House Resolution

A resolution honoring the life and example of Pope John Paul II.

WHEREAS, born of a military father in Wadwice, Poland, on May 18, 1920, and orphaned by age 20, Karol Josef Wojtyla was ordained a Catholic priest at the age of 26 after having served as a professor of moral theology, social ethics, and philosophy, reflecting ideals evidenced in his life not only by his elevation to the office of Bishop of Kracow and Cardinal but also by his active resistance from a young age to Nazi occupation, and

WHEREAS, Karol Josef Wojtyla, along with some friends, was stopped by the Gestapo during the 1940's Nazi occupation of Poland and he alone being in possession of a work visa was released, while his friends were arrested, deported to Auschwitz, and killed, an event that motivated him to join an underground seminary and dedicate his life to God, and

WHEREAS, on October 16, 1978, Karol Josef Wojtyla, having been elected as Supreme Pontiff by the Sacred College of Cardinals, chose to be called by the name "John Paul II," and

WHEREAS, Pope John Paul's pilgrimage to his native Poland in 1979 sparked a revolution against Soviet style totalitarianism, empowered by conscience and morality, beginning with the Solidarity Labor movement and resulting in similar civil uprisings in Eastern Europe; this "soft power" revolution, speaking truth to the corruption of totalitarianism, combined with President Ronald Reagan's efforts to secure peace through

strength, forged a partnership for human freedom culminating in the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the collapse of Soviet Communism in 1991; and early in this revolution, in 1981, Pope John Paul survived an assassination attempt perpetrated by fear of his persuasive moral leadership, and

WHEREAS, Pope John Paul II, evangelist and pilgrim of peace, the most traveled pope in history, declared evangelism the essential mission of the church; globalized the Roman Catholic Church and its message by visiting nearly 130 countries and territories during his papacy, traveling over 700,000 miles, the equivalent of 28 circumnavigations of the globe, including seven trips to the United States, but with particular emphasis on the developing nations in Africa, South America, and Asia; addressed over 17 million people directly in his general audiences, from the slum dwellers of Rio de Janeiro to AIDS sufferers in Uganda and the United States; and whether he was in Muslim Morocco, Buddhist Japan, or Catholic Spain, he advanced the message that the Gospel is not out of place in any country, and

WHEREAS, Pope John Paul II, for Roman Catholics the successor to St. Peter, Christian theologian, poet, and Second Vatican Council participant, authored 5 books, 14 papal encyclicals, 15 apostolic exhortations, 11 apostolic constitutions, and 45 apostolic letters instructing mankind on issues ranging from capitalism to ecumenism, abortion to euthanasia, private property rights to morality, and, most significantly, the triumph of life over death, and through these

writings exhorted mankind to "be not afraid" to live Christ-like lives, and

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WHEREAS, Pope John Paul II, ecumenical leader and religious unifier, emphasized that which is common among world religions over that which is disputed; was the first Bishop of Rome to pray with Roman Jews in their synagogue since St. Peter and the first Pope to visit the Western Wall in Jerusalem; called anti-Semitism a sin against God and was known to have cried at Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial; was the first Pope since the Reformation to visit the Canterbury Cathedral and with the Reverend Billy Graham held the great ecumenical rally of 1987, bringing together evangelicals, Protestants, Orthodox, and Anglicans to give common witness to the Gospel; was the first Pope to visit a mosque and quote the Qur'an and encouraged Christians to fast with Muslims during Ramadan after the horror of September 11, 2001; coordinated interfaith condemnations of terrorism; and constantly advanced the understanding of the Church as a means of communion with all people of God, and

WHEREAS, Pope John Paul II, instrumental in the defeat of Nazism and Communism, two of the most pernicious and godless evils of modern time, was adviser and spiritual example to world leaders, holding over 730 audiences with heads of state and almost 250 audiences with prime ministers, and was a strong force in ending the nuclear arms race, and

WHEREAS, Pope John Paul II, Vicar of Christ, mystic, and pastor to over 1.1 billion Roman Catholics and a powerful exemplar of a consecrated life to people of all faiths worldwide, was known as the pope of the people, or "don de

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gente," for his love of all life, especially children and the suffering, and for his example of strict morality and gentle mercy; who, as an assassination attempt survivor, within three days publicly forgave and ministered to his would-be assassin, promoting hope and mercy for the condemned; and who, through his daily example, epitomized a life guided by I Corinthians 11:1, "Imitate me as I imitate Christ," NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida:

That Pope John Paul II be remembered for his exemplary life of daily courage as a common man who adored his God, who through and for Him dedicated his life and soul to the love, compassion, mercy, and service of others, and who in so doing changed the world forever.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the House of Representatives, on behalf of all Floridians, commend his noble soul to the merciful love of God our Heavenly Father and invoke upon all who mourn his passing the divine blessings of consolation, strength, and peace and further commend to all Floridians the encouragement of "truth and faith" uttered as the last word by Pope John Paul II, "Amen."