

Bulletin for week of January 15th to January 21st

At a glance ... What's Come'n Up!



MASS & CONFESSION

Daily Mass 11:30 am
Saturday Evening 6:00 pm
Sunday 11:00 am

*Confession is heard
30 minutes before each
Mass or by appointment*

GIFT SHOP HOURS

Wednesday—Saturday
Noon—6:00 pm
Sunday Noon—4 pm



World Day for Consecrated Life is **February 2nd**, but celebrated **February 5th & 6th**. **February 13th & 14th** start World Marriage week.

Week of Prayer for Christian Unity

Tuesday January 18th to Tuesday January 25th

Beginnings

The Week of Prayer for Christian Unity began in 1908 as the **Octave of Christian Unity**, and focused on prayer for church unity. The dates of the week were proposed by Father **Paul Wattson**, cofounder of the **Graymoor** Franciscan Friars. He conceived of the week beginning on the **Feast of the Confession of Saint Peter**, 18 January, and concluding with the **Feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul** on 25 January. (After Vatican II the Confession of Peter was removed from the General Roman Calendar. It continues to be observed by Anglican churches.)

Pope **Pius X** officially blessed the concept, and **Benedict XV** "encouraged its observance throughout the entire Roman Catholic Church." For a while, the observance was renamed the "Chair of Unity Octave" by Wattson, in order to emphasize the relationship between Christian unity and the Petrine See (*i.e.*, the **papacy**).

Protestant leaders in the mid-1920s also proposed an annual octave of prayer for unity amongst Christians, leading up to **Pentecost** Sunday (the traditional commemoration of the establishment of the Church).

Evolution

Abbé **Paul Couturier** of Lyons, France, who has been called "the father of spiritual ecumenism," had a slightly different approach from that of Father Wattson, a convert to Roman Catholicism from **Anglicanism**. He advocated prayer "for the unity of the Church as Christ wills it, and in accordance with the means he wills", thereby enabling other Christians with differing views of the Petrine ministry to join in the prayer. In 1935, he proposed naming the observance "Universal Week of Prayer for Christian Unity", a proposal accepted by the Catholic Church in 1966. Father Couturier's message influenced a Sardinian nun, **Blessed Sister Maria Gabriella of Unity**, whose deep, prayerful, sacrificial devotion to the cause of unity is held up by Rome as an example to be followed.

In 1941, the Faith and Order Conference changed the date for observing the week of unity prayer to that observed by Catholics. In 1948, with the founding of the **World Council of Churches**, the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity became increasingly recognised by different churches throughout the world.

In 1958, the French Catholic group **Unité Chrétienne** and the **Faith and Order Commission** of the **World Council of Churches** (a body which in-

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MASS INTENTIONS

Saturday - January 15, 2022 - La Salette Association of Prayers

Sunday - January 16, 2022 - For the Intention of Winfred by Wayne & Susan Swan

Monday - January 17, 2022 - In memory of Rosemarie Yasi by Rita Agnes

Tuesday - January 18, 2022 - Personal Intention of Viola Heath

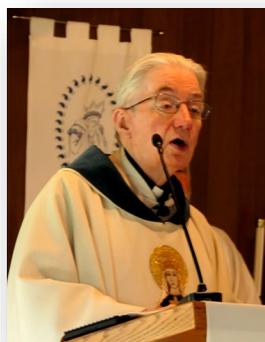
Wednesday - January 19, 2022 - Repose of the Soul of Barbara Primeau by Sr. Anne Marie Maxfield

Thursday - January 20, 2022 - For the Intention of Thelma by Wayne & Susan Swan

Friday - January 21, 2022 - Repose of the Soul of Rachel Neil Dube by Jackie Bergeron

WEEKLY REFLECTIONS

Fr. Rene Butler, M.S. and Wayne Vanasse



So Many Gifts

*(2nd Ordinary Sunday: Isaiah 62:1-5;
1 Corinthians 12:4-11; John 2:1-11)*

We concluded last week's reflection with these words: "Let us never forget or neglect the gift we received in our baptism." Today's readings will help us expand upon that theme.

In Isaiah 6, the prophet described his calling. God asked, "Whom shall I send?" and Isaiah volunteered: "Here I am, send me!" Today, in Isaiah 62, he says, "For Zion's sake I will not be silent, for Jerusalem's sake I will not be quiet." He was the voice of God among his people; ever attentive to God's will, he proclaimed it faithfully.

Today's Gospel tells the story of the Wedding at Cana. Because the focus is on a miracle, we do not usually think of this passage in the context of prophecy. And yet, Mary performs a prophetic role. Recognizing the will of God in the need of others, she is not silent. She speaks to Jesus. Then, in words that echo all the prophets, she tells the servants, "Do whatever he tells you." Jesus then gives a prophetic sign.

At La Salette we see the same dynamic. Like the prophets, Mary pleads our cause before the Lord. To us she speaks through warnings—reminding us of what we must do—and promises—showing what we may hope for—to which she adds the persuasive power of tears.

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includes, among others, most of the world's Orthodox churches as well as many Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Reformed, United and Independent churches) begin co-operative preparation of materials for the Week of Prayer. The year 1968 saw the first official use of materials prepared jointly by the Faith and Order Commission and the [Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity](#), representing the entire Catholic Church. Collaboration and cooperation between these two organizations has increased steadily since, resulting recently in joint publications in the same format.

Observation

In the [Southern Hemisphere](#), where January is a vacation time, churches often find other days to celebrate the week of prayer, for example around [Pentecost](#) (as originally suggested by the Faith and Order movement in 1926, and [Pope Leo XIII](#) in 1894), which is also a symbolic date for the unity of the church.

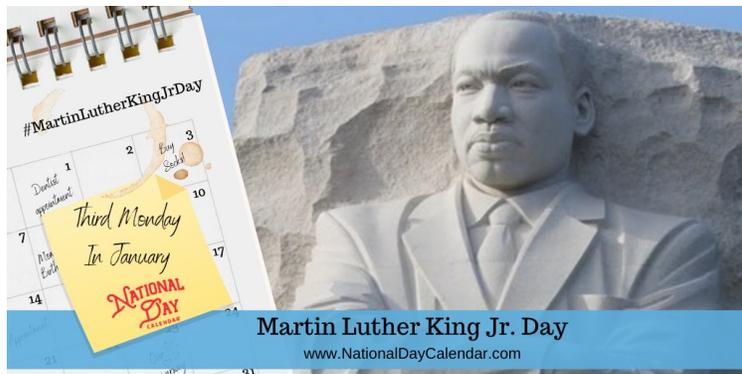
The 2008 Week of Prayer for Christian Unity was celebrated as the centennial. For the 2012 Week, the biblical text 1 [Corinthians](#) 15:51 was chosen with the theme "We will all be changed." The 2016 Week is provided by the Churches of Latvia and the theme is that all Christians are 'Called to proclaim the mighty acts of the Lord. The theme for the week of prayer in 2019, "Justice, and only justice, you shall pursue ..." is inspired by Deuteronomy 16:18-20.



In need of Cord wood or heating assistance?

If this winter you might be in need of cord wood for your wood stove or heating assistance, please call: Father John Sullivan at 603-632-7087

January 17th Martin Luther King Jr. Day



On the third Monday in January, Martin Luther King Jr Day honors the American clergyman, activist, Civil Rights Movement leader. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) is best known for his role in advancing civil rights using nonviolent civil disobedience. King has become a national icon in the history of American progressivism.

Education

A gifted and friendly student, King attended Morehouse College, earning a B.A. in sociology. Combining a passion for racial equality with a rediscovered spirituality, King then attended Crozer Theological Seminary, following in his father's and grandfather's footsteps earning a Bachelors of Divinity.

Shortly after completing his Ph.D. in theology at Boston University in 1955, a 42-year-old Rosa Parks (See [Rosa Parks Day](#) observed December 1st) refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. The opportunity for the NAACP to bring their civil rights efforts to the forefront was before them, and they chose King to lead the successful city-wide boycott of the Montgomery transit system.

Young Civil Rights Movement

Just over a year later, King and over 60 other ministers and activists founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Together, they coordinated nonviolent protests and gave the young civil rights movement a voice.

Through the next twelve years, King would be influential in organizing marches, sit-ins, and political rallies for civil rights. For example, during a 1963 March on Washington, D.C. for Jobs and Freedom, King spoke before more than 200,000 regarding the challenges African Americans face. His "I Have a Dream" speech has gone down in many history books as one of the greatest speeches ever given. Brutally honest, with a call to action and a vision of hope, King's speech resonated throughout the nation.

Prophecy is not given to everyone. The second reading makes that eminently clear. Saint Paul mentions no less than seven other gifts of the Spirit. In fact, if we consider the history the Church, there are Religious Congregations whose vocation is... silence!

In the context of so many gifts, "I will not be silent" becomes, "I will not resist the movement of the Spirit." Whatever our gift is, we must put it to use. Saint Paul writes, "To each individual the manifestation of the Spirit is given for some benefit," that is, for others, first in the Christian community, but also beyond.

When we put our gifts at the service of others, we are also carrying out the command expressed in the Responsorial Psalm: "Proclaim God's marvelous deeds to all the nations."

Accepting God's will means that the gift of faith received at baptism will find expression in other gifts. One such is our La Salette vocation.

Fr. René Butler, M.S. and Wayne Vanasse

Selma

In early 1964, 1,500 men and women met a wall of state troopers during a march outside Selma. There, King led the marchers in prayer and avoided any confrontation with authorities. On July 2, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, outlawing discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. That same year, King became the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for his unswerving work in the Civil Rights Movement.

In early 1965, Selma, Alabama, became the center of the Civil Rights movement. Congress introduced new voting rights legislation. It proposed banning literacy tests and mandating federal oversight where tests were administered. Additionally, it gave the U.S. attorney general the duty of challenging the use of poll taxes for state and local elections. Televised violence in February of that year resulted in the death of Jimmie Lee Jackson. King's presence and President Johnson's support of the marchers helped bring peace. Throughout the next month, marchers continued between Selma and Montgomery. Congress passed the Voting Rights Act in August of that year.

Author, speaker, father, theologian, activist, King died on April 4, 1968, when James Earl Ray assassinated him in Memphis, Tennessee. King arrived in Memphis with other SCLC members supporting a sanitation workers' strike. They stayed at the Lorraine Motel, and Ray's bullet struck King on the balcony. Riots and violence would follow, and President Johnson would call for peace, referring to King as the "apostle of nonviolence."

HOW TO OBSERVE #MartinLutherKingJrDay

Many schools, businesses, and government offices are closed during Martin Luther King Jr Day. However, schools hold programs or teach curricula engaging students in Civil Rights history and lessons throughout the week. Learn more about the Civil Rights Movement and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Watch one of the documentaries or read one of the books listed:

King: A Filmed Record – Montgomery to Memphis
[Freedom Riders](#) The Children's March

The Autobiography of Martin Luther King, Jr., edited by Clayborne Carson
Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference by David Garrow
Freedom's Daughters by Lynne Olson