

Faithful Irish Catholics Oppose the Satanic Puca Festival

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Over the course of last month, faithful Irish Catholics have fought back against a revival of paganism and Satanism in Ireland in the form of the Puca Festival.

What is the Puca Festival?

The Puca Festival tries to link Halloween to paganism and presents the ugly and demonic as attractive and even admirable.

Other than Halloween coinciding with a pagan feast, the word reveals its origin. It is a corruption of the words All Hallows' Eve, the day before All Saints Day. Pope Gregory III instituted All Saints Day in the eighth century on November 1, which made October 31 the eve before All Saints.

Puca Festivals try to re-enact pagan ceremonies and feasts intertwined with ugly, occult and even demonic elements. Instead of a time when people can remember the dead with respect, the Puca Festivals are macabre celebrations that do not present real role models such as the saints and martyrs, especially to young people.

Volunteers of the Irish Society for Christian Civilisation traveled to Athboy, Navan and Trim, where festivals were held. They distributed leaflets titled "Halloween is a Catholic Celebration, Not a Pagan One. Here are Six Ways to Celebrate It Like a Catholic."

After a short street campaign in Athboy, the volunteers proceeded to the Hill of Ward, which, according to legend, has pagan roots that might attract Puca goers. Each volunteer received miraculous medals to put in the ground, and others spread holy water and blessed salt. The action started just as a Puca tour began on the hill.

Positive Responses from the Public

The volunteers also held street campaigns in Athboy, Trim and Navan. Whenever the public reacted, it was generally favorable. In Trim, one lady was so happy she insisted on paying for all the volunteers' meals. After explaining to another lady that Halloween was a Catholic feast and simply meant the day before All Saints, she responded emphatically, "Absolutely!"

Rosary Rally on the Hill of Slane

In history, the pagans had their hill, while the Catholics had theirs. The Catholics occupied the Hill of Slane. On this hill, Saint Patrick directly challenged the High King of Ireland by lighting a massive bonfire, which could be seen from the Hill of Tara, where the king was residing. The king's druid priests prophesied that if that fire was not put out, it would spread throughout the whole country, wiping out their pagan beliefs.

They were right. Saint Patrick and his disciples wiped out paganism in Ireland, implanting the one true Catholic Faith which has saved countless souls in Ireland and throughout the world.

A statue of Saint Patrick now stands on the Hill of Slane to commemorate this great feat. In front of this statue, over 150 people gathered to pray the Rosary, asking Saint Patrick to crush paganism in Ireland again and restore the Faith.

'Our Church is a place of serious crimes,' France's leading prelate says, as bishops adopt reforms

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In his closing address at the French bishops' meeting in Lourdes, Archbishop Eric de Moulins-Beaufort, the president of the episcopal conference, said that "our Church is a place of serious crimes, of frightening attacks on the lives and integrity of children and adults."

"We must recognize and confess it: we have allowed an ecclesial system to develop which—far from bearing life and opening up to spiritual liberty—damages, crushes, tramples on human beings and their most basic rights," he added.

The bishops met a month after the [publication of a report](#) that found that more than 200,000 children were abused by Catholic clerics over the past 70 years, and another 100,000 by lay church workers.

The bishops adopted a number of resolutions to address the abuse crisis

Vatican archbishop: Traditional Latin Mass ‘experiment’ not successful in reconciling SSPX

The Vatican’s liturgy chief said this week that Pope Francis issued *Traditionis custodes* as the effort to reconcile the Society of St. Pius X (SSPX) “has not entirely been successful” and it is necessary to “go back” to what Vatican II required of the Church.

In an interview with a television channel serving Italian-speaking Switzerland, aired Nov. 14, Archbishop Arthur Roche said that “the normal form of the celebration of the Roman Rite is found in those documents that have been published since the Second Vatican Council.”

Pope John Paul II’s *Ecclesia Dei* and Benedict XVI’s *Summorum Pontificum* “were established in order to encourage the Lefebvrists, above all, to return to unity with the Church,” Roche continued, referring to the SSPX by the name of its founder, Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre.

“It’s clear that *Traditionis custodes* is saying: OK, this experiment has not entirely been successful. And so, let us go back to what the [Second Vatican] Council required of the Church,” the prefect of the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments said.

Issued with immediate effect on July 16, Pope Francis’ *motu proprio Traditionis custodes* (“Guardians of the tradition”) underlined that it is each bishop’s “exclusive competence” to authorize the use of the Traditional Latin Mass in his diocese.

In a letter to the world’s bishops explaining his decision, the pope said he felt compelled to act because the use of the 1962 Missal was “often characterized by a rejection not only of the liturgical reform, but of the Vatican Council II itself, claiming, with unfounded and unsustainable assertions, that it betrayed the Tradition and the ‘true Church.’”