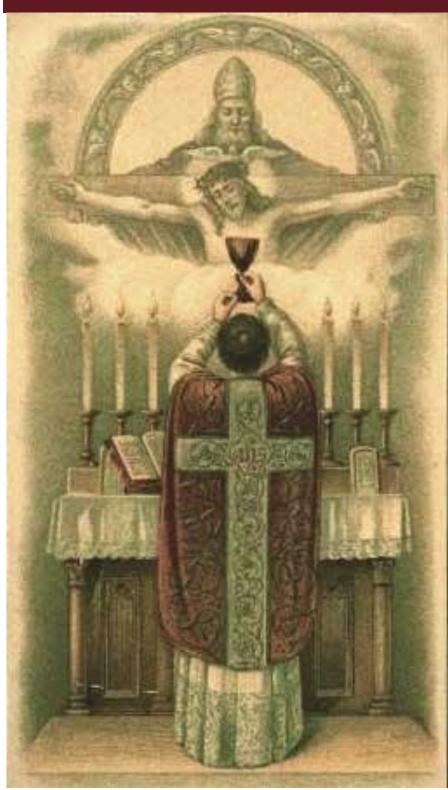


# Sacred Heart Parish Priestly Fraternity of St. Peter



4643 Gaywood Dr. Fort Wayne, Indiana 46806 260-744-2519



Rev Mark Wojdelski, FSSP Pastor Rev James Buckley, FSSP In Residence Kim Wyatt Secretary

Parish office 260-744-2519 (In Sacred Heart school building)

Email: sacredheartcc@frontier.com Web Page: sacredheartfw.org



## **MASS SCHEDULE**

Sunday 10:00 am
Mon, Tues & Thurs 7:30 am
Wed & Fri 6:00 pm
Saturday 9:00 am
Holy Days Check Bulletin

## **SACRAMENT OF PENANCE (Confession)**

Friday 5:30 pm Saturday 8:30 am Sunday 9:30 am

Anytime by appointment. (Please call the office)



#### **MARRIAGE**

Active registered parishioners should contact the Pastor at least six Months before the wedding date.

## **BAPTISM**

Please call the office.

#### LAST SACRAMENTS AND SICK CALLS

Please contact the office. In an emergency requiring Extreme Unction or Viaticum please call 267-6123



## MASS INTENTIONS FOR THE WEEK



#### Mass Schedule:

Sunday, October 30 - Christ the King

10:00 a.m. Pro Populo

Monday, October 31 - Feria

7:30 a.m. †Helen Coomes

Tuesday, November 1 - All Saints

7:30 a.m. FSSP

7:00 p.m. Pro Populo

Wednesday, November 2 - Commemoration of All the Faithful Departed

7:30 a.m. †Andrzej R. Wojdelski

8:00 a.m. Intentions of the Holy Father

8:30 a.m. All the Faithful Departed

Thursday, November 3 - Feria

7:30 a.m. Jim & Emma Momper

Friday, November 4 - St. Charles Borromeo

6:00 p.m. †James & Mary Gill Family

Saturday, November 5 - Our Lady on Saturday

9:00 a.m. †Charles & Theresa Gabet

Sun, Nov 6 - 5th Resumed Sunday after Epiphany

10:00 a.m. Pro Populo

#### FRIDAY, NOV. 1—ALL SAINTS

This Tuesday is a holy day of obligation. Masses will be at 7:30 AM (Low Mass) and 7 PM (Sung Mass)

**NOV. 2—ALL SOULS** There will be three consecutive Masses beginning at 7:30, 8:00 AM, and 8:30 AM on Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Reminder: A plenary indulgence can be gained for the faithful departed from Nov. 1 through Nov. 8 by saying any prayers for the dead in a Catholic cemetery (or standing over a grave that has been blessed to bury a Catholic) and fulfilling the other usual conditions (confession, communion, prayer for the intentions of the Holy Father).

## First Friday-First Saturday

Just a reminder that this week will be the First

Friday and First Saturday of the month.

Our Lord has asked that we make 9 First Fridays in reparation for sin. He has given 12 promises for those who make the 9 First Fridays. The Blessed Mother has requested we make the 5 First Saturdays also in reparation for sin. The reward for fulfilling these requests is far greater than the effort to complete these devotions Please join us.

Friday, Confessions 5:30 pm. Mass at 6 pm, followed by exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and Sacred Heart devotions and Benediction. Saturday - Rosary 8:25 am. Confessions 8:30 and Mass at 9 am.

#### **INCENSING THE ALTAR**

(From conferences on the Holy Mass given by Dom Prosper Gueranger)

The Altar represents our Lord Jesus Christ. The Saints' Relics which are there, remind us that the Saints are His members. For, having assumed our human nature, He not only suffered His Passion, triumphed in His Resurrection, and entered into His glory by the Ascension, - but He, also, founded the Church upon earth, and this Church is His mystical Body; He is its Head, and the Saints are its members. From this point of view, then, our Lord has not the fullness of His mystical Body without His Saints; and it is for this reason, that the Saints, who are reigning with Him in glory, are united with Him, in the Altar, which represents Him.

The Priest, having finished the prayer, which he said bowing down, and his hands joined on the Altar, prepares for its Incensing. Twice will this take place during the Holy Sacrifice, and both times with much solemnity, out of respect for our Lord, who is signified by the Altar, as we have already said. Nevertheless, the Priest does not recite any prayer during the first Incensing; he merely thurifies every portion of the Altar, in such wise as that the whole of it is thus honoured.

We learn from the Book of Leviticus, that Incense was used, at a very early period, in the divine worship. The blessing, which the Priest gives it in the Mass, raises this production of nature to the supernatural order. Holy Church has borrowed this ceremony from heaven itself; where St. John witnessed it. In his Apocalypse, he saw an Angel, standing, with a golden censer, near the Altar, on which was the Lamb, with four-and-twenty elders around him. (Apoc. viii. 3.) He describes this Angel to us, as offering to God the prayers of the Saints, which are symbolized by the incense.

Thus, our holy Mother the Church, the faithful Bride of Christ, wishes to do as heaven does; and taking advantage of the veil of its mysterious secrets being even thus partially raised up by the Beloved Disciple, she borrows, for our earth's imitation, the tribute of honour thus paid, yonder above, to the glory of her Spouse. At this part of the Mass, the Altar alone, and the Priest, are thurified; the incensing of the Choir is reserved for the second time of the ceremony, which is at the Offertory. - It is one of the customs of the Church to expose, on the Altar, images and relics of the Saints, which then are incensed at the same time.

## **SACRED HEART PARISH FINANCES**

10/23 Offertory Loose Year to Date Budgeted Year to Date Actual Surplus (Shortfall) \$ 1,333.00 \$ 145.01 \$ 40,307.00 \$ 32.066.38

\$ (8,240.62)

May God reward you!

## CHRIST THE KING

#### 8:00 am Low Mass, starting Sunday, Nov 13th

We will be starting an 8:00 am Low Mass on Sunday, November 13th. This will be on a trial basis for six weeks, at which time we will determine whether or not to continue with it. We will still continue to have our 10:00 am High Mass. Please spread the word about this additional opportunity to attend the Traditional Latin Mass.

## Pot-Luck and DVD "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing"

Sunday November 6th, we will have a pot luck and the DVD will be shown after the 10:00 Mass. This 90 minute documentary discovers how Alinsky's thesis influenced political tactics and theories of social justice and successfully pulled the wool over society's eyes. The film will be shown in Room 3 and you are welcome to bring your food up to the room.

## **Kroger Community Rewards Update**

10 households who shopped at Kroger between July 1, 2016 and Sept 30, 2016 (Cycle 2016, Qtr 3) have earned \$71.69 for the parish.

If you have not already done so, please register your card by visiting *krogercommunityrewards.com* and following the simple instructions. Your Kroger purchases will begin to benefit the parish. Our organization number is 64151, Sacred Heart Church, Fort Wayne, Indiana. This costs the parish nothing, and all you have to do is re-register your card each year in the spring (a reminder will be put in the bulletin when that time comes).

#### A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

A must see documentary DVD by EWTN on how master organizer Saul Alinsky's "Rules for Radicals" words and works influenced political tactics in social justice, now threatens the very core beliefs of Christianity and the Church. The docudrama unravels the lies and deception and reveal him as A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing. It will be shown on EWTN 10/28 at 10:30 pm, 10/29, at 5 pm and 11/4 at 1 pm. For information call Emma, 493-7869.

#### **Christ the King**

Pope Pius XI instituted The Feast of Christ the King in 1925 for the universal church in his encyclical Quas Primas. He connected the increasing denial of Christ as king to the rise of secularism throughout Europe. At the time of Quas Primas, many Christians (including Catholics) began to doubt Christ's authority and existence, as well as the Church's power to continue Christ's authority.

Pius XI, and the rest of the Christian world, witnessed the rise of non-Christian dictatorships in Europe, and saw Catholics being taken in by these earthly leaders. These dictators often attempted to assert authority over the Church. Just as the Feast of Corpus Christi was instituted when devotion to the Eucharist was at a low point, the Feast of Christ the King was instituted during a time when respect for Christ and the Church was waning, when the feast was needed most.

Pius hoped the institution of the feast would have various effects. They were:

- 1. That nations would see that the Church has the right to freedom, and immunity from the state (Quas Primas, 32).
- 2. That leaders and nations would see that they are bound to give respect to Christ (Quas Primas, 31).
- 3. That the faithful would gain strength and courage from the celebration of the feast, as we are reminded that Christ must reign in our hearts, minds, wills, and bodies (Quas Primas, 33).

Today, the same distrust of authority exists, although the problem has gotten worse. Individualism has been embraced to such an extreme, that for many, the only authority is the individual self. The idea of Christ as ruler is rejected in such a strongly individualistic system. Also, many balk at the idea of kings and queens, believing them to be antiquated and possibly oppressive. Some even reject the titles of "lord" and "king" for Christ because they believe that such titles are borrowed from oppressive systems of government. However true these statements might be (some kings have been oppressive), these individuals miss the point: Christ's kingship is one of humility and service. Jesus said: You know that those who are recognized as rulers over the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones make their authority over them felt. But it shall not be so among you. Rather, whoever wishes to become great among you will be your servant; whoever wishes to be first among you will be the slave of all. For the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many (Mark 10:42-45). and Pilate said to Jesus, "Are you the King of the Jews?"... Jesus answered, "My kingdom does not belong to this world. If my kingdom did belong to this world, my attendants would be fighting to keep me from being handed over to the Jews. But as it is, my kingdom is not here." So Pilate said to him, "Then you are a king?" Jesus answered, "You say I am a king. For this I was born and for this I came into the world, to testify to the truth (John 18:33b, 36-37).

Thus, Jesus knew the oppressive nature of secular kings, and in contrast to them, he connected his role as king to humble service, and commanded his followers to be servants as well. In other passages of Scripture, his kingdom is tied to his suffering and death. While Christ is coming to judge the nations, his teachings spell out a kingdom of justice and judgment balanced with radical love, mercy, peace, and forgiveness. When we celebrate Christ as King, we are not celebrating an oppressive ruler, but one willing to die for humanity and whose "loving-kindness endures forever." Christ is the king that gives us true freedom, freedom in Him. *Thus we must never forget that Christ radically redefined and transformed the concept of kingship.*