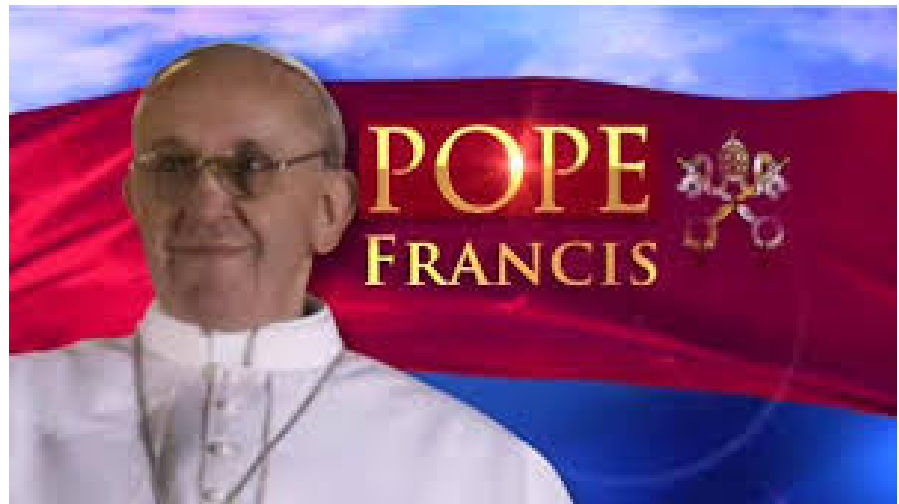




The Spiritual Light

The Spiritual Light
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This issue is dedicated to our beloved Pope Francis. May the Lord continues to bless, protect and guide him and his church. In this issue, you will find articles on events, programs, and *News from the Vatican* that we hope will keep your spiritual light burning during this fall season.

We continue to be blessed with the contributions from Gary Forse. His reflection on the Mass readings of June 28 is a good remainder that "with God all things are possible."

We also feature articles on the lives of Blessed Fr. Miguel Agustin Pro, an excerpt of Fr. Callistus' presentation on August 4, and the saints that we celebrate this season. May their lives and the Holy Spirit prompt you to rediscover your journey of faith so you too will become a true herald and witness of the Gospel as they were.

We have also included a brief description of the liturgical celebrations, a list of Bible studies, Prayer Groups, and two Featured Ministries that you may want to get involved with.

As always, we welcome your ideas so please do not hesitate to contact Ruth Stone or myself.

Peace and Prayers,
Margarita Prinz

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Fall Issue (September - November 2013)



About Us

The Adult Faith Formation ministry came into being as a result of the Envision program held in the parish in 2006. From the meetings of the Envision committee came a vision statement for the parish: "A Eucharistic community in continual transformation, surrendering ourselves to God to be His instruments for world change."

The objective of Adult Faith Formation ministry is to seek to foster life long learning, Catholic education and faith development of adult parishioners. It is the primary educational ministry for adults of our parish.

Adult Faith Formation ministry uses several different facets of learning in the presentation of programs. There have been well-known speakers who lectured in his/her specialty, small group discussions (Study of the Catechism for Catholic adults), movies, and a play.

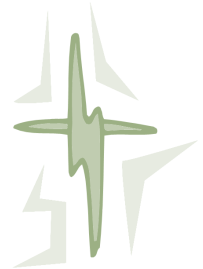
We look for topics in which our parishioners say they are interested. This knowledge came from a survey done in the infancy of this ministry and we search for speakers well known for the topics they present. Agreement on topics and speakers are reached by consensus rather than majority and our annual educational year started in 2007.

In order to continue with these programs we need to almost continually add new members to the ministry. Whether you are new to the parish or have been here for several years, you can bring in fresh and different ideas. Your presence and knowledge will generate fresh energy. While the ministry has made great progress, it still has a long way to go.

Our meetings are held once a month in the evening in the Educational Building. Please come and see the team in action. After a visit we are certain you will want to join us.

If you are interested in finding more about this rewarding ministry, please contact us. We will be happy to visit with you.

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Clergy's Corner



These past few months have been so heart-warming. Two of our young people will enter the seminary, Blake Novosad and Joey White. Since I've been pastor here several have entered the Seminary or the religious life and have been ordained or professed.

Every time I'd meet the Bishop and he would ask where they were entering, I'd have to say, "Somewhere else," not for our Archdiocese. "We need priests and religious here," would be his reply. I'd just have to be quiet. But not now, praise God we have not only Blake and Joey, but Sister Vicky and Deacon-to-be Gary Forse. What a pleasant turnaround.

One of the things we have tried to do here is foster a climate of vocations and their importance to the church. Our prayer and encouragement must continue. I know of three other people that are interested in pursuing a religious vocation. Let us continue to pray to the "Lord of the harvest" that he will call forth those he needs to work in the vineyard!

*Sincerely in Christ,
Msgr. Leo Wleczyk*

Prayer for Vocations

O Jesus, Good and Gentle Shepherd, grant that the men and women from our community may have the grace and the courage to hear and answer Your call to priesthood and religious life.

Give them the wisdom to realize that life is a gift. Let them realize their life is part of Your plan. Call forth those You have chosen to spread the gospel message, and help them to freely respond to a life of service in the church.

May the parents and families of our parish support and encourage our young men and women to search for, follow and answer the call of God in their lives.

Amen

Mary, Mother of Vocations, Pray for us!

Happy Birthday!

Fr.

Callistus

October 14

May the good Lord keep you and bless you always.





For Your Information



Labor Day— September 2

Labor Day is a Federal holiday and this year will be observed Monday, September 2. It has been celebrated for 126 years. It is a day in which the country stops to praise the working person and the contributions they have made to the economics of our country. It is another “fly your flag” day and neighbors and friends get together having yard parties. The beaches are crowded and sometimes access to the beach may be closed because of the crowds. Staying home to party is always a good idea.

Columbus Day— October 12

Columbus Day originated as a celebration of Italian-American heritage and was first held in San Francisco in 1869. The first state-wide celebration was held in Colorado in 1907. In 1937, Columbus Day became a holiday across the United States. Since 1971, it has been celebrated on the second Monday in October. The date on which Columbus arrived in the Americas is also celebrated as the Día de la Raza (Day of the Race) in Latin America and some Latino communities in the USA. However, it is a controversial holiday in some countries and has been re-named in others.



Ref: <http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/us/columbus-day>



Boss' Day — October 16

Boss' "Day is annually observed in the United States on October 16th or the working day nearest that date. It is a day especially dedicated to all bosses with the goal of improving working relationships between bosses and employees. On this day employees express their appreciation to and for their bosses for what they have done on and off the job. Appreciation may be expressed to and for the bosses they have either verbally or with some token of appreciation.

Daylight Saving Time Ends

Daylight Saving Time will end November 3, 2013. This will see the end of summer (really) and the beginning of the fall season. Don't forget to turn your clocks back or is it forward? One way makes you late for work and the other makes you early for anything.



Election Day— November 5

Election Day in the United States will be Tuesday, November 5, 2013. Although this is not the big general election, there are many important decisions to be made. Please remember that your voting franchise is not only a privilege but a responsibility. If it means getting out of bed an hour earlier, so be it. Exercise a little self control and get to the polls on time. Vote your conscience and your belief.



From Jesuit Priest to Jesuit Pope



Habemus Papam!

You did not need to know Latin -only listen to the thousands of people gathered in St. Peter's square, raising and waving flags, each hoping it would be his cardinal to appear on the balcony from which: previous popes have been recognized. Hearing the bells ringing throughout the city of Rome and seeing the white smoke from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel were indicators that something world shaking was taking place. All these things spoke to the truth of the Latin statement which translated means "We have a Pope". But who was it? The curtains on the balcony parted and

out stepped the figure of a man dressed not in the usual celebrating garments, but dressed only in white cassock. The roar of the crowd seemed even louder although not many knew who he was. The master of ceremonies stepped to the microphone and announced that Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio from Argentina, now Pope Francis, had been elected by the conclave. He was also a Jesuit priest and had taken the name of Francis because, like St. Francis of Assisi the new Pope was dedicated to the poor and the sick. "My people are poor and I am one of them" he has been heard to say many times. This was an indication of one of his priorities in his new status. But let us return and see how this came to pass.

Early years

He was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina December 1, 1936. His father was an accountant for the railroad and his mother was a committed housewife, willing to stay home and take care of the family. His father and mother saw that he received a good education as he graduated as a chemical technician. However, he was not long in the scientific world before he discovered that was not his calling. He thought he heard God calling him and so he entered the diocesan seminary, Villa Devoro.

On March 11, 1958, Jorge entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus and finished his studies of the humanities in Chile. In 1963, he returned to Argentina to the Colegio de San Jose in San Miguel and received a degree in philosophy. From 1964 to 1965, he was teacher of literature and psychology at Immaculate Conception College in Santa Fe. In 1966, he taught the same subjects at the Colegio del Salvatore in Buenos Aires. And from 1967 to 1970, he studied theology at the Colegio of San Jose, obtaining a degree in that subject.

Ordination

In December, 1969, Jorge was ordained a priest by Archbishop Ramón Jose Castellano. From 1970 to 1971, his training was continued at the University of Alcala de Henares, Spain. On April 22, 1973, he made final profession with the Jesuits and was sent back to Argentina. He was novice master at Villa Barilari, San Miguel; professor at the Faculty of Theology of San Miguel; consulter to the Province of the Society of Jesus and also Rector of the Colegio Maximo of the Faculty of Philosophy and Theology.

On July 31, 1973, he was appointed Provincial of Jesuits in Argentina where he remained for six years. From 1980 to 1986, he was in Germany finishing his doctoral thesis. After this he was sent to the Colegio del Salvador in Buenos Aires and then to the Jesuit Church in Cordova where he served as spiritual director and confessor. On May 20, 1992, Pope John Paul II appointed him titular of Auca and Auxiliary of Buenos Aires that he might serve in close collaboration with Cardinal Antonio Quarracino, Archbishop of Buenos Aires who had requested that Jorge be given an appointment which would make him available to the cardinal.

On May 27, 1992, he received Episcopal ordination from the cardinal in the cathedral. It was at



From Jesuit Priest to Jesuit Pope

this time that he chose as his motto "misbrand atque eligendo" and on his coat of arms the IHS, the symbol of the Society of Jesus. On December 21, 1993, he was entrusted with the office of Vicar General of the Archdiocese. Prior to this assignment, he had been appointed Episcopal Vicar of the Flores district.

On June 3, 1998, he was made Coadjutor Archbishop of Buenos Aires and on February 28, 1998, less than 9 months had gone by when Cardinal Quarracino expired and Jorge was the natural successor as Archbishop, Primate of Argentina and Ordinary for Eastern-rite faithful in Argentina who had no ordinary of their own rite.

Road to the Papacy

On February 21, 2001, at the consistory being held that year, Pope John Paul II gave him the red hat thus creating a new cardinal for the group. The pope assigned him the title of San Roberto Bellarmino. Cardinal Jorge asked the faithful in Argentina not to come to Rome for the celebration. He asked that they give the traveling money to the poor within the Archdiocese of Argentina.

In October, 2001, the Pope appointed him General Relator to the 10th Ordinary General Assembly at the Synod of Bishops on the Episcopal Ministry. Cardinal Edward Michael Egan, Archbishop of New York, was forced to stay home with his "people" following the terrorist attacks on September 11. At the Synod the new cardinal spoke out telling the bishops they had a "prophetic Mission" as they were "prophets of justice". *It was his duty to "preach ceaselessly" the social doctrine of the Church and also to express an authentic judgment in matters of faith and morals.*

His popularity continued to rise in Latin America even though there were times when he was thousands of miles away. However, he continued his sober approach of his strict life style. In the spirit of poverty he declined to be appointed as President of the Argentine Bishops Conference. However three years later he was elected and reconfirmed for a period of three years. At the conclave for a successor to Pope John II, he did not campaign for the office. He came in second at the voting. He appeared content with his life as Archbishop of Buenos Aires. But this was soon to change.

Until the vacancy created by Pope Benedict XVI' resigning, Cardinal Bergoglio was a member of the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments, the Congregation for the Clergy, the Congregation for Institutes of Consecrated Life and Societies of Apostolic Life, the Pontifical Council for the Family and the Pontifical Commission for Latin-American. It seems as if his whole life has been pointed toward the papacy and he knew nothing about it.

The Conclave

On Tuesday March 12, 2013 the 114 cardinals walked single file into the Sistine Chapel, each going to his assigned seat. The door was closed and locked from the outside and the praying and "politicking" began. There were two main sides -those wanting to reform the Roman Curia, the Papal bureaucracy. Then there were those who wanted to defend the Curia and they were joined by some who wanted to keep the papacy in Europe, even to the possibility of returning it to an Italian. Cardinal Jorge Bergoglio did not seem to be among the favorites. This seemed to change when on the first ballot his name made a strong showing. There was surprise among the cardinals. Through the second, third and fourth ballots, the favorites seemed to be losing votes and Cardinal Bergoglio appeared to be gaining votes. At the end of the 4th ballot it was time to call a halt to the voting and continue Wednesday morning. However, the die seemed to be cast. On Wednesday, March 13, 2013 on the fifth ballot, Cardinal Bergoglio had received the necessary 77 votes. The leader of the consistory walked to the Cardinal's seat and asked him in Latin: "Do You accept?" And he replied: "I do". Thus Cardinal Bergoglio became Pope Francis and was lead to the papal quarters to be dressed for his first appearance on the papal balcony.

By this time the white smoke had come out of the chimney above the Sistine Chapel and pandemonium reigned throughout Rome. The Roman Catholic Church had its first Pope from the Americas. He was a Jesuit Priest and known to be dedicated to helping the poor and the sick. For this reason it was Pope Francis (the name taken in honor of St. Francis) who stepped out on the balcony in St. Peter's Square to receive the approval and tumultuous cries of the people gathered there. His first words to the crowd were: "Ladies and gentlemen, good evening." After this generalized greeting he made



From Jesuit Priest to Jesuit Pope

reference in his speech of his Latin American roots causing more enthusiasm, if possible, with more shouting and waving of the Argentine flag. He asked the people to pray silently for him as he prayed for them. Such is the characteristic of the new pope — **Viva el Papa!**

Ref: http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/francesco/biography/index_en.htm
<http://www.politico.com/story/2013/pope-francis-biography-key-facts-life-in-latin-amer...>

St. Francis of Assisi

October 4



His name was Giovanni di Pietro di Bernardone, he was nicknamed Francesco (the Frenchman) by his father, Pietro di Bernardone. His father was a prosperous silk merchant and Francis lived the high spirited life typical of a young man of wealth. He even took up fighting for Assisi. He went to war in 1204 and during the fighting, he had a vision (one of two which changed his life) was told to return to Assisi. Once there he lost the desire for the high flying life he had been leading.

It was on a pilgrimage to Rome that he joined the poor in begging at St. Peter's Basilica. This was an event which changed his perception of life and he began to focus on the poor and ill whom he saw on his journeys. He, himself, began to live in poverty. When he returned to Assisi, he became a street preacher and became so good at it, that he quickly had a following.

On February 24, 1290 he heard a sermon that changed his life forever. In Matthew 10:19 we are all told as followers of Christ to go forth and "and proclaim that the Kingdom of Heaven was upon them, that they should take no money with

them, nor even a walking stick or shoes for the road". This was the words of Jesus which inspired Francis to devote himself to a life of poverty. By 1219 the Franciscan Order, which he had founded had grown so fast and so large that it was becoming unmanageable. Francis had to quit his other ventures and return to reorganize the Order. Once his community was authorized by the Pope, he withdrew increasingly from external affairs.

Francis arranged for the first Christmas manger scene and in 1224 he received the stigmata. This made him the first recorded person to bear the wounds of Christ. Francis died October 3, 1226 and on July 16, 1228 he was canonized by Saint Pope Gregory IX. However, during his lifetime Francis founded the Order of Friars Minor, the Women's Order of St. Clare and the Third Order of Saint Francis for men and women not able to live the lives of itinerant preachers. Though he was never ordained to the Catholic priesthood, Francis is one of the most venerated religious figures in history.

He inspired many of the religious and the laity to follow his rules and live a life of poverty, giving what they have to the poor and sick. Among these was Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio, the newly elected Pope. It was the Master of Ceremonies who stepped out on the balcony where popes appear and announced to the world that it was Pope Francis, the new pope who would speak to them next. Those who know Pope Francis were not surprised at the name. He has lived the life and rules of St. Francis since his youth. Since that great day, the Pope has announced that one of the goals of his papacy would be to assist the poor and the ill in any way he could. He is a man who does as he asks others to do. Rather than live in the opulent Papal quarters in the Vatican, he has desired to live in an apartment on Vatican land. Again, a breath of fresh air has swept through the Catholic world.

Ref. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_of_Assisi



The Liturgical Season

Most Holy Name of Mary

September 12



The feast of the Most Holy Name of Mary began in 1513 as a local celebration in Cuenca, Spain, celebrated on the 15th of September. In 1587 Pope Sixtus V moved the celebration to the 17th of September. Pope Gregory XV extended the celebration to the Archdiocese of Toledo in 1622. In 1666 the Discalced Carmelites received the faculty to recite the Office of the Name of Mary four times a year. In 1671 the feast was extended to the whole Kingdom of Spain.

Before the Battle of Vienna in 1683, John III Sobieski placed his troops under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the following year, to celebrate the victory, Pope Innocent XI inserted the feast in the General Roman Calendar, assigning to it the Sunday within the octave of the Nativity of Mary. In the reform of Pope Pius X, the liturgy of the Sundays, which previously had been generally replaced by celebrations of saints, was restored to prominence. The celebration of the Holy Name of Mary was therefore moved to the 12th of September.

Later in the same century, the feast was removed from the General Roman Calendar in 1969, as something of a duplication of the 8th of September feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, but it did not cease to be a recognized feast of the Roman Rite, being mentioned in the Roman Martyrology on September 12th. In 2002 Pope John Paul II restored the celebration to the General Roman Calendar.

Mary always points us to God, reminding us of God's infinite goodness. She helps us to open our hearts to God's ways, wherever those may lead us. Honored under the title "Queen of Peace," Mary encourages us to cooperate with Jesus in building a peace based on justice, a peace that respects the fundamental human rights (including religious rights) of all peoples.

"Lord our God, when your Son was dying on the altar of the cross, he gave us as our mother the one he had chosen to be his own mother, the Blessed Virgin Mary; grant that we who call upon the holy name of Mary, our mother, with confidence in her protection may receive strength and comfort in all our needs" (Marian Sacramentary, Mass for the Holy Name of the Blessed Virgin Mary).

Ref:<http://www.americancatholic.org/features/saints/saint.aspx?id=1930#tagAudio>



EXALTATION OF THE HOLY CROSS

September 14

Early in the fourth century St. Helena, mother of the Roman Emperor Constantine, went to

Jerusalem in search of the holy places of Christ's life. She razed the second-century Temple of Aphrodite, which tradition held was built over the Savior's tomb, and her son built the Basilica of the Holy Sepulcher over the tomb. During the excavation, workers found three crosses. Legend has it that the one on which Jesus died was identified when its touch healed a dying woman.

The cross immediately became an object of veneration. At a Good Friday celebration in Jerusalem toward the end of the fourth century, according to an eyewitness, the wood was taken out of its silver container and placed on a table together with the inscription Pilate ordered placed above Jesus' head. Then "all the people pass through one by one; all of them bow down, touching the cross and the inscription, first with their foreheads, then with their eyes; and, after kissing the cross, they move on."

To this day the Eastern Churches, Catholic and Orthodox alike, celebrate the Exaltation of the Holy Cross on the September anniversary of the basilica's dedication. The feast entered the Western



The Liturgical Season

calendar in the seventh century after Emperor Heraclius recovered the cross from the Persians, who had carried it off in 614, 15 years earlier. According to the story, the emperor intended to carry the cross back into Jerusalem himself, but was unable to move forward until he took off his imperial garb and became a barefoot pilgrim.

Ref: <http://www.americancatholic.org/features/saints/saint.aspx?id=1138>

Holy Guardian Angels

October 2



The assigning of a guardian angel to every person on earth is a cherished notion in the Church tradition. This feast, like many others, was local before it was placed in the Roman calendar. In 1608 the feast was placed by Pope Paul V into the general Church calendar. The Catechism corroborates that “the existence of the spiritual, non-corporal beings that Sacred Scripture usually call ‘angels’ is a truth of faith... ‘Besides each believer stands an angel as protector and shepherd leading him to life.’ (ST. Basil 328, 336)

Heather King (Magnificat October 2012) states: “The guardian angels are specifically associated with children, and tradition has it that the protectorate begins at birth; before birth, a child is protected by the guardian angel of his/her mother. Such thinking can seem the providence of those who also believe in the tooth fairy, but charming though the notion of a guardian angel may seem, it is not remotely sentimental: the miracle for the follower of Christ does not

necessarily consist in saving from death, but of bringing life out of death. How like our merciful God to see that the soul of the child who is miscarried, even the child who is aborted, continues under the protection of his or her mother’s guardian angel.”

Our guardian angel keeps us in constant touch with heaven. To gain full profit from his guardianship we can direct our thoughts frequently to him, making him the object of our veneration, confidence and love. Ref: <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07050a.htm>

*Angel of God, my guardian dear
to whom God's love commits me here.
Ever this day/night be at my side
to light, to guard, to rule and guide. Amen.*

Our Lady of the Rosary

October 7



St. Pius V (April 30) established this feast in 1573. The purpose was to thank God for the victory of Christians over the Turks at Lepanto, a victory attributed to the praying of the rosary. Clement XI extended the feast to the universal Church in 1716.

The development of the rosary has a long history. First, a practice developed of praying 150 Our Fathers in imitation of the 150 Psalms. Then there was a parallel practice of praying 150 Hail Mary. Soon a mystery of Jesus' life was attached to each Hail Mary. Though Mary's giving the rosary to St. Dominic is recognized as a legend, the development of this prayer form owes much to the followers of St. Dominic. One of them, Alan de la Roche, was known as "the apostle of the rosary." He founded the first Confraternity of the Rosary in the 15th century. In the 16th century the rosary was developed to its present form, with the 15 mysteries (joyful,



The Liturgical Season

sorrowful and glorious). In 2002, Pope John Paul II added five Mysteries of Light to this devotion.

The purpose of the rosary is to help us meditate on the great mysteries of our salvation. Pius XII called it a compendium of the gospel. The main focus is on Jesus, his birth, life, death and resurrection. The Our Fathers remind us that Jesus' Father is the initiator of salvation. The Hail Mary reminds us to join with Mary in contemplating these mysteries. They also make us aware that Mary was and is intimately joined with her Son in all the mysteries of his earthly and heavenly existence. The Glory reminds us that the purpose of all life is the glory of the Trinity.

The rosary appeals to many. It is simple. The constant repetition of words helps create an atmosphere in which to contemplate the mysteries of God. We sense that Jesus and Mary are with us in the joys and sorrows of life. We grow in hope that God will bring us to share in the glory of Jesus and Mary forever.

"The rosary, though clearly Marian in character, is at heart a Christ-centered prayer. It has all the depth of the gospel message in its entirety. It is an echo of the prayer of Mary, her perennial Magnificat for the work of the redemptive Incarnation which began in her virginal womb.... It can be said that the rosary is, in some sense, a prayer-commentary on the final chapter of the Vatican II Constitution *Lumen Gentium*, a chapter that discusses the wondrous presence of the Mother of God in the mystery of Christ and the Church" (Pope John Paul II, apostolic letter *The Rosary of the Virgin Mary*).

Ref: <http://www.americancatholic.org/Features/Saints/saint.aspx?id=1161>

Pope Francis' Message for World Mission Sunday October 20

The following is an excerpt of the message of His Holiness Pope Francis for World Mission Day 2013 on May 19, 2013:

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

This year, as we celebrate World Mission Day, the *Year of Faith*, which is an important opportunity to strengthen our friendship with the Lord and our journey as a Church that preaches the Gospel with courage, comes to an end. From this perspective, I would like to propose some reflections.

Faith is God's precious gift, which opens our mind to know and love him. He wants to enter into relationship with us and allow us to participate in his own life in order to make our life more meaningful, better and more beautiful. God loves us! Faith, however, needs to be accepted, which means, it needs our personal response, the courage to entrust ourselves to God, to live his love and be grateful for his infinite mercy. It is a gift, not reserved for a few but offered with generosity. Everyone should be able to experience the joy of being loved by God, the joy of salvation! It is a gift that one cannot keep to oneself, but it is to be shared. If we want to keep it only to ourselves, we will become isolated, sterile and sick Christians. The proclamation of the Gospel is part of being Disciples of Christ and it is a constant commitment that animates the whole life of the Church. "The missionary outreach is a clear sign of the maturity of an ecclesial community" (BENEDICT XVI, *Verbum Domini*, 95).

The Year of Faith, fifty years after the beginning of the Second Vatican Council, motivates the entire Church towards a renewed awareness of its presence in the contemporary world and its mission among peoples and nations. Missionary is not alone about geographical territories, but it is about peoples, cultures and individuals, because the "boundaries" of faith do not only cross places and human traditions, but the heart of each man and each woman. The Second Vatican Council emphasized in a special way how the missionary task: that of broadening the boundaries of faith, belongs to every baptized person and all Christian communities since "the people of God lives in communities, especially in dioceses and parishes, and becomes somehow visible in them, it is up to these to witness Christ before the nations" (*Ad Gentes*, 37)

The work of **evangelization** often finds obstacles, not only externally, but also from within the ecclesial community. Sometimes there is lack of fervor, joy, courage and hope in proclaiming the Message of Christ to all and in helping the people of our time to an encounter with him. Sometimes, it is still thought, that proclaiming the truth of the Gospel means an incursion on freedom. Paul VI speaks eloquently on this: "It would be... an error to impose something on the consciences of our brethren. But to propose to their consciences the truth of the Gospel and salvation in Jesus Christ, with complete



The Liturgical Season

clarity and with total respect for free options which it presents... is a tribute to this freedom" (*Evangelii Nuntiandi*, 80). It is urgent in our time to announce and witness the goodness of the Gospel, and this from within the Church itself. Because from this perspective, it is important to never forget a fundamental principle for every evangelizer: one cannot announce Christ without the Church. Evangelization is not an isolated individual or private act; it is always ecclesial.

In our era, the widespread mobility and facility of communication through new media have mingled people, knowledge, and experience. For work reasons entire families move from one continent to another; professional and cultural exchanges, tourism, and other phenomena has also propelled great movements of peoples. This makes it difficult, even for the parish community, to know who lives permanently or temporarily in the area. More and more also, in large areas of what were traditionally Christian regions, the number of those who are total strangers to faith, or indifferent to the religious dimension or animated by other beliefs have increased. Therefore it is not infrequent that some baptized make lifestyle choices that lead them away from faith, thus making them in need of a "**new evangelization**". Humanity of our time needs the secure light that illuminates its path and that only the encounter with Christ can give. Let us bring to this world, through our witness, with love, the hope given by faith! The Church's mission is not proselytizing, but the testimony of a life that illuminates the path, which brings hope and love. The Church - I repeat once again - is not a relief organization or an enterprise, but a community of people, animated by the Holy Spirit, who have lived and are living the wonder of the encounter with Jesus Christ and want to share this experience of deep joy, the message of salvation that the Lord gave us. It is the Holy Spirit that guides the Church in this path.

I would like to encourage all **to become bearers of the good news of Christ** and I am grateful especially to missionaries, to the *Fidei Donum* priests, men and women religious and lay faithful - more and more numerous - who by accepting the Lord's call, leave their homeland to serve the Gospel in different lands and cultures. But I would also like to emphasize that these same young churches are engaging generously in sending missionaries to the Churches that are in difficulty - not infrequently Churches of ancient Christianity - thus bringing the freshness and enthusiasm with which they live their faith that renews life and gives hope to live in this universal freshness, responding to the mandate of Jesus: "Go therefore and make disciples of all nations" (*Mt 28, 19*)

Benedict XVI exhorted that: "the word of the Lord may spread rapidly and be glorified everywhere, just as it is among you" (*2Thess 3:1*): May this Year of Faith increasingly strengthen our relationship with Christ the Lord, since only in him is there the certitude for looking to the future and the guarantee of an authentic and lasting love" (*Porta fidei*, 15). This is my wish for World Mission Day this year. I cordially bless missionaries and all those who accompany and support this fundamental commitment of the Church to proclaim the Gospel to all corners of the earth, and we, ministers and missionaries of the Gospel, will experience "the delightful and comforting joy of evangelizing" (PAUL VI, *Evangelii nuntiandi*, 80). *From the Vatican, 19 May 2013, Solemnity of Pentecost*

All Saints Day

November 1



All Saints' Day is celebrated on the first of November. It was instituted to honor all the saints, known and unknown, and, according to Urban IV, to supply any deficiencies in the faithful celebration of saints' feasts during the year.

In the early days, the Christians were accustomed to celebrate the anniversary of a martyr's death for Christ at the place of martyrdom. In the fourth century, neighboring dioceses began to interchange feast, to transfers relics, to divide them, and to join in a common feast; by the invitation of St. Basil of Caesarea (397) to the bishops of the province of Pontus.



The Liturgical Season

Frequently groups of martyrs suffered on the same day, which naturally led to a joint commemoration. In the persecution of Diocletian the number of martyrs became so great that a separate day could not be assigned to each. But the Church, feeling that every martyr should be venerated, appointed a common day for all.

The first trace of this is found in Antioch on the Sunday after Pentecost. There also is a mention of a common day in a sermon of St. Ephrem the Syrian (373), and in the 74th homily of St. John Chrysostom (407).

At first only martyrs and St. John the Baptist were honored by a special day. Other saints were added gradually, and increased in number when a regular process of canonization was established. However, as early as the year 411, a commemoration for the Friday after Easter can be found in the Chaldean Calendar.

In the West Boniface IV, on May 13, 609, or 610, consecrated the Pantheon in Rome to the Blessed Virgin and all the martyrs. Gregory III (731-741) consecrated a chapel in the Basilica of St. Peter to all the saints and fixed the anniversary for November 1st.

A basilica of the Apostles already existed in Rome, and its dedication was annually remembered on May 1st. Gregory IV (827-844) extended the celebration on November 1st to the entire Church.

Ref: http://catholicism.about.com/od/holydaysandholidays/p/All_Saints_Day.htm
www.newadvent.org/cathen/01315a.htm

All Souls Day

November 2



All Souls Day, November 2nd, is a solemn feast in the Roman Catholic Church commemorating all of those who have died and now are in Purgatory, being cleansed of their venial sins and the temporal punishments for the mortal sins that they had confessed and atoning before entering fully into Heaven.

The importance of All Souls Day was made clear by Pope Benedict XV (1914-22), when he granted all priests the privilege of celebrating three Masses on All Souls Day: one, for the faithful departed; one for the priest's intentions; and one for the intentions of the Holy Father. Only on a handful of other very important feast days are priests allowed to celebrate more than two Masses.

While All Souls Day is now paired with All Saints Day, which celebrates all of the faithful who are in Heaven, it originally was celebrated in the Easter season, around Pentecost Sunday which still is in the Eastern Catholic Churches.

By the tenth century, the celebration had been moved to October; and sometime between 998 and 1030, St. Odilo of Cluny decreed that it should be celebrated on November 2 in all of the monasteries of his Benedictine congregation. Over the next two centuries, other Benedictines and the Carthusians began to celebrate it in their monasteries as well, and soon it spread to the entire Church.

On All Souls Day, we not only remember the dead, but we apply our efforts, through prayer, almsgiving, and the Mass, to their release from Purgatory. There are two plenary indulgences attached to All Souls Day, one for visiting a church and another for visiting a cemetery. The plenary indulgence for visiting a cemetery can also be obtained every day from November 1-8, and, as a partial indulgence, on any day of the year. While the actions are performed by the living, the merits of the indulgences are applicable only to the souls in Purgatory.

http://catholicism.about.com/od/holydaysandholidays/p/All_Souls_Day.htm



Bible Studies

“Ignorance of Scripture is ignorance of Christ” St. Jerome

The Lectionary

<i>Day</i>	<i>Sunday</i>
Time	9:30 am
Location	Room 149
Leader	Joe Lesnau
Tel.	979-265-6221



Adult Faith Sharing

<i>Day</i>	<i>Sunday</i>
Time	10:45 am
Location	Room 149
Leader	Gary Forse
Tel.	979-299-3145

Men’s Faith Sharing

<i>Day</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>
Time	6:00 am
Location	Angelina Room
Leader	Duane Williams
Tel.	979-297-5564



The Acts of the Apostles

<i>Day</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>
Time	9:30 am
Location	Room 149
Leader	Bettie Carmody
Tel.	979-265-6509

Over the Top

<i>Day</i>	<i>Thursday</i>
Time	9:15 am
Location	“F” Wing
Leader	Jeanne Schroll
Tel.	979-297-5860



Pilgrim People

<i>Day</i>	<i>Friday</i>
Time	9:15 am
Location	Room 149
Leader	Pam Walker
Tel.	979-297-9746



St. Paul’s Letters

<i>Day</i>	<i>Friday</i>
Time	9:30 am
Location	Library
Leader	Doris Hickner
Tel.	979-297-7726





Prayer Groups

“Hear my prayer, O God. Give ear to the words of my mouth” Psalm 54:2

Day	Time	Focus	Location
Monday	7:00 pm	Rosary	Church
1 st Monday	7:00 pm	Patriotic Rosary	Church
2 nd Monday	7:00 pm	Lay Apostle Meeting Luminous Mysteries	Church
Tuesday	5:00 pm	Rosary	Church
Wednesday	8:00 am	Rosary	Church
Thursday	5:00 pm	Rosary	Church
Friday	8:00 am	Rosary	Church
Saturday	6:30 am	Men’s Prayer Group	“F” Wing
Saturday	8:00 am	Rosary and Divine Mercy Chaplet	Chapel
1 st Saturday	8:00 am	Pro-Life Rosary	Chapel

Closing of The Year of Faith

November 24, 2013, the Feast of Christ the King will mark the end of the *Year of Faith*. Last October 7, Pope Benedict XVI recalled that the traditional annual "supplication", in which thousands of faithful around the world participate, was taking place on that day at the Italian shrine of Pompei, dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary. He said:

"As we too, spiritually unite ourselves to that choral invocation, I would like to invite everyone to cherish the Rosary during the forthcoming Year of Faith. With the Rosary, in fact, we allow ourselves to be guided by Mary, the model of faith, in meditating upon the mysteries of Christ, and day after day we are helped to assimilate the Gospel so that it can shape our lives. Therefore, in the wake of my predecessors, and in particular Blessed John Paul II who ten years ago gave us his Apostolic Letter 'Rosarium Virginis Mariae', I invite people to pray the Rosary individually, in the family and in the community, placing themselves in the school of Mary who leads us to Christ, the living centre of our faith".

Let us join our beloved Pope Francis and Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI in praying the rosary until the end of this the Year of Faith.

Ref. *Vatican Information Services*



The Impact of Papal Office in the Church and Society

An excerpt from Fr. Callistus Isara's Presentation on August 4, 2013:

Fr. Callistus addressed the papacy, the mission of St. Peter the apostle, the life and impact of recent popes in the Church and society to a group of about seventy people at the St. Michael's Family Life Center. The full presentation can be found at the St. Michael's website <http://www.smlj.org/>

The Papacy

I am neither an expert in Church History nor a Vatican scholar. However, as a Catholic priest, I have great interest in the papacy and I have followed with keen interest the activities of recent popes. The popes of the Church from St. Peter to Pope Francis were fully aware of the enormous weight of their office. Many popes over the centuries viewed their office not only as a call to witness but also a call to suffering. Undoubtedly, being pope, is the most demanding office in the world. The pope as it were, carries the weight of the Church and the world on his shoulders. It should be noted that the pope first and foremost is called by Jesus Christ as a successor of St. Peter to shepherd his Church on earth.

The Mission of Peter

Peter is chosen by Christ as the first pope of the Church (John 21:15-19). This passage is often referred to as the primacy of Peter. Peter's love for Jesus grew over a period of time. Peter loved Jesus wholeheartedly despite his weakness. Jesus chose him as the leader of his Church despite his imperfections. This shows that Jesus can write straight on crooked lines.

The Life and Impact of Recent Popes

From St. Peter to Pope Francis the Church has had a total of 266 popes. Each pope first and foremost is a human being with attributes and characteristics. Popes have been branded with different titles over the centuries. Some popes have been canonized as saints while some have been declared corrupt. It should be noted that the papacy is the oldest continuous elective office in the Western world.

Fr. Callistus went on to examine the following popes:

Pope John XXIII — October 28, 1958 to June 3, 1963.

Pope Paul VI — June 21, 1963 to August 6, 1978.

Pope John Paul II — October 16, 1978 to April 2, 2005

Pope Benedict XVI — April 19, 2005 to February 28, 2013

Pope Francis — March 13, 2013 to present.

Fr Callistus concluded: "As Catholics, let us bear in mind that we will never walk alone. The Lord Jesus is always with us. Let us joyfully witness to our faith and cherish it all the days of our lives."



Picture by Mike Caserta



A Reflection on Readings from June 28, 2013



By Gary Forse

The readings for that day were: GN 17:1, 9-10, 15-22 and MT 8:1-4.

For those of you that were here a few weeks ago to witness my first reflection, I cannot thank you enough for the encouragement and support I received. I ask for your continued prayers and please feel free to offer any comments or suggestions. Father has set the bar pretty high when it comes to homilies.

Time and time again in the scriptures we are reminded that all things are possible through God and both readings today are excellent examples. Before I proceed to the Gospel story, I would like to encourage those of you that know couples with infertility

issues to spend some time with the first reading. Infertility among couples seeking to have children can be caused by a wide range of issues. The strain and stress it puts on a marriage can lead to serious consequences. These couples need love and support and they need to know that they are not alone. What the story of Abraham and Sarah offers is the reassurance that God has a plan. Through prayer and following God's will, we can align our will with His. Unfortunately, the temptation in our culture, especially with the medical advancements that have been made, is to bypass God and use procedures that are outside the sacredness and sanctity of married life. Couples seeking help should find doctors that respect life from the moment of conception and respect the Church's teaching regarding the unitive and procreative aspects of the marriage act.

The other great lesson that we take from Abraham and Sarah is that they had the audacity to laugh at God for suggesting that they would have a child at their age. Once again, we see in Abraham and Sarah that all things are possible with God. We know God has a sense of humor and in this story we know who had the last laugh.

God gives us another example of His ability to do all things in today's Gospel story. Jesus turns a very uncomfortable situation into a powerful healing event for His followers and the religious leaders. In fact, the way people in Jesus day were able to stay comfortable was by following the law. We have learned that leprosy was a disease that was contagious and many times fatal, and the person was banned from his community. A leper had to announce his presence if he came into contact with a non-leper. This was particularly important for those who found themselves outside their community. His life was one of suffering, horror, rejection, and finally death alone and unwanted. Lepers were for all practical purposes dead to their families and communities. If a leper thought he was cured, he had to present himself to the priest and be declared clean (Leviticus 14).

Jesus shows us in these verses that his healing power is just waiting to be released, that all we have to do is have faith, and step out and act upon that faith like the leper. Jesus changed a situation that probably had been going on for several years. He was immediately responsive to the plea of this person who was probably making everyone very uncomfortable. Jesus restored the leper to good health and instructs him to follow the law in order to be part of the community again. If the priest declared the leper healed, they would follow the ritual instructions outlined in the Book of Leviticus.

So who makes you uncomfortable? How can Jesus' example help us to deal with those people in our lives that make us uncomfortable? This church is a very comfortable place. Nice lighting, air conditioning, wonderful loving people, God's Word and the best meal. God is glad we are here.

However, if we truly believe that He can do all things, then we must look to His Son's example and be ready to step out of our comfort zone. God can change the unchangeable and we need to let the change begin with ourselves. We need to believe that he can cure us physically, emotionally, and spiritually. Our faith will grow and those who make us uncomfortable will see in us that healing light of Christ and know that God can do all things.



The Holidays



It is said that there are days, a special moment in time, that no one can forget. It is etched in our minds throughout our life time. This is true for many of us and as Patriots' Day (9-11) approaches the memories rise to haunt you as well as unanswered questions.

The attack upon our homeland was so unexpected - New York Towers (2 planes, one hit each tower), the Pentagon and one crashed into uninhabited ground in Pennsylvania. The latter plane failed in its assignment due to the heroism of the passengers, who preferred fighting a hopeless battle for their country rather than accept death without an effort to do otherwise.

The day and date will be arriving soon. There will be many remembrance services. If there is one in your area, please attend. Say your prayers for the heroes, the families who suffered losses and the first responders who also were heroes. Do not be complacent. Thank God daily for our blessings. It can and did happen again, more deaths and injuries, more vivid television pictures. Remember Boston? The Star Spangled Banner continues to wave proudly over these desecrated areas as a reminder of what can and did happen. May our government stand on the alert to prevent such tragedies. Remember, too, that we are the government.

October 24



President Franklin Delano Roosevelt used the name "United Nations" January 1, 1942 in the Declaration by United Nations for the group of Allied powers who had pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis powers. World War II was still going on, but the winning of the war by the Allied powers was imminent.

This group organization, the League of Nations, was tried during World War I (the war to end all wars) organizing under the Treaty of Versailles. Its goal was to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security. However the League failed to prevent the Second World War and ceased its activities.

It was in 1945 that representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco. Representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the

United Kingdom, and the United States met at Dumbarton Oaks, United States in August to October resulting in a charter which could be presented for acceptance to the other members. The charter was signed by all 59 representatives and on October 24, 1945 it was ratified with the United States being one of the first to sign. All kinds of international problems have been brought to the attention of the United Nations. Some have been successfully solved, others have failed.

United Nations Day is celebrated annually October 24th. Had this group met its peace settling goals? Maybe you can answer.

Ref: <http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/history/>



The Holidays



November 11

Veterans Day, honors all American veterans, both living and dead. Veterans Day is largely intended to thank living veterans for dedicated and loyal service to their country. November 11 of each year is the day that we ensure veterans know that we deeply appreciate the sacrifices they have made in the lives to keep our country free.

To commemorate the ending of the "Great War" (World War I), an "unknown soldier" was buried in highest place of honor in both England and France (in England, Westminster Abbey; in France, the Arc de Triomphe). These ceremonies took place on **November 11th**, celebrating the ending of World War I hostilities at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918 (the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month). This day became known internationally as "Armistice Day".

In 1921, the United States of America followed France and England by laying to rest the remains of a World War I American soldier -- his name "known but to God" -- on a Virginia hillside overlooking the city of Washington DC and the Potomac River. This site became known as the "Tomb of the Unknown Soldier," and today is called the "Tomb of the Unknowns." Located in Arlington National Cemetery, the tomb symbolizes dignity and reverence for the American veteran.

Abraham Lincoln's, Thanksgiving Proclamation of 1863



An excerpt from Magnificat November 22, 2012

The year that is drawing toward its close, has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God.....

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship; the axe has

enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, of iron and coal as well of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore.

No human counsel has devised nor has any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do therefore invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to our beneficent Father who dwells in the heavens. And I recommend to them that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidable engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty Hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with the divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union.



Featured Ministries



PRISON MINISTRY

...I was in prison and you visited me.
(Matthew 25:36)

Clemens Unit, Brazoria
Ramsey Unit, Rosharon

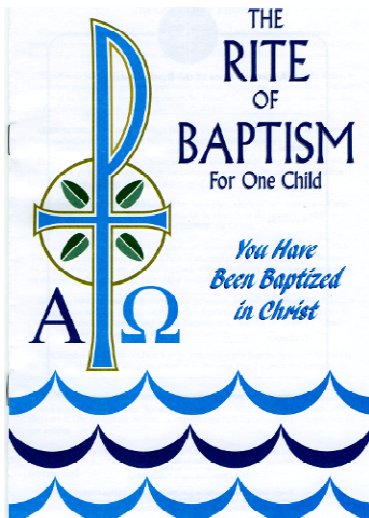
Prison ministry is the service to the incarcerated; those individuals, men and women, who have been removed from society and placed behind bars for some violation of the law. However, we believe in "the inherent dignity of the human person", even those that have committed crimes.

John's Gospel: (John 8:1-11) is perfect for saying what we believe. Jesus told the adulterous woman "...neither do I condemn you. Go and sin no more." We believe these people, even though sinners, are deeply loved by God. In fact, many have turned their lives to God. God loves them; we can do no less, even though society does not.

Prison ministers do a variety of things with the incarcerated: Eucharistic Services, cell visits, RCIA, Catholic Church education and study groups, Legion of Mary, praying the Rosary, faith sharing and support groups, and various spiritual retreats. In general, ministers say in their words and actions, "You are precious to us, because you are precious to God."

Volunteers from St. Michael's Parish are actively involved at the:

- **Clemens Unit in Brazoria (Bill Behr: 417-6050)**
- **Ramsey Unit in Rosharon (Mike Latino: 297-2819)**



This is one of the most joyful ministries in which one can serve. It is very rewarding to train parents and godparents as they prepare to bring children into God's community and thus, our parish community, through the sacrament of Baptism.

Our Baptism Team consists of 2 coordinators, 4 witness couples and Father Leo. During each training, the coordinators, 1 of the couples and Father instruct parents and godparents in the meaning of this sacrament and all of its signs and symbols as well as raising Catholic children in a loving family. We also review the logistics of Baptisms here at St. Michael's.

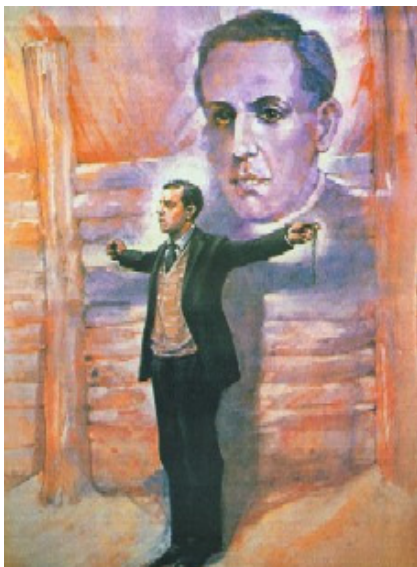
We emphasize the responsibilities parents assume when they have their child baptized. We want them to realize the importance of bringing their child up in the Catholic faith which is professed in the Baptism ceremony. We discuss the importance of Mass attendance and religious education for children, as well as the need for parents to set an example for their children by being involved in parish ministries.

For parents wishing to have a child baptized at St. Michael's, attendance at one of our classes is required. The class is held on the 3rd Tuesday, every other month of the year beginning in February. Pre-registration is required and can be done by calling Cindi Hakanson at 299-0690. We suggest that you plan ahead and attend class before the baby arrives if possible.

If you would like to learn more about serving in this ministry, call **Margaret Reed at 265-8608 or Cindi Hakanson at 299-0690.**



Featured Blessed and New Saints



BLESSED MIGUEL AGUSTIN PRO, S.J.—1891-1927— Feast Day November 23.

Miguel Pro was born January 13, 1891, at Guadalupe, Zacatecas, Mexico. He was the third of eleven children, four of whom had died as infants or young children. His father, Miguel Pro, was a mining engineer, and his mother, Josefa Juarez, a pious and charitable woman. From his childhood, high spirits and happiness were the most outstanding characteristics of his personality.

As a child, he had a daring intelligence that sometimes went too far, tossing him into near-death accidents and illnesses. On regaining consciousness after one of these episodes, young Miguel opened his eyes and blurted out to his frantic parents, "I want some *cocol*" (a colloquial term for his favorite sweet bread). "*Cocol*" became his nickname, which he would later adopt as a code name during this clandestine ministry.

Miguel was particularly close to his older sister and after she entered a cloistered convent, he came to recognize his own vocation to the priesthood. Although he was popular with the señoritas and had prospects of a lucrative career managing his

father's thriving business, Miguel renounced everything for Christ his King and entered the Jesuit novitiate in El Llano, Michoacan in 1911. He studied in Mexico until 1914 when a massive wave of governmental anti-Catholicism forced the novitiate to dissolve and the Jesuits to flee to Los Gatos, California, in the United States. He then went to study in Granada, Spain (1915–19), and then taught in Nicaragua from 1919 to 1922.

Back in Mexico, a new constitution for the country had been signed (1917). Five articles of the 1917 Constitution of Mexico were particularly aimed at suppression of the Catholic Church. One mandated secular education in schools, prohibiting the Church from participating in primary and secondary education. Two outlawed monastic religious orders. Three forbade public worship outside of church buildings, while four restricted religious organizations' rights to own property. Finally, five took away basic civil rights of members of the clergy: priests and religious were prevented from wearing their habits, were denied the right to vote, and were not permitted to comment on public affairs in the press. Most of the anti-clerical provisions of the constitution were removed in 1998.

For his theological studies he was sent to Enghien, Belgium where the French Jesuits (also in exile) had their faculty of Theology. There he was ordained a priest on August 31, 1925. He wrote on that occasion: "How can I explain to you the sweet grace of the Holy Spirit, which invades my poor miner's soul with such heavenly joys? I could not keep back tears on the day of my ordination, above all at the moment when I pronounced, together with the bishop, the words of the consecration. After the ceremony the new priests gave their first blessing to their parents. I went to my room, laid out all the photographs of my family on the table, and then blessed them from the bottom of my heart." Three months after ordination, he was forced to undergo several operations because of his ulcers. He remained cheerful and courageous, explaining that the source of his strength was his prayer.

In summer 1926, his studies in Europe completed, Father Pro returned to Mexico. He arrived at Veracruz on July 8, 1926. Plutarco Elías Calles was now president of Mexico. Unlike his predecessors, Calles vigorously enforced the anti-Catholic provisions of the 1917 constitution, implementing the so-called Calles Law, which provided specific penalties for priests who criticized the government. This law went into effect on July 31, 1926.

On his return Fr. Pro served a Church which was forced to go "underground." He celebrated the Eucharist clandestinely and ministered the other sacraments to small groups of Catholics. Details of Pro's ministry in the underground church come from his many letters, signed with the nickname *Cocol*.



Featured Blessed and New Saints

Falsely accused in a bombing attempt on the President-elect, Pro became a wanted man. He was betrayed to the police and sentenced to death without the benefit of any legal process. On the day of his death, Father Pro forgave his executioners, prayed, bravely refused the blindfold, and raised his arms in imitation of Christ and shouted the defiant cry of the Cristeros, "¡Viva Cristo Rey!" -"Long live Christ the King!" Calles is reported to have looked down upon a throng of 40,000 which lined Pro's funeral procession and another 20,000 waited at the cemetery where he was buried without a priest present, his father saying the final words. The Cristeros became more animated and fought with renewed enthusiasm, many of them carrying the newspaper photo of Pro before the firing squad.

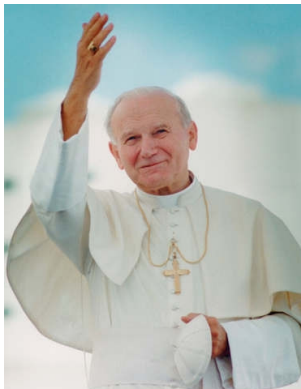
Fifty-two years after Pro's execution, the Pope visited Mexico, was welcomed by the President, and celebrated open-air Masses before thousands of people (an act which would have been a crime during Pro's life and was still technically illegal at the time of the pope's visit, though un-enforced). At his beatification on September 25, 1988, Pope John Paul II honored Fr. Pro with these words:

"Neither suffering nor serious illness, neither the exhausting ministerial activity, frequently carried out in difficult and dangerous circumstances, could stifle the radiating and contagious joy which he brought to his life for Christ and which nothing could take away. Indeed, the deepest root of self-sacrificing surrender for the lowly was his passionate love for Jesus Christ and his ardent desire to be conformed to him, even unto death."

Christ the King, by the intercession of Blessed Miguel Pro, I beg you to answer my prayers. Give me the grace and the strength necessary to follow your heroic example and to live my Catholic faith in spite of all temptations and adversities. Amen.

Ref:<http://www.ewtn.com/library/MARY/MIGUEPRO.htm>, http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php? saint_id=86

Canonization of John XXIII and John Paul II



The Vatican: On Friday, July 5, 2013, Pope Francis authorized the promulgation of a decree from the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, declaring a second miracle attributable to the intercession of Blessed Pope John Paul II and approved the votes in favor of the canonization of John XXIII.

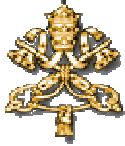
John Paul II's first miracle was the healing of Sister Marie Simon-Pierre, a French nun who suffered from Parkinson's. He was beatified, the first step toward sainthood, on May 1, 2011, by Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI. The second miracle

reportedly concerns the healing of a Costa Rican woman who was cured of a severe brain injury after she and her family began praying to the late Polish pope, the U.K. newspaper, The Telegraph reported.

With regard to John XXIII, a Vatican spokesman said that because it's the 50th anniversary of the Second Vatican Council (1962-65) and because "no one doubts" the late pope's holiness, Francis has decided to go ahead. John XXIII was beatified under John Paul II in 2000.

On July 31, 2013 in an interview on the Papal flight back to Rome following World Youth Day celebrations in Brazil, Pope Francis said the Church has several dates it was considering for the canonization of Pope John Paul II and maybe John XXIII too. Two were dismissed due to different reasons. One date that is still being considered is the first Sunday after Easter, Divine Mercy Sunday, on April 27, 2014, Pope Francis said.

Ref: <http://www.newsmax.com/>, <http://catholicism.about.com/>,



YEAR OF FAITH 2012
2013

Pontifical Council for Promoting the New Evangelization



THE MYSTERY OF THE CHURCH: THE TEMPLE

Pope Francis' general audience at St. Peter's Square on June 26, 2013:

Dear Brothers and Sisters, Good morning!

Today I would like to mention briefly another image that helps us describe the mystery of the Church: the temple (cf. Second Vatican Ecumenical Council, Dogmatic Constitution on the Church, *Lumen Gentium*, n. 6).

What does the word “temple” make us think of? It makes us think of a building, of a construction. More especially the minds of many turn to the history of the People of Israel recounted in the Old Testament. Solomon’s great Temple in Jerusalem was the place for the encounter with God in prayer. Inside the Temple was the Ark of the Covenant, a sign of God’s presence among the people; and the Ark contained the Tables of the Law, the manna and Aaron’s rod. This was a reminder that God had always been in the history of his People that he had accompanied it on its journey and had guided its steps. The Temple is a memorial of this history. When we go to the Temple we too must remember this history, each one of us our own history, how Jesus met me, how Jesus walked beside me, how Jesus loves and blesses me.

It is this that was prefigured in the ancient Temple and brought about in the Church by the power of the Holy Spirit: the Church is “God’s house”, the place of his presence, where we can find and encounter the Lord; the Church is the Temple in which the Holy Spirit dwells. It is he who gives life to her, who guides and sustains her. Let us ask ourselves: where can we meet God? Where can we enter into communion with him through Christ? Where can we find the light of the Holy Spirit to light up our life? The answer is: in the People of God, among us who are the Church. It is here that we shall encounter Jesus, the Holy Spirit and the Father.

The ancient Temple was built by human hands. There was a wish “to give God a house”, to have a visible sign of his presence among the people. With the Incarnation of the Son of God, Nathan’s prophecy to King David was fulfilled (cf. 2 Sam 7:1-29): it is not the king, it is not we who “give God a house”; rather it is God himself who “builds his house” in order to come and dwell among us, as St John wrote in his Gospel (cf. 1:14). Christ is the living Temple of the Father and Christ himself builds his “spiritual house”: the Church, not made of material stones but rather of “living stones”, which we are. The Apostle Paul said to the Christians of Ephesus: you are “built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Christ Jesus himself being the cornerstone, in whom the whole structure is joined together and grows into a holy temple in the Lord; in whom you also are built... for a dwelling place of God in the Spirit” (Eph 2:20-22). This is a beautiful thing! We are the living stones of God’s building, profoundly united to Christ who is the keystone and also the one that sustains us. What does this mean? It means that we are the temple, we are the living Church, the living temple, and with us when we are together is also the Holy Spirit, who helps us to grow as Church. We are not alone, for we are the People of God: this is the Church!

And it is the Holy Spirit with his gifts who designs the variety. This is important: what does the Holy Spirit do among us? He designs the variety which is a wealth in the Church and unites us, each and every one, to constitute a spiritual temple in which we do not offer material sacrifices but ourselves, our life (cf. 1 Pt 2:4-5). The Church is not a fabric woven of things and interests; she is the Temple of the Holy Spirit, the Temple in which God works, the Temple in which, with the gift of Baptism, each one of us is a *living stone*. This tells us that no one in the Church is useless, and if from time to time someone says to someone else: “go home, you are no good”, this is not true. For no one is no good in the Church, we are all necessary for building this Temple! *No one is secondary. No one is the most important person in the Church; we are all equal in God’s eyes.* Some of you might say “Listen, Mr. Pope, you are not our equal”. Yes, I am like each one of you, we are all equal, we are brothers and sisters! No one is anonymous: we all both constitute and build the Church. This also invites us to reflect



THE MYSTERY OF THE CHURCH: THE TEMPLE

on the fact that if the brick of our Christian life goes missing, the beauty of the Church loses something. Some people say "I have nothing to do with the Church"; but in this way the brick of a life in this beautiful Temple is left out. No one can go away; we must all bring to the Church our life, our heart, our love, our thought and our work: all of us together.

I would now like us to ask ourselves: how do we live our being Church? Are we living stones or are we, as it were, stones that are weary, bored or indifferent? Have you ever noticed how grim it is to see a tired, bored and indifferent Christian? A Christian like that is all wrong, the Christian must be alive, rejoicing in being Christian; he or she must live this beauty of belonging to the People of God which is the Church. Do we open ourselves to the action of the Holy Spirit, to be an active part of our communities or do we withdraw into ourselves, saying; "I have so much to do, it isn't my job!"?

The Lord gives all of us his grace, his strength, so that we may be profoundly united to Christ, who is the cornerstone, the pillar and the foundation of our life and of the whole life of the Church. Let us pray that enlivened by his Spirit we may always be living stones of his Church.

NEW MONUMENT TO ARCHANGEL MICHAEL IN THE VATICAN



Vatican City, 5 July 2013 (VIS) – This morning in the Vatican Gardens, in the palace of the Governorate, a new monument to St. Michael, Archangel by the artist Giuseppe Antonio Lomuscio was inaugurated in the presence of the Holy Father Francis, and Vatican City State was consecrated to Sts. Joseph and Michael, Archangel. Among those present was the Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI, specially invited by Pope Francis, and greeted with great affection by the assistants and staff of the Governorate. The two pontiffs remained united throughout the ceremony and sat together in front of the monument.

The Holy Father said:

"In the Vatican Gardens there are many works of art, joined today by this one which however takes a position of particular importance, both for its location and for the meaning it expresses. Indeed, it is not merely a celebratory work, but rather an invitation to reflection and prayer, which fits well into this Year of Faith. Michael, which means 'Who is like God?' is the example of God's primacy, of his transcendence and power. Michael fights to re-establish divine justice; he defends the People of God from enemies and above all from the greatest enemy of all, the devil. And St. Michael is victorious because God acts in him. This sculpture

reminds us that evil is vanquished ... On our path and in the trials of life we are not alone, we are accompanied and sustained by the Angels of God who offer, so to say, their wings to help us to overcome many dangers, to be able to fly high compared to those aspects of life that may burden us or drag us down. We consecrate Vatican City State to St. Michael, Archangel, asking him to defend us against evil and to banish it ... and to St. Joseph, Jesus' guardian, the guardian of the Holy Family, whose presence strengthens us and gives us the courage to make space for God in our lives in order that good may always vanquish evil".

The Pope then recited the prayers for consecration, for St. Joseph and St. Michael, Archangel, sprinkled holy water on the new monument, and finally imparted his blessing upon those present.



PRESENTATION OF THE ENCYCLICAL LUMEN FIDEI: FAITH IS AN EXPERIENCE OF COMMUNION AND SOLIDARITY

The following is an excerpt of the presentation of this Encyclical to view the full text visit: http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/francesco/encyclicals

Vatican City, 5 July 2013 (VIS) – A press conference was held at 11.00 this morning in the Holy See Press Office to present Pope Francis' first encyclical, "Lumen Fidei". The conference was presented by Cardinal Marc Ouellet, P.S.S., and prefect of the Congregation for Bishops, and Archbishops Gerhard Ludwig Muller and Rino Fisichella, respectively prefect for the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and president of the Pontifical Council for New Evangelization.

Archbishop Gerhard Ludwig Muller began the presentations, explaining that "Lumen Fidei" is divided into four parts, which can be seen as four aspects of one whole".

"*In the first part*", he said, "we move from the faith of Abraham, the man who recognized in the voice of God 'a profound call which was always present at the core of his being', to the faith of the People of Israel. The history of the faith of Israel, in its turn, is a continual passage from 'the temptation to unbelief' and the adoration of idols, 'works of the hands of man', to the confession 'of God's mighty deeds and the progressive fulfillment of his promises'. This leads ultimately to the history of Jesus, a summary of salvation, in which all the diverse threads of the history of Israel are united and fulfilled. In Jesus we are able to say definitively that 'we know and believe the love that God has for us' because He is 'the complete manifestation of God's reliability'".

Archbishop Muller continued, "*In the second part*, the encyclical forcefully raises the question of truth as one which is 'central to faith'. Because faith has to do with knowledge of reality it is intrinsically linked to truth: 'faith without truth does not save... it remains a beautiful story...or it is reduced to a lofty sentiment'". "Faith, which opens us to the love of God, transforms the way we see things 'because love itself brings enlightenment'. ... Love is authentic when it binds us to the truth and truth attracts us to itself with the force of love. 'This discovery of love as a source of knowledge, which is part of the primordial experience of every man and woman' is confirmed for us in the 'biblical understanding of faith' and is one of the most beautiful and important ideas emphasized in this encyclical". He explained, "Faith helps us to draw out the profound meaning of reality. In this way we can understand how faith is able to 'illuminate the questions of our own time about truth', the great questions which arise in the human heart when faced either with the beauty of reality or by its dramas".

Archbishop Muller pointed out "a quotation from the Sermons of St. Leo the Great that is included *in the third part* of the encyclical: 'If the faith is not one, then it is not faith'. We live today in a world which, despite all its connectedness and globalization, is fragmented and divided into many 'worlds' that, even if in communication with one another, are often and intentionally isolated and in conflict. The unity of the faith is, therefore, the precious gift that the Holy Father and his fellow Bishops are called to foster, guarantee and witness to, as the first fruits of a unity that wants to give itself as a gift to the whole world".

Finally, he referred to a passage from *the fourth* chapter of the encyclical: "While it is true that authentic faith fills one with joy and 'a desire to live life to the fullest' – here we see concretely the connection between the teaching of Pope Francis and Pope Benedict XVI – 'the light of faith does not make us forget the sufferings of the world'. Rather it opens us up to 'an accompanying presence, a history of goodness which touches every story of suffering and opens up a ray of light'".

The encyclical, concluded Archbishop Muller, "wishes to restate in a new way the truth that faith in Jesus Christ is a good for humanity 'truly a good for everyone; a common good': 'Its light does not simply brighten ... the Church, nor does it serve solely to build an eternal city in the hereafter; it helps us build our societies in such a way that they can journey towards a future of hope'".

"Lumen Fidei"; is an encyclical with a strong pastoral connotation. ... Pope Francesco, with his pastor's sensibility, manages to translate many questions of a strictly theological character into themes that can assist in reflection and catechesis. ... No-one should be afraid to look to great ideals and to pursue them. Faith and love are the first to be proposed. In a period of cultural weakness such as the present age, this invitation is a provocation and a challenge to which we cannot remain indifferent".



NO ONE IS EXCLUDED FROM THE POPE'S AFFECTION!

Vatican City, 23 July 2013 (VIS) – At 3.40 p.m. yesterday (twenty minutes ahead of schedule) the airplane carrying the Pope landed at the carioca airport of Galeao

Upon arrival at Guanabara Palace, Francis greeted the senior state and diplomatic representative and, after listening to the anthems of Brazil and Vatican City State, he gave his first address as Pope in the American continent.

He began, "In his loving providence, God wished that the first international trip of my pontificate should take me back to my beloved Latin America, specifically to Brazil ... I have learned that, to gain access to the Brazilian people, it is necessary to pass through its great heart; so let me knock gently at this door. I ask permission to come in and spend this week with you. I have neither silver nor gold, but I bring with me the most precious thing given to me: Jesus Christ! I have come in his name, to feed the flame of fraternal love that burns in every heart; and I wish my greeting to reach one and all: The peace of Christ be with you!"

The Pope went on to cordially greet the president for her warm welcome and said to the bishops that, by his visit to Brazil, he wished to "pursue the pastoral mission proper to the Bishop of Rome of confirming my brothers in their faith in Christ, of encouraging them to give an account of the reasons for the hope which comes from him, and of inspiring them to offer everyone the inexhaustible riches of his love".

However, he continued, "the principal reason for my visit to Brazil goes beyond its borders. I have actually come for World Youth Day. I am here to meet young people coming from all over the world, drawn to the open arms of Christ the Redeemer. ... These young people are from every continent, they speak many languages, they bring with them different cultures, and yet they also find in Christ the answer to their highest aspirations, held in common, and they can satisfy the hunger for a pure truth and an authentic love which binds them together in spite of differences. ... Christ has confidence in young people and entrusts them with the very future of his mission, 'Go and make disciples'. Go beyond the confines of what is humanly possible and create a world of brothers and sisters! And young people have confidence in Christ: they are not afraid to risk for him the only life they have, because they know they will not be disappointed".

He emphasized that, in addressing the young, he is also speaking to "their families, their local and national church communities, the societies they come from, and the men and women upon whom this new generation largely depends". He recalled the saying, "*Our children are the apple of our eyes*". How beautiful is this expression of Brazilian wisdom, which applies to young people an image, drawn from our eyes, which are the window through which light enters into us, granting us the miracle of sight! What would become of us if we didn't look after our eyes? How could we move forward? I hope that, during this week, each one of us will ask ourselves this thought-provoking question. ... Young people are the window through which the future enters the world, thus presenting us with great challenges. Our generation will show that it can realize the promise found in each young person when we know how to give them space; how to create the material and spiritual conditions for their full development; how to give them a solid basis on which to build their lives".

Pope Francis concluded by asking everyone to "show consideration towards each other and, if possible, the sympathy needed to establish friendly dialogue". He added, "The arms of the Pope now spread to embrace all of Brazil in its human, cultural and religious complexity and richness. From the Amazon Basin to the pampas, from the dry regions to the Pantanal, from the villages to the great cities, no one is excluded from the Pope's affection".

After his address, Pope Francis met privately with the president and with the governor and major of Rio de Janeiro. He then transferred to the Sumare residence, which belongs to the archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, where he will stay during his visit.



The Saints

*O Jesus, Son of the Virgin Mary, infuse into me grace,
wisdom, charity, chastity and humility.*

St. Cosmas and Damian

Feast: September 26



Christian tradition tells us what we know about these two saints. Cosmas and Damian were twin brothers born in the 3rd century AD in Cilicia in what is now Turkey. They learned and practiced the art of healing and practiced their profession in the seaport of Ayas, Adana, then in the Roman province of Syria. They would accept no payment for their services and so their practice became rather large. It is said that with this type of philosophy Cosmas and Damian were able to draw many members to the Christian faith.

This was the era of the powerful Emperor, Diocletian, who was persecuting any and all Christians. Cosmas and Damian, being Christians, were sought out and arrested by the order of the Prefect of Cilicia, Lysias. Lysias ordered the arrest of the twins and that they be placed under torture which would get them to renounce their faith. The twin brothers endured being hung on a cross, stoned and shot by arrows but they continued strong in their faith. They finally were executed by beheading. They had three brothers who also were martyred at this time.

The most famous miraculous effort of the twin physicians was the grafting of a leg from a recently deceased Ethiopian to replace a patient's ulcerated leg. This has been the subject of many paintings. The church honored the twin physicians again when Pope Felix IV (526-530) rededicated the Library of Peace as a basilica of Santi Cosma e Damiano in the Forum of Vespasian. The church has gone through several restorations but it is still famed for its sixth century mosaics illustrating the Saints.

Their relics, thought to be miraculous, were buried in Cyrus, Syria. Emperor Justinian (517-565) was suffering from a dangerous illness and through the intercession of Cosmas and Damian, the emperor's illness receded and he was cured. In gratitude for his return to health, Justinian had built and adorned their Church in Constantinople and it became a renowned place of Pilgrimage.

The Church continues to honor these twin brothers by noting their feast September 26 and as always, the saints are honored together.

Ref: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saints_Cosmas_and_Damian

St. Thérèse of Lisieux

Feast: October 1st

Marie Thérèse Martin was born at Alençon, France on January 2, 1873. She was the youngest of five daughters. Her father, Louis, was a watchmaker. Her Mother, Zélie, who was a lace maker, died of breast cancer when Thérèse was only four years of age. Even so, Thérèse was reared in a model Christian home. She was very young when she felt the call of the cloister. At age 15 she entered the Carmel of Lisieux. Being in the discalced order, she had to go barefoot all the time.



The Saints

St. Thérèse of Lisieux

Feast: October 1st



She lived an ordinary religious life for the next nine years. Nothing extraordinary happened in her life. She did her daily duties without complaint and with perfect fidelity. She had a child like confidence in God's providence and merciful love. She was always ready to be at the service of others. She had a great love for the church and especially a great love for the conversion of souls. She prayed especially for priests.

She died of consumption at the young age of 24. Prior to her death she was heard to say: "I will let fall a shower of roses after my death". For this reason she is often called St. Therese, the Little Flower. Her promise to all was that "I will pass my heaven doing good on earth".

She left many inspirational writings, among them her autobiography, "The Story of a Soul" She talks about her confidence in God In an excellent book, "I Believe in Love".

She was canonized by Pope Pius XI on May 17, 1925. But, she, too, had to wait for the church hierarchy to realize her true worth to us all. It was Pope John Paul II in a 1997 homily who proclaimed Therese to be a Doctor of the Church.

"In 1975 Pope Paul VI speaks of St. Thérèse from her writings "On Christian Joy. Pope Paul says: "In more recent times, St. Thérèse of Lisieux shows us the courageous way of abandonment into the hands of God to whom she entrusts her littleness. And yet it is not that she has no experience of the feeling of God's absence, a feeling which our century is harshly experiencing. Sometimes it seems that the little bird (to which she compared herself) cannot believe that anything else exists except the clouds that envelop it...this is the moment of perfect joy for the poor, weak little thing...what happens for it to remain there , nevertheless, and to gaze at the invisible light that hides from its faith".

There is the historic National Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal, Michigan and a basilica of the National Shrine in San Antonio, Texas. Try to see it on your next visit to San Antonio.

Ref: <http://www.passionistsnuns.org/Saints/StThereseChildJesus/index.htm>

St. Teresa of Avila

Feast: October 15



Teresa was born in Gotarrendura, Avila, Crown of Castile March 28, 1515. She lived through the turbulent years of the Protestant Reformation and saw the closing of the Council of Trent. She could hold her own while living in a male dominated world. She continued through her life to seek changes for the better, whether social, political or religious.

She entered the Carmelite order over the strong protests of her father. She was able to reform the order and is considered to be a co-founder with John of the Cross of the Discalced Carmelites.

She was a contemplative and a mystic. Through all of her life she remained an energetic reformer-a holy woman, a womanly woman who continued to realize she was receiving God's graces which helped her in her work.

She was able to travel, to write, teach, and fight when necessary, always with reformation and change for the better on



The Saints

St. Teresa of Avila

Feast: October 15

her mind. She did her fighting through her writings and teaching. To those she touched she became a woman for helping others, a woman who inspired those she met.

Two of her writings are especially beneficial to those who read them -the Way of Perfection and The Interior Castle. The readings continue to help others in this day and time.

On October 4, 1582 at age 67 she died but her influence and works have lived on. Included in her writings is her auto-biography, The Life of Teresa of Jesus. This and her other writings remain an integral part of Spanish Renaissance literature, Christian mysticism and Christian meditative practices. She was a prominent Spanish mystic, Roman Catholic saint, Carmelite nun and writer.

On March 12, 1622 she was canonized by Pope Gregory XV1. However, it was not until 1970 that she finally received the honor she deserved. She was made a Doctor of the Church by Pope Paul V1.

Ref: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teresa_of_%C3%81villa

<https://www.americancatholic.org/features/saints/saint.aspx?id=1169>

St. Martin of Tours

Feast: November 11



St. Martin was a conscientious objector who wanted to be a monk. When he had achieved this goal, he was cajoled into being a bishop who fought paganism while pleading for mercy for heretics. He became a very popular saint and was one of the first not to be martyred.

His pagan parents lived in what is now modern day Hungary and then in Italy. Martin had the privilege of living in both countries. His father was a veteran of the wars and he forced Martin, at the age of 15, to enter the service as well. While in the service he became a Christian catechumen and was baptized at the age of 18. By this time he was able to live more like a monk than a soldier. At age 23 he refused a war bonus and was able to tell his commander: "I have served you as a soldier, now let me serve Christ. Give the money to those who are going to fight, but I am a soldier of Christ and it is not

lawful for me to fight." After this speech and enduring many difficulties, he was discharged from the service and went to be a student of Hilary of Poitiers. He became an ordained exorcist and he worked with great enthusiasm and energy against the Arians.

Then he was able to complete his first religious desire -to become a monk, living first at Milan and then on a small island. Martin returned to France after Hilary returned from exile. It was in France, near Poitiers, that Martin established what may have been the first French Monastery.

The people of Tours wanted Martin for their bishop, but he had successfully, thus far, evaded this honor. However, he was sent word that a sick person in Tours needed him. When he returned to Tours, he discovered that he had been tricked, but the people were so adamant in their desire for him to be their bishop, that he acceded to their wishes. Some of the consecrating bishops felt that by his unkempt appearance, Martin was not dignified enough for this office.

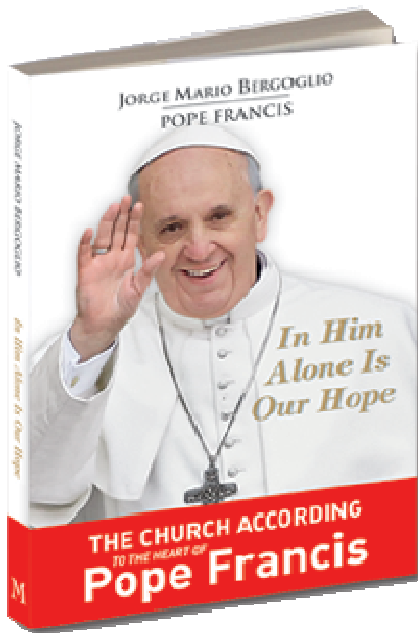
It was at this time that Martin and St. Ambrose spoke out against the executions of heretics - particularly Priscillian who was scheduled for execution. They were unsuccessful in their efforts. Priscillian was executed and Martin ended up being accused of the same crime -heresy. He then pleaded for the ending of persecution of the followers of Priscilian in Spain. He felt that with his influence he could get some good results through cooperating with the leaders in that area. Later his conscience troubled him in this matter, especially the decision he made.

Martin died November 8, 397 in Candes, Gaul which today is modern day France. He was canonized through the process of Pre-Congregation. His feast is November 11.

Ref: <http://www.americancatholic.org/features/saints/saint.asp>



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Important Dates In This Trimester

Date	Celebration	Date	Celebration
Sept. 2	Labor Day	Oct. 16	Boss's Day
Sept. 11	Patriots' Day	Oct. 20	World Mission Sunday
Sept. 12	Most Holy Name of Mary	Oct. 24	United Nations Day
Sept. 14	Exaltation of the Cross	Nov. 1	All Saints Day
Sept. 21	St. Mathew, Apostle	Nov. 2	All Souls Day
Sept. 26	St. Cosmas and Damian	Nov. 3	Daylight Savings Ends
Sept. 27	St. Vincent de Paul	Nov. 5	Election Day
Sept. 30	St. Jerome	Nov. 9	Dedication of St. John Lateran Basilica
Oct. 1	St. Thérèse of Lisieux (Therese of the Child Jesus)	Nov. 11	St. Martin of Tour Veterans Day
Oct. 2	Holy Guardian Angels	Nov. 21	Presentation of Blessed Virgin Mary
Oct. 4	St. Francis of Assisi	Nov. 23	Blessed Miguel Agustin Pro
Oct. 7	Our Lady of the Rosary	Nov. 24	Christ the King Closing of the Year of Faith
Oct. 14	St. Callistus	Nov. 28	Thanksgiving
Oct. 15	St. Teresa of Avila (Teresa of Jesus)		

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