



THE CARDINAL KUNG FOUNDATION

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Christmas 2000

"BE NOT AFRAID; FOR BEHOLD, I BRING YOU GOOD NEWS OF A GREAT JOY WHICH WILL COME TO ALL THE PEOPLE!" (LUKE 2:10)

MAY THE JOY OF CELEBRATING 120 CHINESE MARTYR-SAINTS BE YOURS AT CHRISTMAS AND ALWAYS

Upon the Map of China
Rests the Shrine and
Our Lady of She-Shan
Through Whom We Pray
"There may be one fold
and one shepherd"

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Dear friends:

As we approach the celebration of Christmas, we can rejoice in the wonderful Christmas gift given by Pope John Paul II to the universal Church, and in a special way, to the underground Catholic Church in China: the canonization of 120 martyrs of China on October 1. The Chinese martyrs were canonized along with three other new saints, St. Maria Josefa, St. Josephine Bakhita, and St. Katharine Drexel. Representing the Cardinal Kung Foundation, several Board members and I, along with some 50 pilgrims, traveled to Vatican City and witnessed the canonization ceremony. At the ceremony, a most remarkable event occurred that seemed miraculous, like an expression of blessing from God upon the Church's declaring the sainthood of the 120 Chinese and other martyrs.

While Pope John Paul II was reading the special prayer for the canonization of the Church's new saints, it was raining heavily. However, as soon as the Holy Father completed the reading of the prayer, the rain instantaneously stopped, and high above us the clouds opened and the sun majestically shone down upon us! After some ten minutes, as if heaven were "framing" its message, the clouds closed and heavy rain resumed. It reminded me of two events as follows.

The majestic shining of the sun on Oct 1 reminded me of what happened on May 23, 1995 at the Shrine of Our Lady of Dong Lu in Hebei province in China. On that day, during a Mass concelebrated by four underground bishops and approximately 110 priests, and attended by some 30,000 pilgrims, there was a spectacular transformation of the sun, very similar to what happened at Fatima. A year later, the Chinese government destroyed the shrine. I am beginning to discern a pattern that weaves the sufferings of the Catholic Church in China with signs of Marian blessings. Perhaps in her maternal wisdom, Our Lady of She-Shan is teaching the underground Church in China to remain steadfast in faith, hope, and love, even in suffering.

The second event was in the midst of persecutions, the then Bishop Kung declared 1952 as the Marian Year in Shanghai and consecrated the Diocese of Shanghai to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. During that year, there was to be an uninterrupted 24 hours of daily recitation of the rosary in front of a Lady of Fatima Statue that toured all the parishes of Shanghai. Leading the congregation, Bishop Kung prayed: "Holy Mother, we do not ask you for a miracle. We do not beg you to stop the persecutions. But we beg you to support us who are very weak."

HOLY FATHER SALUTES 'HEROIC FIDELITY' OF CHINESE MARTYRS

In his October 1 homily at the canonization ceremony, Pope John Paul II recalled how Augustine Zhao Rong and his 119 companions, martyrs in China, sealed "their unflinching

fidelity to Christ and the Church with the gift of their lives." He also singled out the 33 foreign missionaries among them. "Their tombs are there [in China] as if to signify their definitive belonging to China, which they deeply loved." The Pope also described how a young 14 year old girl, St. Anna Wang, cried out, "The door of heaven is open to all," immediately before she was beheaded. Please read her story on pages 5 - 6.

On October 2, the Holy Father met the pilgrims who had come to Rome for the previous day's canonization of the 120 Chinese martyrs. The Pontiff noted that the majority of the 120 martyrs shed their blood in tragic historical periods marked by violent social disturbances. Emphasizing that the canonization ceremony was not intended as a historical judgment on those periods, the Pope highlighted the "heroic fidelity of these worthy children of China, who did not let themselves be intimidated by the threats of a ferocious persecution." "Some people," the Pope continued, "through a partial and non-objective reading of history, see only limitations and errors in their missionary activity. If there were any — is man ever free of faults? — we ask forgiveness. But today we contemplate them in glory and give thanks to God, who makes use of poor instruments for his great works of salvation."

The Pope was apparently indirectly responding to a criticism of the canonization of the Chinese martyrs by the Chinese government, which had branded the martyrs as anti-Chinese criminals. But we should remember that this is the same government that tells the world that, at Tianenmen Square more than ten years ago, the Chinese government did not kill a single person!

More interesting, however, was the criticism by the government-backed Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association. The Association's bishops announced three things that should help us all in understanding better why they are not Roman Catholic bishops. First, they denounced the canonization of the martyrs. Secondly, they expressed dissatisfaction that they had been left out of the process leading to the canonization of the martyrs. (Why would they express such dissatisfaction as they have consistently denounced the supreme jurisdiction of the Pope over them in the past?) Thirdly, they asked that the new saints intercede for China! These Patriotic bishops seem to have difficulties in being either consistently Chinese-Communist sympathizers or Catholic, torn as they are between the lunacy of the Chinese government and the overwhelming support by Roman Catholics in China for the canonization of the Chinese martyrs.

THE CAUSES FOR THE CANONIZATION OF HIS EMINENCE, IGNATIUS CARDINAL KUNG

As I announced in our August newsletter, His Eminence, Paul Cardinal Shan, S.J., Bishop of Kaohsiung, Taiwan, has officially given permission to the Cardinal Kung Foundation to establish a depository to collect information for supporting the cause and process for the canonization of His Eminence, Ignatius Cardinal Kung. As the depository, the Cardinal Kung Foundation would be responsible for gathering the documentation that will be used as evidence of the personal sanctity of Cardinal Kung.

I encourage you all to pray for favors through the intercession of Cardinal Kung. On page 8, you will find a special prayer for this purpose. On pages 7 - 8, you will find a very important explanation and set of instructions for documenting miraculous favors received through the intercession of Cardinal Kung.

The causes leading to possible canonization starts locally. In the case of the Late Ignatius Cardinal Kung, it starts from this Foundation, but we must have grassroots support for the process.

We need people from all over the world, and from all walks of life to testify that Cardinal Kung 1) is not just a "wonderful good person", not just a good Catholic; but, a person with a religious dimension; 2) is not just better than the ordinary Catholic; but, a Catholic with outstanding spirit; 3) is a friend with an open heart, listening to the people who asks for help; 4) as Catholic, not only continues to be a friend of ours, but a special friend of God, interceding for us; and 5) has an outstanding quality, reputation and holiness that he earned your admiration.

If you remember or know of Ignatius Cardinal Kung with regard to any or all of the points above, please testify to us in writing 1) when and how you remember or know him and put down all your memory about him, 2) What struck you most about him (Cardinal Kung), and 3) why you consider him outstanding worthy to be canonized.

If you have Cardinal Kung's writings, such as letters, sermons, notes, books, or any other written materials, and if you have other person's writings about Cardinal Kung, please mail them to us immediately.

Until and unless we succeeded in collecting a convincing volume of the above testimony, the process of the causes for Cardinal Kung's canonization cannot possibly begin. If you agree with me that Cardinal Kung should be canonized, please send your written testimony to us at your earliest convenience.

All testimony 1) must include name, address, date of birth, date of baptism (if any) to which denomination, telephone and fax number (if any), and e-mail address (if any), 2) must declare that it is authentic 3) must be dated, signed and notarized and 4) is preferably written in English, but could be written in any language.

Cardinal Kung's Anniversary Mass

At 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, March 11 2001, there will be a Tridentine Mass for the first anniversary of His Eminence, the late Ignatius Cardinal Kung's home-coming to God, at Saint John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, 279 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Connecticut. You are all cordially invited to attend.

OPEN LETTER

As many of you know, this past spring the Cardinal Kung Foundation issued an Open Letter to the Holy See that sought clarification of a great number of confusing matters in connection with the policies and actions of the Vatican and members of the hierarchy in relation to both the underground Roman Catholic Church and the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association. As of the time of this writing, we still have not received any official reply. It seems to me that sooner or later the Church will finally have to come to terms with the matters discussed in the Open Letter. For the sake of the suffering underground Church, sooner would be better than later.

THE CARDINAL KUNG FOUNDATION "NETWORK"

In the meantime, in our August letter, we mentioned that the newsletter of the Cardinal Kung Foundation in fact served as our "Network." At various times, we learn about very specific and concrete ways in which you can be of assistance to the underground Church in China. When you think of it, this newsletter of ours can really be very helpful in keeping us connected as an interactive network in support of the underground Church.

At the present time, we need to raise \$150,000 for various projects. For example, there are approximately 1,000 underground seminarians needing assistance from the free world, and 100 handicapped orphans to support. These orphans have various physical and mental disabilities. Even the Chinese Government does not seem to want to deal with these children, and so turns its eyes away and allows the underground Catholic Church to operate its own orphanage. In addition, we need to support underground bishops for various projects that they have requested.

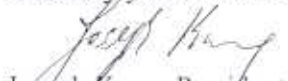
During this Christmas season, we hope and pray that you could make the dreams of the underground church come true by meeting our funding target of \$ 150,000 in the next 4 months. You might also wish to organize a fund-raising event. If so, please contact us. For this, we wish to acknowledge special gratitude for those who have already started fund raising activities for the benefits of this Foundation. While it would be improbable for you to send the proceeds directly to the underground bishops in China, we can see to it from here that they receive your donations.

Another concrete way to help is to volunteer for the Cardinal Kung Foundation, either on site here at our office in Connecticut or remotely from your own residence or office. We are especially in need of assistance with computer programming (dbase), web site designing and maintenance (both Chinese & English: The current volunteer web master needs an assistant.), data base processing, translating (Chinese, English, Italian, Spanish, French, and German) and clerical staff. We have ample and updated office space and equipment. If you are interested and available, please contact us at your earliest convenience.

There is, of course, a special way of helping the underground Church by remembering the Cardinal Kung Foundation in your will. Last, but by no means least and rather most importantly, please continue to pray for the underground Church, especially through the intercession of the 120 martyr-saints of China, His Eminence, the late Ignatius Cardinal Kung, and Our Lady of She-Shan.

May God be gracious to you for your generosity.

Sincerely yours in Christ,


Joseph Kung, President

Excerpt from Pope John Paul II's Homily of Sunday, October 1, 2000 (Synopsised for Chinese saints only)

"Your word is truth; sanctify us in your love"..... seems to rise from the host of saints and blessed whom the Spirit of God continues to raise up in his Church from generation to generation. Today, 2,000 years since the beginning

of Redemption, we make these words our own, while we have before us as models of holiness Augustine Zhao Rong and his 119 companions, martyrs in China, Maria Josefa of the Heart of Jesus Sancho de Guerra, Katharine Mary Drexel and Josephine Bakhita I extend my cordial greeting to you all, dear brothers and sisters, gathered here in great numbers to express your devotion to these shining witnesses of the Gospel.

“The precepts of the Lord give joy to the heart”. These words of the Responsorial Psalm clearly reflect the experience of Augustine Zhao Rong and his 119 companions, martyrs in China.....Today the Church is grateful to her Lord, who blesses her and bathes her in light with the radiant holiness of these sons and daughters of China.....

Young Anna Wang, a 14-year-old, withstood the threats of the torturers who invited her to apostatize. Ready for her beheading, she declared with a radiant face: “The door of heaven is open to all”, three times murmuring: “Jesus”.

18-year-old Chi Zhuzi, cried out fearlessly to those who had just cut off his right arm and were preparing to flay him alive: “Every piece of my flesh, every drop of my blood will tell you that I am Christian”.

The other 85 Chinese men and women of every age and state, priests, religious and lay people, showed the same conviction and joy, sealing their unfailing fidelity to Christ and the Church with the gift of their lives.

This occurred over the course of several centuries and in a complex and difficult era of China’s history. Today’s celebration is not the appropriate time to pass judgment on those historical periods: this can and should be done elsewhere. Today, with this solemn proclamation of holiness, the Church intends merely to recognize that those martyrs are an example of courage and consistency to us all, and that they honor the noble Chinese people.

Resplendent in this host of martyrs are also the 33 missionaries who left their land and sought to immerse themselves in the Chinese world, lovingly assimilating its features in the desire to proclaim Christ and to serve those people. Their tombs are there as if to signify their definitive belonging to China, which they deeply loved, although with their human limitations, and for which they spent all their energies. “We never wronged anyone”, Bishop Francis Fogolla replied to the governor who was preparing to strike him with his sword. “On the contrary, we have done good to many”. God sends down happiness.....

Dear brothers and sisters, encouraged by this time of Jubilee grace, let us renew our willingness to be deeply purified and sanctified by the Spirit. We are also drawn to this path by the saint whose memorial we celebrate today: Theresa of the Child Jesus. To her, patroness of the missions, and to the new saints we entrust the mission of the Church at the beginning of the third millennium. May Mary, Queen of All Saints, support the steps of Christians and of all who are docile to the Spirit of God, so that the light of Christ the Savior will spread to every part of the world.

**On Monday, October 2, the Holy Father met the pilgrims who had come to Rome
for the previous day’s canonization of the 120 Chinese martyrs.
He addressed himself to us with these words. (shortened to reflect Chinese saints only):**

I now turn in a special way to the pilgrims who have come for the canonization of the 120 Martyrs in China. First of all you, faithful of Chinese origin, with whom I would like to share my deep joy over these sons and daughters of the Chinese people who are presented to the whole Church and to the entire world for the first time, with their heroic fidelity to Christ the Lord and the greatness of their souls. Yes, they are a true honor for the noble people of China!

My joy increases with the thought that closely united with us are all the faithful of Mainland China, who know — as you do — that in the martyrs they have not only an example to follow, but also intercessors with the Father. We need their help, in fact, because we are called to face daily life with the same dedication and fidelity that the martyrs showed in their time.

You all know that the majority of the 120 Martyrs shed their blood in historical periods which rightly have a special meaning for your people. In reality, they were tragic situations marked by violent social disturbances. With yesterday’s canonization, the Church certainly does not wish to make a historical judgment on those periods, much less to justify certain actions taken by governments of the time which weighed heavily on the history of the Chinese people. She wishes, instead, to highlight the heroic fidelity of these worthy children of China, who did not let themselves be intimidated by the threats of a ferocious persecution.

I am also grateful for the presence of many pilgrims from the various countries of origin of the 33 missionaries who died as martyrs in China, together with those Chinese faithful to whom they had proclaimed the Gospel. Some people, through a partial and non-objective reading of history, see only limitations and errors in their missionary activity. If

there were any — is man ever free of faults? — We ask forgiveness. But today we contemplate them in glory and give thanks to God, who makes use of poor instruments for his great works of salvation. By the gift of their lives they proclaimed the saving Word and undertook important projects for human advancement. Be proud of them, you pilgrims who are their fellow citizens and brothers and sisters in faith! By their witness they show us that man is the true way for the Church: a way interwoven with profound and respectful intercultural dialogue, as Fr. Matteo Ricci wisely and skillfully taught, a way consisting in the daily offering of one's life.....

Dear friends, before saying good-bye, I would like to tell you of a burden that at the moment weights heavily on my heart. For several days the Holy City of Jerusalem has been the scene of violent clashes, in which many have been killed or injured, including several children. Spiritually close to the families of those who have lost their lives, I make a heartfelt appeal to everyone responsible: may weapons be silenced, provocations be avoided and the way of dialogue be resumed. The Holy Land must be the land of peace and brotherhood. That is what God wants!

I ask the new saints to intercede, so that the hearts of all will turn to thoughts of mutual understanding and peace.

With this wish, I cordially impart my Apostolic Blessing to all of you and to your loved ones.

**St. Anna Wang (1886 - 1900), St. Lucia Wang-Wang (1869 - 1900), and
St. Andrew Wang Tianqing (1891 - 1900)**

In his homily on December 1, 2000, during the canonization of 120 Chinese martyr-saints, our Holy Father specially mentioned this courageous and saintly 14 year old girl, St. Anna Wang. The following is an account of eyewitnesses shortly before and after she offered her life to God.

On July 21, 2000, the Boxer bandits rounded up many Catholics and put them in one room called the East Room in Da Ning Village of Hebei Province. The head of the bandits told the Catholics: "The government does not allow anyone to believe in a foreign religion. You will be freed if you will publicly apostatize (give up this foreign religion); otherwise, you will be killed. Those who wish to apostatize may walk out of this room to the West Room. Someone is there to release you." Among the Catholic faithful were St. Anna Wang, St. Lucia Wang-Wang, her 5-year old daughter, and her 9-year old son, St. Andrew Wang Tianqing. After a while, the stepmother of St. Anna Wang walked to the West Room. Suddenly, she turned back and grabbed St. Anna Wang's arm in an attempt to pull her out of the East Room. St. Anna Wang struggled, holding onto the door frame and refusing to come out of the East Room. She cried out: "I want to believe in God. I want to be a Catholic. I do not want to leave the church! Jesus, help me!"

The sky was getting darker. The bandits lit up few candles that were stolen from the church. St. Anna Wang told her companions: "These candles are from the church. Look how beautiful these flames are! However, the glory of heaven is a billion, billion times more glorious than these beautiful flames!" She led everyone in the evening prayers, which turned out to be their last ones.



*St. Andrew Wang Tianqing
1891 - 1900*

Next morning, the bandits marched all Catholics to the execution ground. Arriving there, St. Anna Wang led everyone in prayer and made an act of contrition.

At that time, there were many non-Catholic bystanders. Seeing the lovely 9-year old child, St. Andrew Wang Tianqing, many bystanders offered adoption. However, her mother, St. Lucia Wang-Wang, tightly holding her son, told the bandits firmly, "I am a Catholic. My son is also a Catholic. If you want to kill me, kill us both. Please kill my son first. Then, kill me next."



*St. Lucia Wang-Wang
1869 - 1900*

The bandits nodded coldly. At that time, little Tianqing willingly knelt down, bent his little body, extended his neck, smiling and looking directly to his mother. The falling axe sent the little boy to heaven instantaneously. Shortly after, his mother, St. Lucia Wang-Wang,

and her 5-year old daughter were brutally beheaded. The saintly family went straight to heaven.

After the martyrdom of St. Lucia Wang-Wang, her son and daughter, 5 more ladies, and a ten-month infant were slaughtered. The bandits even cut off a leg of the infant, threw it upwards, and cut it in half, throwing the remains beside its mother.

At last, the only one left to be executed was St. Anna Wang. Facing the church in the Wei Village and kneeling straightly, she folded her hands and prayed loudly with her eyes looking up the sky. She was radiant and dignified. Suddenly, she appeared to have been transcended to heaven, as if she were no longer in this world. Instead of acting as someone about to be executed, she appeared as if she were in the middle of a celebration.

The head of the bandits was so surprised when he looked at her. He raised his axe, yet stopped in the middle, hesitating and murmuring to himself unintelligently. Finally, he went in front her and appealed to her: "Leave your church now!" Deep in her prayers, St. Anna Wang did not hear him. The bandit touched her forehead and asked her again whether she wished to deny her faith. St. Anna Wang woke up, took a step backward and screamed: "Do not touch me." After that, she calmed down and said: "I am a Catholic. I will never deny God. It is better for me to die."

The bandit refused to relent, talked to St. Anna Wang again: "If you deny your religion, I will marry you to a very rich family so that you will enjoy good days the rest of your life."

Anna replied with dignity and courage: "I will never leave my religion. Besides, I am already betrothed." Pointing to the Wei village, she continued: "I have been betrothed to the Wei village". In fact, she meant that she had dedicated herself to the Church in the Wei village, which is the bride of Jesus."



St. Anna Wang
1886 - 1900

Extremely angered, the bandit cut off a piece of flesh from her left shoulder and questioned again: "Are you going to deny your church?" She answered: "No!" The bandit then raised his axe and cut off her left arm. Saint Ann Wang still knelt there, holding her hands towards heaven, smiled calmly and said: "The door of heaven is open" and whispering "Jesus, Jesus, Jesus". Then, she extended her neck. In a flash, her head rolled down to the ground. Like a pure white pigeon, her soul zapped to the kingdom of heaven.

An eyewitness noted: "Strange. After Saint Anna Wong was beheaded, she was still kneeling very straightly and did not fall down until a bandit kicked her body. Even after her holy body fell, she still lay on the ground very straightly."

There was an 80-year old Mrs. Wang Lau. She was a very fervent Catholic, honest and reliable. She knew St. Anna Wang very well. According to Mrs. Lau's account, "When Anna Wang was martyred, I saw her ascending to heaven, wearing a blue and green silk dress with a flower crown on her head. She looks very, very beautiful."

After the execution was over, the bandits put the bodies of ten martyrs together (the names of the other six martyrs are not known), and covered them with dirt. After 15 months, on November 6, 1901, the faithful dug the bodies out for a proper burial, believing that the bodies must have corrupted beyond recognition. However, to the surprise of many, the bodies were incorrupt. They all looked as if they were alive. All those present exclaimed that it must be a true miracle.

The funeral of St. Anna Wang was very grand and solemn. The faithful venerated her as a saint and prayed to her for miraculous cures, which she granted many times. It was also miraculous that her own family all repented. Her grandmother, who once ill-treated her, became a very fervent Catholic and enjoyed a holy death. Her stepmother, who once denied her faith, returned to the Church. Her father also returned to be a faithful Catholic. When he was blind, he prayed to his daughter to regain his sight, but this was not granted. He accepted that as God's wish for him to do more penance on earth for the benefit of his soul. On April 17, 1955, St. Anna Wang was beatified by Pope Pius XII. On October 1, 2000, St. Anna Wong, together with the other 119 martyr-saints, was canonized by Pope John Paul II.

St. Anna Wong, St. Lucia Wong-Wong, St. Andrew Wang Tianqing, and all other Chinese martyr-saints, pray for the persecuted Church in China! Give us all the same courage to live our faith openly.

Guidelines For Reporting An Extraordinary Cure

1. Personal data of the person cured:
 - 1.a) Christian name and family name
 - 1.b) Date of Birth
 - 1.c) Date of Baptism (if any). To which faith (denomination)?
 - 1.d) Name of parents and their profession
 - 1.e) Address
 - 1.f) Telephone number (if any).
 - 1.g) Fax number (if any).
 - 1.h) E-mail address (if any).
2. State of health of the patient prior to the serious illness that put his/her life in danger.
3. A Chronological account of the events:
 - 3.a) When were the first symptoms of the illness noticed?
 - 3.b) Description of the symptoms.
 - 3.c) When was a physician called and what was his reaction?
 - 3.d) What was the physician's "diagnosis"?
 - 3.e) What kind of treatment was given?
 - 3.f) When was the patient taken to the hospital?
 - 3.g) What do the clinical charts say about the development of the illness?
 - 3.h) Copy of the clinical charts, if available.
 - 3.i) What kind of therapy was administered?
4. Names of the physicians who dealt with the patient and their qualifications. In which capacity did they deal with the patient?
5. What kind of "prognosis" was made by the physicians?
 - 5.a) Are there any records and written statements that testify to this "prognosis"? If so, attach an authenticated copy of these statements.
6. Was the fatal "prognosis" communicated to the patient or to his/her family?
 - 6.a) When and how?
 - 6.b) Was all this transmitted to other persons who were acquainted with the case?
 - 6.c) What can those persons testify? What do they remember?
7. What can the nurses and para-medical personnel who were in touch with the patient say about it? If so, we need written and sworn statement from them.
8. How did things develop?
 - 8.a) Give an accurate description of the serious conditions of the patient.
 - 8.b) What did the physicians say about it and what was their opinion?
 - 8.c) How long did the serious condition last?
9. When did the recovery take place?
 - 9.a) What were the first signs of a change for the better in the patient's conditions?
 - 9.b) Was it a sudden change?
 - 9.c) Give all possible details of the recovery according to chronological order.
10. Is the recovery complete and permanent?
11. Did somebody pray and ask for the intercession of Cardinal Kung?
 - 11.a) If so, when did they start to pray for the sake of the patient?
 - 11.b) How did the people pray for the cure and which prayer was used?

- 11.c) How long was the prayer recited?
 11.d) How many people prayed together?
 11.e) Was any prayer card used?
 11.f) Was any relic of Cardinal Kung used?
12. The physician/physicians should be asked to write a statement giving an account of the evolution of the medical history of the case.
- 12.a) They should manifest their opinion about the extraordinary change that took place in the patient.
 12.b) Can it be attributed to the medical treatment given?
 12.c) Can such a recovery be explained on the basis of medical science?
 12.d) Attach all relevant diagnostic medical reports for the case.
13. All witnesses should be requested to write a statement manifesting what they know about the above.
14. At the end of each statement, its author should sign it and declare that he/she has written 'in truth' what was his/her knowledge of the case. Each statement should be declared as authentic and recognized as such. The statements should be notarized. This notarization can be done in any bank in the United States and it is usually free, or it can be done by the Justice of Peace in other countries.

Prayer to the Chinese Martyrs

Almighty God, we give you thanks for choosing many Chinese faithful to witness for Christ by giving up their lives. We especially thank you for bestowing sainthood on over one hundred Chinese martyrs. We beg you that through the intercession of all the Chinese martyr saints, many more Chinese martyrs would be beatified and canonized as saints to glorify you. We also pray that we may follow the example of these Chinese martyrs by remaining strong in faith, hope and love, by overcoming fear of hardship and sacrifice, and by boldly proclaiming our faith. May the gospel of Jesus Christ be spread throughout China and may Chinese people in all parts of the world receive the light of faith and the grace to follow Christ each day, so as to enter your everlasting kingdom. We ask this in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit, one God forever and ever. Amen.

Reprint from "The Newly Canonized Martyr-Saints of China"

Prayer for the Canonization of Ignatius Cardinal Kung Pin-Mei

Lord, Holy Father, almighty and eternal God, by pouring the grace of your blessing into the bodies of the sick, you watch with all-embracing care over your creatures. Be present in your kindness as we call upon your Holy Name.

By the intercession of your faithful servant, Ignatius, who bore witness to you and to your Vicar on earth, the successor of Blessed Peter the Apostle, during long years of patient suffering at the hands of the enemies of your holy Catholic Church in China, we ask that you would free your servant (name) from all sickness, restore him (her) to full health by your right hand, strengthen him (her) by your power, protect him (her) by your might, and give him (her) back to your Holy Church, with all that is needed for his (her) welfare, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

(If a priest offers this prayer over the sick person, the following blessing is given)

And may the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost descend upon you and remain forever. Amen.

Imprimatur: His Eminence Paul Cardinal Shan, S.J., Archbishop of Kaohsiung, Taiwan. June, 2000

An Award to Ignatius Cardinal Kung, posthumously

On October 21, 2000, *Holy Redeemer Chinese Catholic Church & School*, Philadelphia, PA honored Cardinal Kung with the annual *Holy Redeemer award* for his holy and heroic life as a true 20th century Chinese and Catholic hero. Joseph Kung accepted the award and spoke on life of the late Cardinal Kung at the annual banquet. We thank for their love to the late Cardinal and to the underground Church in China.

Please remember The Cardinal Kung Foundation, Inc. in your will. Thank You.