FEBRUARY 2024 Catholic Information – KoC Angels Gate #1740

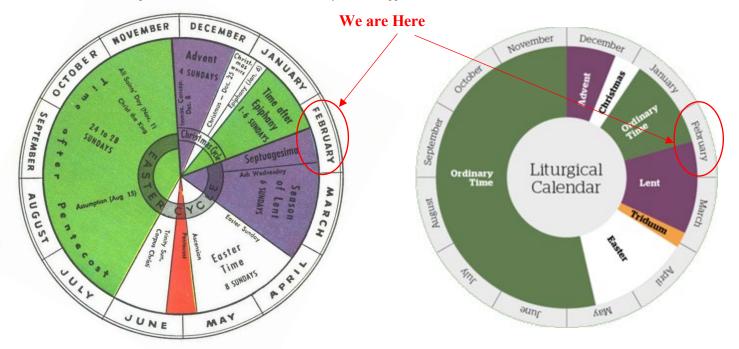
		1962 Roma	n Liturg	Current USCCB Calendar				
Date	Day	*** Liturgical Day ***	Rank	Color	Fast/ Abst.	** Misc.**	*** Liturgical Day ***	Color
1	Thursday	St. Ignatius, BpM	d	Red			Weekday	Green
2	Friday	PURIFICATION OF THE BVM	d2cl	White	Ab	Candlemas Day First Friday	Feast of The Presentation of the Lord	White
3	Saturday	Our Lady's Saturday St. Blaise, BpM	sp	White x		First Saturday	Saint Blaise, Bishop and Martyr; Saint Ansgar, Bishop	Green/Red/ White/ White
4	Sunday	Sexagesima Sunday St. Andrew Corsini, BpC	sd	Violet			FIFTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME	Green
5	Monday	St. Agatha, VM	d	Red			Saint Agatha, Virgin and Martyr - Memorial	Red
6	Tuesday	St. Titus, BpC St. Dorothy, VM	d	White			Saint Paul Miki and Companions, Martyrs - Memorial	Red
7	Wednesda y	St. Romuald, Ab	d	White			Weekday	Green
8	Thursday	St. John of Matha, C	d	White			Weekday [Saint Jerome Emiliani; Saint Josephine Bakhita, Virgin]	Green/White/ White
9	Friday	St. Cyril of Alexandria, BpCD St. Apollonia, VM	d	White	Ab		Weekday	Green
10	Saturday	St. Scholastica, V	d	White			Memorial Saint Scholastica, Virgin - Memorial	Green
11	Sunday	Quinquagesima Sunday Apparition of Our Lady of Lourdes	sd	Violet			<u>SIXTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME</u>	Green
12	Monday	The Seven Holy Founders of the Servites, Cc	d	White			Weekday	Green
13	Tuesday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet x			Weekday	Green
14	Wednesda y	ASH WEDNESDAY St. Valentine, Priest, M		Violet	Fast/Ab		Ash Wednesday	Violet
15	Thursday	Ferial Day Sts. Faustinus & Jovita, Mm		Violet x	Fast		Thursday after Ash Wednesday	Violet
16	Friday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet	Fast/Ab		Friday after Ash Wednesday	Violet
17	Saturday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet	Fast		Saturday after Ash Wednesday [The Seven Holy Founders of the Servite Order]	Violet
18	Sunday	1 st Sunday of Lent St. Simeon, BpM	sd	Violet			<u>FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT</u>	Violet
19	Monday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet x	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet
20	Tuesday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet
21	Wednesda y	Ferial Day		Violet	Fast/P. Ab.	Ember Wednesday	Lenten Weekday- Saint Peter Damian, Bishop and Doctor of the Church	Violet
22	Thursday	St. Peter's Chair at Antioch St. Paul, Ap	dm	White	Fast		The Chair of Saint Peter the Apostle - FEAST	Violet
23	Friday	St. Peter Damian, BpCD	d	White	Fast/Ab	Ember Friday	Lenten Weekday - Saint Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr	Violet
24	Saturday	Ferial Day Vigil of St. Matthias, Ap		Violet	Fast/P. Ab.	Ember Saturday	Lenten Weekday	Violet
25	Sunday	2 nd Sunday of Lent	sd	Violet			SECOND SUNDAY OF LENT	Violet
26	Monday	<mark>ST. MATTHIAS, Ap</mark> [From February 25]	d2cl	Red	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet
27	Tuesday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		White x	Fast		Lenten Weekday [Saint Gregory of Narek, Abbot and Doctor of the Church]	Violet
28	Wednesda y	St. Gabriel of Our Lady of Sorrows, C	d	White	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet
29	Thursday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet
					and of A			

FEBRUARY 2024 Catholic Information – KoC Angels Gate #1740

		1962 Rom	an Liturg	Current USCCB Calendar				
Date	Day	*** Liturgical Day ***	Rank	Color	Fast/ Abst.	** Misc.**	*** Liturgical Day ***	Color
		MARCH 2024					MARCH 2024	
1	Friday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet	Fast/Ab	First Friday	Lenten Weekday	Violet
2	Saturday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet	Fast	First Saturday	Lenten Weekday	Violet
3	Sunday	3 rd Sunday of Lent	sd	Violet			THIRD SUNDAY OF LENT	Violet
4	Monday	St. Casimir, C St. Lucius I, PM	sd	White x	Fast		Lenten Weekday [Saint Casimir]	Violet
5	Tuesday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet
6	Wednesda y	Sts. Perpetua & Felicitas, Mm	d	Red	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet
7	Thursday	St. Thomas Aquinas, CD	d	White	Fast		Lenten Weekday [Saints Perpetua and Felicity, Martyrs]	Violet
8	Friday	St. John of God, C	d	White	Fast/Ab		Lenten Weekday [Saint John of God, Religious]	Violet
9	Saturday	St. Frances of Rome, W	d	White	Fast		Lenten Weekday [Saint Frances of Rome, Religious]	Violet
10	Sunday	4 th Sunday of Lent [Laetare Sunday] Forty Holy Martyrs	sd	Violet / Rose			Fourth SUNDAY OF LENT	Violet or Rose
11	Monday	Ferial Day [Mass of preceding Sunday]		Violet x	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet
12	Tuesday	St. Gregory the Great, PCD	d	White	Fast		Lenten Weekday	Violet

dlcl - double of first class d - double feast v - vigil

d2cl - double of second class sd - semi-double feast f - ferial day; no feast appointed dm - double major feast sp - simple feast Ab= Abstinence



FEBRUARY 2024 Catholic Information – KoC Angels Gate #1740

February means we are drawing near to Lent.

The month of February is traditionally dedicated to the Holy Family. Between the events which marked Christmas and the beginning of Christ's public life the Church has seen fit to recall the example of the Holy Family for the emulation of the Christian family.

This year the first half of February falls during the liturgical season known as Tempus per Annum or Ordinary Time (formerly Time After Epiphany), which is represented by the liturgical color green. Green is a symbol of hope, as it is the color of the sprouting seed and arouses in the faithful the hope of reaping the eternal harvest of heaven, especially the hope of a glorious resurrection. The liturgical color green is worn during prayer of Offices and Masses of Ordinary Time.

The remaining days of February are the beginning of Lent. The liturgical color changes to violet or purple — a symbol of penance, mortification and the sorrow of a contrite heart.

Lent starts on the 14th and NOW is time to start preparing for a good Lent. Will you do the minimum? Will you consider more? Look into what Catholics did before 1900. For some every day of Lent (except Sunday) fasing and absitance were celibrated. Penance and other methods of mortiifcation were taken on. The internet is rife with much information. Information on traditional Lenten practices can be found at FishEaters, Taylor Marshall, and many other sites.

Feasts for February 2024

Presentation of the Lord, Feast
 Blaise; Ansgar, Opt. Mem.
 FIFTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME, Sunday
 Agatha, Memorial
 Paul Miki and Companions, Memorial
 Jerome Emiliani; Josephine Bakhita, Opt. Mem.
 Scholastica, Memorial
 SIXTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME, Sunday
 Seven Founders of the Orders of Servites, Opt. Mem.
 FIRST SUNDAY OF LENT, Sunday
 Peter Damian, Opt. Mem.
 Chair of St. Peter, Feast
 Polycarp of Smyrna, Opt. Mem.

25. SECOND SUNDAY OF LENT, Sunday

Some Featured Saints this month are:

St. Blaise (February 3),
St. Agatha (February 5),
St. Jerome Emiliani and St. Josephine Bakhita (February 8),
St. Scholastica (February 10),
Seven Founders of the Orders of Servites (February 17),
St. Peter Damian (February 21),
Chair of St. Peter (February 22),
and St. Polycarp (February 23).
Notes:
The feast of Our Lady of Lourdes (February 11), is superseded by the Sunday Liturgy.
The Memorial of Sts. Cyril and Methodius (February 14) is superseded by Ash Wednesday liturgy.

The Holy Eucharist, Communion and reverance.

What is Communion?

Communion is the partaking of Christ our Lord, truly his flesh and Blood. This comes from the last supper but the concept of his body and blood was first taught in the Bread of Life Discourse is found in John 6. Some key concepts are:

- Christ told them that He is the living bread which came down from heaven (6:35, 6:51).
- Christ told them to eat His flesh and drink His blood: (6:54, 6:55).
- Some of his apostles (it is thought that there were 70 there) were disgruntled at the though to eat his flesh and drink his blood. This goes against Jewish law (Leviticus7:25). Genesis 9:4 is Mosaic law not to eat the flesh of a live animal. So there is good reason to be concerned with this message of Christ.
- Christ doubles down and goes from the term "*phago*" (6:53, 6:54) meaning "to eat" to "*trago*" in John 6:56 Meaning "to gnaw -or to chew". It is clear that Christ is ensuring that they know he is speaking literally and not sybmolically.
- Christ let's many of his apostles walk away because this was "hard to hear" (6:51)

Jesus was teaching all something new, he was preparing Jews (and soon to be Gentles) for redemption of which Judiasm can only look forward to but could not fulful until "Christs" coming.

The Catholic Church's position is with Christ that this reverence is a sign of communion not in "common bread and drink" but in the Body and Blood of the Lord.

The Start of Commuion in the Hand:

There were some Priests experimenting with communion in the hand in pockets around the world causing Rome to look into this matter. On May 29, 1969, the Congregation for Divine Worship released "*Memoriale Domini, the Instruction on the Manner of Administering Holy Communion*" which discussed receiving communion in the hand. The Pope asked questions to the Bishops with the following result:

- 1) Does it seem that the proposal should be accepted by which, besides the traditional mode, the rite of receiving Holy Communion in the hand would be permitted?
 - The Vote was 567 "Yes" and 1253 "No" with 315 reservation and 10 invalid.
- 2) Should experiments with this new rite first take place in small communities, with the assent of the local Ordinary?

• The Vote was 751 "Yes" and 1215 "No" with 0 reservation and 70 invalid

- 3) Do you think that the faithful, after a well planned catechetical preparation, would accept this new rite willingly?
 - The Vote was 835 "Yes" and 1815 "No" with 0 reservation and 128 invalid

Although the opion was clearly against communion in the hand, the Pope pushed it off to bishops to decied locally. If $2/3^{rds}$ of the Country's bishops would accept communion in the hand, then the Pope would allow such an indult.

The US Indult:

In May 1977 the United States since the bishops authorized communion in the hand, and the Holy See confirmed it. It is noted that twice before - in 1970 and 1973 - the American hierarchy failed to approve communion in the hand.

The Lecturer's Opinion.

Pre-Vatican II baptisms our tounges were excersized, rightfully so, as that is where our Lord will be placed. Our hands are and were never excersized. All priests hands are consecrated. They can rightfully touch the eucharist as well as santified vessels among other items.

When learning and understanding the deposit of faith and the fullness of our rituals one must conclude that we need to excercize the highest reverence at communion.

Protestants do not have a valid Church, their clergy do not have authority they do not hold Holy Orders. Their "communion" with with their congregations and is not what Catholics celbrate.

We do not reject the message of Christ in John 6, we do not walk away as did Protestants and others. That is why I will kneel in font of Christ's body and blood and only receive on the toungue.

