, QC, J0L 1T0** EucharisticCrusadeCDN@gmail.com

Modestus told the Emperor: "***We are overcome, this man is not afraid of anything we tell him.***" So they left St. Basil alone for the time being and did nothing about him.

On the Feast of the Epiphany, Emperor Valens went to Basil's church. He was much surprised and uplifted to see that the people there said the Divine Office with so much good order and respect. And he was also touched when he saw Basil say Mass on the altar with such devotion and piety.

In spite of being given the grace to see such piety and holiness by true Catholics, the next day Valens ordered Basil to leave the country. But God was angered at Basil's sentence and God punished Valens by making his boy, Valentinian, come down with a violent fever that very night. Empress Dominica told Valens that she had suffered much from terrible dreams and that their sick boy was a just punishment sent to them by God because he—Valens, had ordered Basil to leave the country.

Emperor Valens sent for Basil who was just preparing to leave the country. No sooner did our saint enter the Emperor's palace, and Valentinian began to get well. Basil told the parents that their boy would be cured if they had him taught in the Catholic Faith. Valens accepted the condition; St. Basil prayed and the boy was cured.

However Valens did not keep his promise and had Valentinian baptized by an Arian Bishop. But as soon as the boy was baptized, he got a fever and died. Valens gave a second order to Basil to leave the country but when the Emperor tried to sign a paper to this effect, with a reed, three reeds broke three different times. He tried to sign the paper a fourth time but God made his hand tremble so much that he tore up the paper and left Basil alone!

In 378, Goths who Valens had forced to become Arians, burned him to death. Emperor Gratian restored peace to the Catholic Church that same year. Also during that year Basil became sick and prepared himself for death. Many people went to his house hoping and praying that their good Bishop would not die. But before long, on January 1, 379, God took 51 year old Basil to Heaven. Crowds of people came to his funeral. They knew they had lost one of the holiest Archbishops that ever lived.

St. Basil—Doctor of the Church...Pray for Us
The End

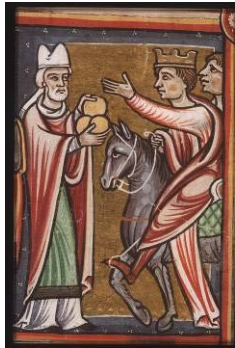
obey? Do you not see that we have great power over you and all our subjects?"

Basil: *"To what does this power extend?"*

Modestus: *"We can take away all your goods, send you out of the country, torture you, and even put you to death!"*

Basil: *"If you can threaten me with anything worse than this, do so! For none of these things cause me to be afraid."*

Modestus: *"How come?"*



Basil: *"Because I have nothing to lose. I own nothing but a few books and the few rags of clothing that I wear—and I don't believe you want any of these things. I do not fear being sent to another country, because Heaven is my true home. I don't fear your torments because the first stroke that you give to my weak body will kill me and put an end to my life and my pain. I regard death as a favour, because it will bring me sooner to God*

the Father, for whom alone I live!"

Modestus: *"Never did any man talk so freely to me, the Prefect!"*

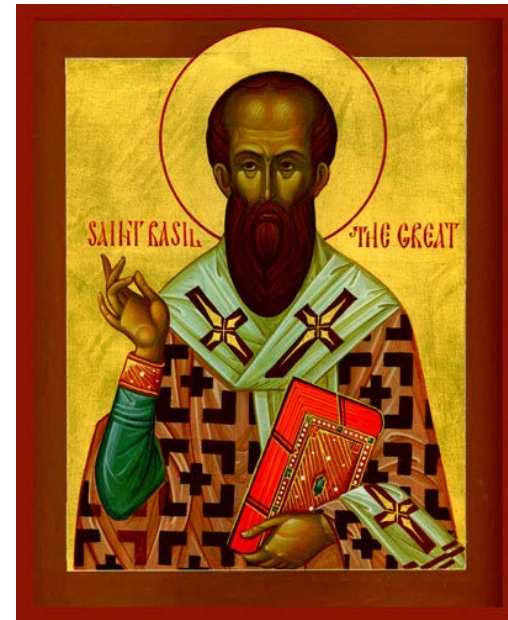
Basil: *"Maybe this is the first time you ever had to deal with a Bishop! We Bishops live a meek and humble life and we are humble towards others who have power over us. We look to God and the Catholic Faith as our only source of happiness and we care nothing for the things of this world. Your fire, knives, beasts, and burning pincers in this cause are our option and delight. You may threaten and torment us, but you can never overcome us!"*

Modestus: *"I will give you until tomorrow to decide about the matter."*

Basil: *"I shall be the same man tomorrow that I am today!"*

The Prefect admired Basil's courage and going out the next day he met Emperor Valens coming into the city and told him about his trial with Basil. The Emperor was enraged and assisted himself at a second trial, with Modestus and a wicked officer. But Basil stood firm in the Catholic Faith and they could not change his mind. Modestus gave Basil a third trial, and again Basil stood firm in the Faith. So in the end

ST. BASIL the GREAT



St. Basil is a Doctor of the Church from the East. We owe him our belief in the Holy Trinity and the Incarnation. He was born in 329 in Caesarea, the capitol of Cappadocia, in Asia Minor. A good number of his family are honoured as saints: His grandmother—St. Macrina the Elder, his father—St. Basil the Elder, his mother—St. Emmelia, his brothers—St. Gregory of Nyssa and St. Peter of Sebaste, and

his sister—St. Macrina the Younger.

As a child, Basil's grandmother taught him much about virtue. During his whole life he never forgot the lessons of piety that she showed him by virtue and example. Basil's intelligent father gave him his first lessons in literature.

Basil first went to school in Caesarea, where his progress in piety and learning amazed his teachers. He became a great speaker and was equal to the masters of oratory in his own country. He moved to Constantinople where he learned rhetoric from the famous Libanus, a pagan. From Constantinople, Basil went on to Athens, Greece. Here he met his friend St. Gregory Nazianzen, who with the two brothers—Basil and Gregory of Nyssa, makes up the three Cappadocian Doctors of the Church.

Gregory and Basil became lasting friends. Both were interested in the Catholic Church. With their saintly teachers and doctors they attended Mass and received Holy Communion as often as possible. Their second interest was the schools and their masters in the sciences. It was their only aim to live as good Catholics and to be called Christians.

Basil became a master in the arts and sciences. He excelled in philosophy and literature. His knowledge of nature was

more accurate and complete than was Aristotle's knowledge. His power of reasoning was most remarkable. But in order to keep all of this knowledge in line, Basil studied the Holy Scriptures and read the holy works of the Fathers of the Church, so that he did all for the greater honour and glory of God.

In 355, Basil returned to Caesarea and opened a school of oratory where he taught rhetoric. Our saint soon found that he became very popular and famous. And Basil's heart was tempted to vainglory and a love of the empty praises of men. Seeing that these temptations would lead him astray, Basil retired from the world. He was inspired by the example of his elder sister Macrina, who with their own widowed mother had already found a convent of nuns on one of the family estates in Annesi, on the banks of the Iris River.

Basil said goodbye to the joys and glories of an earthly career. He gave nearly all his estate to the poor. Then in 357, he travelled to the monasteries of the East: Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia in order to learn about monastic life. In 358, Basil returned to Annesi and founded a monastery on the opposite side of the Iris River, and there became Abbot of the monastery. In 359, during a great famine, he sold the rest of his estate and used the money to feed the poor. He ruled as Abbot until 363 and then gave the position to his brother Peter.

When Julian the Apostate became Emperor in 361, he wrote to Basil and invited him to his court. But Basil answered: ***"Because I am the Abbot of a monastery, I cannot come to your court."***

This angered Julian, and some time later he gave an order to poor Basil: ***"Pay me 1000 pounds of gold and if you do not pay me the gold, I will level the city of Caesarea to the ground!"***

To this Basil replied: ***"I cannot raise such a large amount of money, and I have hardly enough money for one day. I am surprised to see that you are not doing the duties of your position. And you cause God to be very angry with you because you stop people from worshipping God publicly."*** This angered Julian even more and he wanted to punish Basil as soon as he returned from going to Persia. But God protected Basil and Julian died in 363, when he was at war.

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 4)

Archbishop Eusebius of Caesarea had great need of Basil because he was a great speaker, full of prudence, so he ordained Basil a priest. And in 370, when Archbishop Eusebius died, Basil became the new Archbishop of Caesarea. He founded many other monasteries in different parts of Pontus, which he continued to rule even after he became Archbishop. Being a great lover of chastity and purity, Basil built many convents for young virgins, to whom he gave a written rule.

As Archbishop, Basil still lived like a monk: He was sweet, gentle and gracious towards all. He especially practised the virtues of purity, meekness and humility and he did much penance. He had only one coat. At night he wore a hairshirt and slept on the ground. He would pass whole nights in prayer. He suffered cold and wind from the mountains and only allowed himself the heat from the sun. His one meal a day was bread and cold water!

At Caesarea Basil started many devout practices such as: meeting in church for Morning Prayer and singing psalms together before sunrise. And he gave Communion to the people every Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and on all Feasts of the Martyrs.

Basil was the guardian of the poor and the needy. Besides doing other charities, he built a huge hospital. Our saint would often go through the rooms of the sick, comforting the patients, instructing them, hearing Confessions, giving Communion, and Sermons. Many of these souls had fallen into the heresy and schism of Arianism. The Arians believed that Jesus Christ was not Divine and as the Son of God, not equal to God the Father.

Emperor Valens was ruling at that time in the East. He was an Arian and wanted all of his subjects to be Arians as well. Going from province to province, he martyred many people who believed that Jesus was Divine and the Son of God, equal to God the Father.

Now Emperor Valens wanted to force all the people in Cappadocia to become Arians as well. The Emperor sent his Prefect, Modestus, to force Basil to become an Arian. Basil was summoned to court and Modestus used smooth words and great promises to try to change Basil's mind, but when he refused, Modestus became angry and said: ***"Basil, what do you mean by opposing so great an Emperor, whom all***

JULY/AUGUST 2012 JUMBLE

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

ARCHBISHOP
MONASTERY
CAESAREA
MODESTUS
CHASTITY
DUNGEON
ENGLAND
BLONDEL
RICHARD
RANSOM

GREECE
VALENS
JOSEPH
ARIANS
PURITY
VIRTUE
JULIAN
ABBOT
DEVIL
BASIL

MONK
MARY
JESUS
GOLD
POOR
MASS
KING
SICK
GOD
SIN



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 unity of families.**

April 2012 Treasure Sheets										
	Daily Off.	Mass	Sacr. Com.	Spir. Com.	Sacrif.	Dec. Ros.	Visit Bl. S.	15 Min.	Good Example	Quantity
NB & NS										
QC										
ON	1022	500	430	1195	2196	4526	607	396	1990	37
MB	122	25	20	66	98	490	33	37	119	4
SK	177	32	30	184	738	1009	36	49	720	6
AB	270	144	124	202	370	1466	171	227	346	9
BC	273	74	47	101	275	832	49	0	97	12
Total	1864	775	651	1748	3677	8323	896	709	3272	68

TREASURE CHART FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2012

Day	Daily Offering	Mass	Sacr. Com.	Spir. Com.	Sacrifices	Decades of Rosary	Visits Bl. Sacr.	15 Minutes Silence	Good Example
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
Total									

To be sent to the secretariat of the Eucharistic Crusade, 1395 Rue Notre-Dame, St-Césaire, QC, J0L 1T0, or e-mail: EucharisticCrusadeCDN@gmail.com



TREASURE CHART FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2011

Day	Daily Offering	Mass	Sacr. Com.	Spir. Com.	Sacrifices	Decades of Rosary	Visits Bl. Sacr.	15 Minutes Silence	Good Example
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31									
Total									

✂-----Cut here-----

August 2012

Total of the Month									
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

To be sent to the secretariat of the Eucharistic Crusade. See note on previous page.

HOW TO USE YOUR TREASURE SHEET?

This is your treasure of the month. Every morning when you wake up, in morning prayer, ask God's blessing, and pray your daily offering for the intention of the month: you can mark it on the sheet. Every night when you pray your night prayers, fill in the treasure sheet, giving thanks to God for all the graces He gave you this day, and being sorry for not having used them all well.

HOW DO I FILL MY TREASURE SHEET?

Every night mark down what you have done this day. Row 1 the first day of the month. Mark each box with a number.

For the Daily Offering, mark 1 when you say the daily morning offering.

In the column for Masses, mark the number of masses you attended with fervour and devotion that day. Put zero if you could not attend Mass.

In the column for Communion with the (+) symbol, put a 1 if you have received Holy Communion and 0 if you haven't.

Where it is marked Spiritual, mark how many spiritual communions you have made that day.

In the Visit o the Blessed Sacrament, mark how many times you visited Jesus in a good Catholic Church.

For 15 minutes, we pray and meditate, quietly. We can use holy and spiritual books during that time. You can make a spiritual communion then too.

Mark Sacrifices how many good works you did, or what you gave up, your school work, or home work, or house work, anything you could offer to Jesus.

After the end of the month total up, add up each of the columns at the bottom, and send them to the Eucharistic Crusade Canadian Headquarters by mail, or e-mail EucharisticCrusadeCDN@gmail.com



INTENTION FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2012



Winona 2012 priestly ordinations

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 religious and priestly vocations.**

TREASURE CHART FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2012

Day	Daily Offering	Mass	Sacr. Com.	Spir. Com.	Sacrifices	Decades of Rosary	Visits Bl. Sacr.	15 Minutes Silence	Good Example
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
Total									

To be sent to the secretariat of the Eucharistic Crusade, 1395 Rue Notre-Dame, St-Césaire, QC, J0L 1T0, or e-mail: EucharisticCrusadeCDN@gmail.com

TREASURE CHART FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2012

Day	Daily Offering	Mass	Sacr. Com.	Spir. Com.	Sacrifices	Decades of Rosary	Visits Bl. Sacr.	15 Minutes Silence	Good Example
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31									
Total									

✂-----Cut here-----

July 2012

Total of the Month									
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

To be sent to the secretariat of the Eucharistic Crusade. See note on previous page.