



February 20 2022 Seventh Sunday in Ordinary Time

## EUCHARISTIC ADORATION. SACRAMENT OF RECONCILIATION AN MASS SCHEDULES

SATURDAY <u>3:15pm</u> Eucharistic Adoration & Confession <u>3:30 PM</u> – Holy Rosary <u>4:00 PM</u> – Holy Mass

SUNDAY <u>8:00 AM</u> – EUCHARISTIC ADORATION <u>8:30am</u>- HOLY MASS 10:30 AM – EUCHARISTIC ADORATION <u>11:00am</u>- HOLY MASS

REGULAR WEEKDAYS MONDAY- COMMUNION SERVICE

# **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

 Ash Wednesday Masses (3/2/2022) 8:00am & 5:30pm

St. Patrick's Dinner @ 5:00 pm on March 19, 2022; All are invited.

- 4/12/2022 (12 April 2022) 6:00 pm is the Cedar Meal. You're all invited for the meal and all that you need to do is please sign up. So we know, how many will participate in the cedar meal.
- Lenten rice bowls are ready for pickup, please take home and bring it back on Good on Friday (4/15/2022)

## Tour on Compendium of the Catechism of the Catholic Church

### 369. Are there acts which are always illicit?

There are some acts which, in and of themselves, are always illicit by reason of their object (for example, blasphemy, homicide, adultery). Choosing such acts entails a disorder of the will, that is, a moral evil which can never be justified by appealing to the good effects which could possibly result from them.

### THE MORALITY OF THE PASSIONS

### 370. What are the passions?

The passions are the feelings, the emotions or the movements of the sensible appetite - natural components of human psychology - which incline a person to act or not to act in view of what is perceived as good or evil. The principal passions are love and hatred, desire and fear, joy, sadness, and anger. The chief passion is love which is drawn by the attraction of the good. One can only love what is good, real or apparent.

### 371. Are the passions morally good or bad?

The passions insofar as they are movements of the sensible appetite are neither good nor bad in themselves. They are good when they contribute to a good action and they are evil in the opposite case. They can be taken up into the virtues or perverted by the vices.

### **THE MORAL CONSCIENCE**

### 372. What is the moral conscience?

Moral conscience, present in the heart of the person, is a judgment of reason which at the appropriate moment enjoins him to do good and to avoid evil. Thanks to moral conscience, the human person perceives the moral quality of an act to be done or which has already been done, permitting him to assume responsibility for the act. When attentive to moral conscience, the prudent person can hear the voice of God who speaks to him or her.

#### 373. What does the dignity of the human person imply for the moral conscience?

The dignity of a human person requires the uprightness of a moral conscience (which is to say that it be in accord with what is just and good according to reason and the law of God). Because of this personal dignity, no one may be forced to act contrary to conscience: nor, within the limits of the common good, be prevented from acting according to it, especially in religious matters.

#### 374. How is a moral conscience formed to be upright and truthful?

An upright and true moral conscience is formed by education

and by assimilating the Word of God and the teaching of the Church. It is supported by the gifts of the Holy Spirit and helped by the advice of wise people. Prayer and an examination of conscience can also greatly assist one's moral formation.

## 375. What norms must conscience always follow?

There are three general norms: 1) one may never do evil so that good may result from it; 2) the so-called Golden Rule, "Whatever you wish that men would do to you, do so to them" (Matthew 7:12); 3) charity always proceeds by way of respect for one's neighbor and his conscience, even though this does not mean accepting as good something that is objectively evil.

## 376. Can a moral conscience make erroneous judgments?

A person must always obey the certain judgment of his own conscience but he could make erroneous judgments for reasons that may not always exempt him from personal guilt. However, an evil act committed through involuntary ignorance is not imputable to the person, even though the act remains objectively evil. One must therefore work to correct the errors of moral conscience.

## THE VIRTUES

## 377. What is a virtue?

A virtue is an habitual and firm disposition to do the good. "The goal of a virtuous life is to become like God" (Saint Gregory of Nyssa). There are human virtues and theological virtues.

## 378. What are the human virtues?

The human virtues are habitual and stable perfections of the intellect and will that govern our actions, order our passions and guide our conduct according to reason and faith. They are acquired and strengthened by the repetition of morally good acts and they are purified and elevated by divine grace.

## **To Be Continued Next Week**

## Lawn Party

The Second Lawn Party Meeting 3/13/2022 Sunday after the 8:30am Mass, All are invited to attend and give your valuable suggestions

Lawn Party is on April 24, 2022. Please promote our lawn party in social media, phone messages and emails.

We need water, soft drinks (cans), Liquor and beer. Whenever you go for shopping remember our Lawn Party and buy things above mentioned and drop it off at the office. Your donations are highly valued and received by the Parish.

# **Gospel Reflection**

Dear Brothers and sisters in Christ Jesus, Today's gospel reading is a continuation of the teaching that began in last Sunday's gospel. We continue to hear Jesus' Sermon on the Plain. Recall that in Luke's Gospel, this teaching is addressed to Jesus' disciples. This is in contrast to the parallel found in Matthew's Gospel, the Sermon on the Mount, in which Jesus' words are addressed

to both the disciples and to the crowds. These words from Jesus' teaching are familiar to us. They constitute the crux and the challenge of what it means to be a disciple: Love your enemies, turn the other cheek, give to those who ask, do unto others, lend without expecting repayment, judge not lest you be

judged.

There are several similarities between Luke's and Matthew's report of Jesus' great teaching. Both begin with the Beatitudes. Matthew includes nearly all the content that Luke does: the Sermon on the Mount in Matthew's Gospel is longer than Luke's Sermon on the Plain. There are, however, differences in language and nuance. For example, Matthew presents this portion of the teaching as a contrast between Jesus' teaching and the teachings of the law and the prophets. This is in keeping with Matthew's concern to address his predominantly Jewish audience. It is likely that Luke omits this contrast because it was unnecessary for the Gentile be-

lievers for whom Luke is writing. Another point of contrast between Matthew and Luke's presentation is the terminology. In Luke, Jesus contrasts the behavior of his followers with the behavior of "sinners." In Matthew. Jesus contrasts the behavior desired with the behavior of tax collectors and Gentiles. Matthew concludes the teaching about love of enemies with the admonition to be perfect as God is perfect; Luke concludes by emphasizing God's mercy. In both Gospels, Jesus' words challenge those who would follow him to be more like God. God loves us beyond our expectations, beyond anything we can possibly imagine. In response to God's love, we are to love as God loves, beyond expectations and with a depth be-

yond imagining.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit-Amen.

Rev. Prabhu Arockiasamy

### PRAYER LIST

Anita Barclay, Campbell Berger, Katherine Berger, Bethany Ann Boltz, Roy Williams, ., Logan Bowers, Clement Boney, Jerry Boyes, Patrick Webb Brownlie-Carey, Noli Causay, Teresa Coleman, Lee Cooley, Peter Cooley, Anita Cowart, Anne Davidson, Lemuel Dickinson, Daniel Dorriety, Marquitta Dukes, John Dumas, Dodie Dumas, Johnny Finch, Louise Frontz, Tim Frontz, Janet Gafford, Tony Golemon, Ginny Johnston, MaryAnn Keith, Dennis Keith, Liz Kilborn, Edward Kimbrough, Debora Klaus, Steven Kuszynski, Shirley Lacy, Michael Langan, Alfred Leonard, Margie Lord, Rodney Lundy, Shirly McDonald, Mary McKeough, Patricia McRoy, Craig Miley, Archie Moore, Elaine Moore, Wally Neese, Kenny Nixon, Tiffany Neese, Darlene O'Rourke, James M. O'Rourke, Alex Paneda, Lita Paneda, Scott Peck, Glenda Pose, Ursula Quintana, Kaitlyn Reynolds, Dorothy Sanchez, Simon Schum, Cindy Snow, Tootie Spikes, Mandy Spotswood, Curtis Steiner, Rita Steiner, Todd Stringfellow, Barbara Thomas, Katelyn Tillman, Tyler Upton, Norma Villanueva, Anna Visperas, Rudy Visperas, Melanie Wacker, Albert Washington, Heather Washington, Darlene Watson, Lou Watt, Brad Wells, Bubba Williams, Bobby Zarate, Diane Little, Joyce Ladnier, Roy Still, William Patrick A, Fred L. Lorge, Joan A. Lorge, Barbara Smith, Frank Seltzer, Dennis Cottrell, Pete, Sim Barksdale, Joey Murphy, Chuck Simmons, Damian Turk, John O'Conner, Fr. Francis J. Sofie Jr, Megan, Stephen Wiese, Jeremy Summerlin, Matthew wiese, Mr. & Mrs Ronald Summerlin, Raymond Floyes, Bridget, Sprinkle & Kay K Shaw, Lloyd J. Thompson & Ruby P Thompson

# MASS OPENINGS

1 March 2022—+ Gary Boulier Jr 2 March 2022-8:00 am & 5:30pm + Gary Boulier Jr

3 March 2022—+ Gary Boulier Jr 4 March 2022—+ Gary Boulier Jr 5 March 2022—+ George Moore 6 March 2022—+ Gary Boulier Jr 8 March 2022—+ Gary Boulier Jr 9 March 2022—OPENING 10 March 2022—OPENING 11 March 2022—OPENING 12 March 2022—OPENING 13March 2022—+Roberta Dukes 15 March 2022—OPENING 16 March 2022—OPENING