

# **Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church**

*October 29<sup>th</sup>/October 30<sup>th</sup> 2022: 31<sup>st</sup> Sunday of Ordinary Time (English)  
Christ the King (Latin)*



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## **Pastor**

Rev. Jim W. Booth

## **SACRAMENTS and LITURGY**

**English Saturday Vigil Mass:** 4:00 p.m.

**English Sunday Mass:** 9:00 a.m.

**Traditional Latin Sunday Mass:** 7:30 a.m. and 10:45 a.m.

**English Weekday Masses:** 8:30 a.m. Monday to Friday

**Latin Weekday Masses:** 7:00 a.m. Wednesday and Friday, 6:30 p.m. on First Friday

**First Saturday Latin Mass:** 8:30 a.m. with confessions beginning at 8:00 a.m.

**Holy Day Mass:** As Announced

**Confessions:** Saturday 3:30-3:55 p.m., Sunday 7:00-7:25, 8:30-8:55, and 10:15- 10:40 a.m.

**Baptisms:** By Appointment

**Marriage Arrangements** must be made with the Pastor **at least 6** months before the date of the wedding. Talk to the Pastor before making any firm wedding plans. No destination weddings.

**COVID-19 RESPONSE, MASS & DEVOTIONS:** We have an additional Sunday Latin Mass at 7:30, to aid in the social distancing, and continues on a provisional basis.

**NOTE ON CONFESSIONS:** If there is a significant line for confession, Fr Booth might say part of the formula of absolution while the penitent recites the act of contrition. The full formula of absolution is always said, but the first part might be said softly during the act of contrition. Thus, you might only hear “and I absolve you from your sins, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”

**WELCOME** to all of our visitors: We are glad you have attended Mass with us. If you wish to join Blessed Sacrament, please pick up a parish census form at the Religious Goods Counter located in the vestibule of the front entrance.

**IN MEMORIAM:** In memory of Glenn L. Varnell, the sanctuary lamp will burn for the repose of his soul from October 30<sup>th</sup> to November 5<sup>th</sup>. The sanctuary lamp will burn for the repose of Eileen and Jack Schauer from November 6<sup>th</sup> until November 12<sup>th</sup>.

**ALL SAINTS DAY:** November 1<sup>st</sup> is All Saints Day, which is a Holy Day of Obligation. We will have a vigil Mass in English on Monday, October 31<sup>st</sup> at 6:00 p.m. On November 1<sup>st</sup> we will have Mass in English at 8:30 a.m. and a High Latin Mass will be offered at **10:45 a.m.**

**ALL SOULS DAY:** We will have an English Mass at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 2<sup>nd</sup> and High Latin Mass at 6:30 p.m. A plenary indulgence may be gained for the souls in purgatory by visiting a church and reciting an Our Father and the Nicene Creed.

**ALL SOULS DAY:** Bishop Raica will celebrate Mass at Elmwood Cemetery on All Souls Day, Wednesday, November 2<sup>nd</sup> at 9:00 a.m. The Mass will take place near Father James E. Coyle's grave, which is located in Block 29. The Mass will be followed by the Blessing of the Graves. Bishop Raica will also celebrate a Solemn Requiem Mass (Mass for the Dead) at the Cathedral of St. Paul on All Souls Day at 6:00 p.m. The Diocesan Choir will sing Gabriel Faure's Requiem, which will be accompanied by members of the Alabama Symphony Orchestra.

**FIRST FRIDAY:** First Friday English Mass on November 4<sup>th</sup> is at 8:30 a.m. in the Rectory followed with Adoration and Benediction and a Latin Low Mass at 6:30 p.m. in the Church.

**FIRST SATURDAY:** First Saturday Mass will be offered in Latin at 8:30 a.m. on November 5<sup>th</sup>. Altar server training, choir practice, and Martha and Mary Altar Sodality will follow Mass.

**FIRST SUNDAY:** Next Sunday is the first Sunday of the month. There will be coffee and donuts following the 9:00 Mass.

**CATHOLIC CHARITIES:** You should have received a letter and a pledge card from the diocese. Our pledge goal this year is \$20,000. Almost all money raised through this annual appeal remains within the diocese. As of mid-October, we have pledged about \$14,600 (73%) of our parish goal.

**PARISH SUPPORT:** The collection last week was \$8756, \$1900 was donated to the Preservation Fund, and \$1138 was given for the World Missions. Many thanks for your generosity.

**PRAY FOR OUR SEMINARIANS:** Please pray for our seminarians: Deacon Daniel Sessions, Patrick DePew, Max Gallegos, John Gardiner, Collins Hess, John Paul Stepnowski, Andrew Vickery, Hunter Limbaugh, Adam Sellers, Francisco Rodriguez, Justin Brouillette, Cameron Huhlein, Patrick Letterle, Wilson Moin, and Dominic Rumore. May more good men to answer God's call to the priesthood.

**2022 HIGH MASS SCHEDULE:** The High Mass schedule for the 10:45 a.m. Mass is as follows: Every Sunday with the addition of All Saints Day (Tuesday, November 1<sup>st</sup>), and Immaculate Conception (Thursday, December 8<sup>th</sup>).

**NOTE ON MASS INTENTIONS:** There is about a six-month backlog on Mass Intentions. Thus, requested Mass dates cannot always be honored.

**MASS SCHEDULE AND INTENTIONS:** (\*Masses in the Rectory Chapel)

Sat, Oct 29:	4:00 p.m.	† Julia Bryant (by the Bryant Family)
Sun, Oct 30:	7:30 a.m.	Special Intention for the Klesko Family (by the Hendersons)
	9:00 a.m.	Pro Populo
	10:45 a.m.	Special Intention for the Voboril Family (by the Hendersons)
Mon, Oct 31:	*8:30 a.m.	Private Intention
	6:00 p.m.	Special Intention for the Rumore Family (by the Hendersons)
Tues, Nov 1:	8:30 a.m.	Pro Populo
	10:45 a.m.	Special Intention for Terri Ericson (by Monica Duval)
Wed, Nov 2:	8:30 a.m.	† Souls in Purgatory
	6:30 p.m.	† Souls in Purgatory
Thur, Nov 3:	*8:30 a.m.	Special Intention for Clement Muck, Sr. (by the Duval Family)
Fri, Nov 4:	* 8:30 a.m.	Special Intention for Susan Muck (by Monica Duval)
	6:30 p.m.	Special Intention for Michael Renna (by Monica Duval)
Sat, Nov 5:	8:30 a.m.	† Sheila Mason (by Mary & Betty Mason)
	4:00 p.m.	† Sheila Mason (by Mary & Betty Mason)
Sun, Nov 6:	7:30 a.m.	Special Intention for Dr. & Mrs. Hahn (by the Hahn Family)
	9:00 a.m.	Pro Populo
	10:45 a.m.	Special Intention for the Martire Family (by the Hahn Family)

**PLEASE PRAY FOR THE SICK AND HOMEBOUND** especially Lisa DeKam Nicholls, Sam Montalbano, Gloria Archambault, Don Williams, Ronnie Buchanan, Barbara Williams, Gail McMahon, Gracimo Ribeiro Bento, Bob Wiseman, Eve Moore, Aaron Minjares, Bill Dinan, Carol Brandley, Eddie Hunter, Lawrence Brandley, Pete Ransom, Jerry Joiner, Beryl Curtis, Nicole Copeland, Linda Cooper, Lee Dinan, Danny Rohling, Kay Dorion, Krissy Chism, William Scroggins, Lamar Smith, Paul Herrmann, Wayne Little, Maria Morin, Andrea Little, Joseph Edwards, George Dunham, Fran Costanza, Christine Cover, Thatcher Kerzie, Malcolm Perry, Koslyn Chism, Kathleen Strawmeyer, and Stephanie Perry.

**NEXT WEEK'S MASS READINGS**

4:00 p.m.	32 <sup>nd</sup> Sunday of Ordinary Time	2Mac 7:1-2,9-14, 2Thes 2:16-3:5, Lk 20:27-38
7:30 a.m.	22 <sup>nd</sup> Sunday After Pentecost	Phil 1:6-11, Mt 22:15-21
9:00 a.m.	31 <sup>th</sup> Sunday of Ordinary Time	Wis 11:22-12:2, 2Thes 1:11-2:2, Lk 19:1-10
10:45 a.m.	32 <sup>nd</sup> Sunday of Ordinary Time	2Mac 7:1-2,9-14, 2Thes 2:16-3:5, Lk 20:27-38

## *There is No Substitute for Truth and Virtue*

In the early 1930s, one country thought that it was important to make all citizens, or at least all families, radio listeners. Radio broadcasting did exist since the early 1920s, but the radio itself was more of a luxury item, often costing a month's salary or more. So, there was a governmental push in that country to popularize affordable radios that would cost a week or two of salary for the average worker, which translates into about \$1,000-2,000 today. Affordable, yes, but not exactly cheap. These affordable radios did not have the familiar American AM dial with the ability to tune to any frequency between 530 to 1700 kHz, but had an arbitrary numbering system not associated with a broadcast frequency. Later on, the arbitrary numbering system was replaced by city names from which the various radio stations broadcasted. You would simply tune your radio to the nearest large city. Over 60 cities were on the dial, such as Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt, and Dresden. Yep, that country wanting to make everyone a radio listener was Nazi Germany.

From the outset, the German affordable radio campaign sought to spread Nazi propaganda and control what information the people would hear. Once the war started it became illegal to listen to foreign broadcasts, such as the BBC, with penalties becoming increasingly harsh as the war progressed, eventually becoming a death penalty offense. The idea of tuning into a city instead of a frequency, where trying to tune into the frequency used by the BBC would have been that much more complicated, was taken a step further after the war by the communist East German government: radios produced under that regime could only receive two pre-tuned stations both operated by the communists.

In the early 1940s the American government also saw the power of the radio, and later television, resulting in the Federal Communications Commission, which regulated the location and power of transmitters, but equally important, regulated how many stations could be owned by the same company. This prevented the monopolization of the communications industry and promoted diversity of thought. It was believed that market forces would keep the information content of radio and television balanced. For similar reasons, the academic tenure system was adopted for colleges and universities in the early 1940s to protect academic freedom and promote diversity of thought. American academia saw what happened in German universities under the Nazis and wanted to ensure that something similar would not happen here. After eighty or so years, is there diversity of thought in radio? Yes. In television. Not so much. In academia? Hardly.

The corporations behind the broadcast media have a right to produce their programming as they see fit. The various tenured professors have a right to believe what they will. But in the absence of virtue, the teachings of professors and the messages of the media can fall prey to a level of partisanship and outright propaganda unforeseeable when the FCC and the tenure system were instituted in the early 1940s. In fact, a democracy cannot exist apart from virtue.

It takes zero virtue to lie. It takes zero virtue to silence other's thoughts, opinions, and beliefs. It takes zero virtue to cancel and demonize those who disagree. It takes zero virtue to marginalize and persecute others. Indeed, sinfulness is the zero-virtue path, it is the easy way to get what we want. Why did the Nazis need propaganda and why did they need to protect the German people from the truth? Could it be that their beliefs were false? Is it possible that what they were doing was morally, spiritually, and intellectually indefensible? What did the East Germans and every other socialist regime have to fear if they truly had the best social, political, and economic system known to mankind? Why were the thoughts and opinions of their West German counterparts so dangerous?

Sadly, modern man seeks to deform the truth to his ideals and beliefs instead of conforming his ideals and beliefs to the truth. Lies, half-truths, and propaganda divide people, but the truth unites us. The truths that most unite us, however, require virtue to accept. We are all equal and made in the image and likeness of God. We all betray our dignity because we sin. Because we are all sinners, we will die. And it is in Jesus that our dignity is regained, our sins forgiven, and death vanquished. - Fr Booth