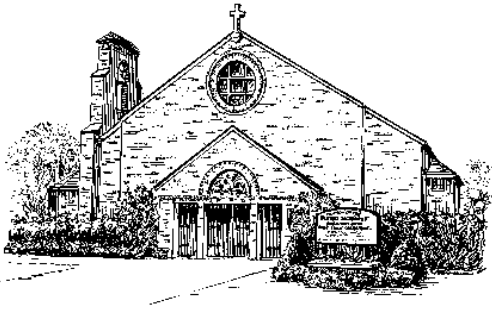


BLESSED SACRAMENT PARISH

Staten Island, New York



Reverend Monsignor Peter G. Finn, Pastor
Reverend Francisco Lanzaderas
Reverend Albin Roby
Reverend Monsignor Francis V. Boyle, Pastor Emeritus

MASSES:

Saturday in the Church: 5:00 PM (Vigil), Sunday 8:00, 9:30, 11:00 AM, 12:30 PM.
Weekdays in the Church: 7:00 AM and 9:00 AM. Saturday in the Church: 9:00 AM.
Holy Days in the Church: 7:00 PM (Vigil), 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 AM and 7:00 PM.

SACRAMENT OF RECONCILIATION

Saturday: 12:00 to 1:00 PM; 4:15 to 5:00 PM.
Anytime upon reasonable request.

SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM

Sunday at 2:00 PM. (Except during July & August, then only on the First and Third Sunday and other specified days)
Arrangements should be made at least one month in advance with the priest of the Parish. Parents of a first child and parents who are new to Blessed Sacrament must attend a Baptism Instruction Class which is held the second Wednesday evening of every month (except July and August) at 7:30 P.M. in the Parish House Meeting Room. Godparents should be Practicing Catholics, and must obtain a Sponsor Certificate from their Parish.

SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY

Arrangements should be made about six months in advance, with a priest of the Parish. Couples must attend Pre-Cana Conferences.

SICK CALLS - At any time.

MIRACULOUS MEDAL NOVENA - Every Monday after the 9:00 AM Mass.

EUCCHARISTIC ADORATION - First Friday from 12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M.

NEW PARISHIONERS - Welcome to our Parish.

We invite all parishioners to participate fully in our spiritual and social life. If you are new in the parish, please introduce yourself after Mass and register at the Parish House Office weekdays 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Kindly notify us if you change your address.

PARISH HOUSE

30 Manor Road
442-1581

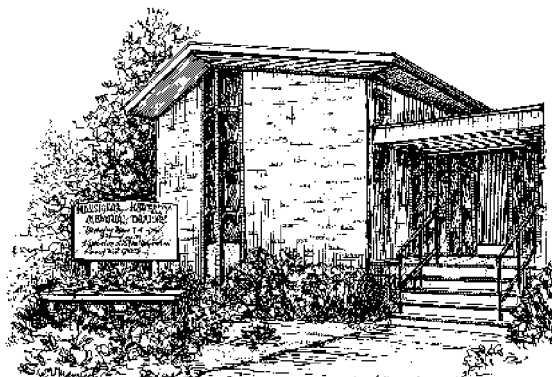
<http://www.blessedsacramentchurchsi.org>

SCHOOL

Mr. Joseph Cocozello
Principal
830 Delafield Avenue
442-3090

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Sister Anne Dolores Van Wagenen, C.S.J.B. - D.R.E.
830 Delafield Avenue
448-0378



O LORD, BE MY HELP

Today we encounter readings that draw us into the mystery of suffering and death. In the past few years we have witnessed the devastation of life and property through tsunamis and hurricanes. So many lifted their lament to God, simply asking, "Why?" This is an honest expression of anger toward a God who we believe is the giver of life. When we lose a loved one, we can wonder why the presence of Christ is not enough to make that person rise, even from death, as did the little girl in today's Gospel passage. Again we raise our voices and ask, "Why?" At moments such as these, let us make the prayer of the psalmist our own: "Hear, O Lord, and have pity on me; O Lord, be my helper," Let us pray that our mourning will one day be turned into dancing.

Copyright J.S. Paluch Co.

PRAY FOR THE SICK

The sick are comforted just knowing that you pray for them In your charity please remember: Margaret Pittman-Boyle, Douglas Pflieger, Jr., Phyllis Ribaldo, Ann Socci, James Burghardt, Concetta Chicolo, Kelly Ward, Amelia DiMauro, Mary Kenny, Kathryn Haring, Jean Carter, Stephanie Barry, Jane Redmond, Carolyn DeStefano, Robert Tursi, Deirdre Westergren, Nicholas Toto, Marykate Rose, Peggy Travers, Mary Anne Blaine, Jean Cunningham, Jean Elmadary, Alan March, Sebastian Lattuga, Grayce Novaro, Angela Siuzdak, Helen Ramsey, Katherine Barbera, Phyllis Scharfenberg, Phyllis Giambruno, Margaret Romani, Br. William Herbst, Barbara Brown, Patricia Connelly, Hugh Kiernan, Mary Belli, Mark Volpe, Elaine Lydersen, Linda Hansen, Dean Robert Ziegler, Susannah Yates, Carol Stoltzfus, Marco Antonio Gonzalez, Grace Leddy, Larry Taylor, Jr., Kathy Quinlan, Felicidad Tobias, Jose Ruiz, Casta Miskowitz, Rosemary Callahan, Elizabeth Coyne, Danielle Ziegler, Brandon Toro, Bruce McKee and Robert Hammerton.

<u>SUNDAY COLLECTION</u>	
<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
\$5248.00 (Weekly)	\$6084.00 (Weekly)
\$2330.00 <2 nd Collection >	\$1672.00
 <u>ATTENDANCE</u>	
<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
768 (Adults)	749 (Adults)
<u>147</u> (Children)	<u>159</u> (Children)
915	908

**THE SANCTUARY LAMP
KEEPS ITS SILENT VIGIL
BEFORE THE BLESSED SACRAMENT
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
HENRY "Hank" FABISENSKI**

PLEASE NOTE: The Parish House Office will be closed on Friday, July 3rd in observance of the Independence Day Holiday.

SYMPATHY

Remember the soul of Frank Reilly and the souls for whom Mass will be offered during the week, especially:

MONDAY

7:00 Peter Catania, Sr.
9:00 Thomas F. Kenny, Sr. (20th Anniv)

TUESDAY

7:00 Dorothy Scotti (Living Intention)
9:00 Burton Cohen

WEDNESDAY

7:00 Joseph Longobardi
9:00 James King

THURSDAY

7:00 Albert Di Mauro
9:00 Arturo Hilario

FRIDAY

7:00 Albert Di Mauro
9:00 Msgr. Anthony Bogdziewicz

SATURDAY

9:00 Natalie Finn (Living Intention)
5:00 Whitman Family

SUNDAY

8:00 Salvatore Girogio
9:30 Patricia Lunny
12:30 Christopher Biggs

SCHEDULE FOR JULY 5, 2015

	<u>ALTAR SERVERS</u>	
5:00 PM Vigil	Team	7
8:00 AM	Team	8
9:30 AM	Team	9
11:00 AM	Team	10
12:30 PM	Team	6

<u>LECTORS</u>
J. Hansen
M. Peries
E. Trentalange
M. Conigatti
T. Sanders

<u>EXTRAORDINARY MINISTERS</u>
J. Wright & N. Mata
S. & A. Coscia
R. Gallop & A. Morrell
E. & G. Checkett
E. Laub & H. Wodzinski

Anyone who needs to report an alleged incident of sexual abuse of a minor by a priest, deacon, religious or lay person serving in the Archdiocese of New York is asked to contact Sr. Eileen Clifford, O.P. at 212-371-1000, x2949 or Deacon George J. Coppola at 917-861-1762. Both may also be reached via e-mail at victimassistance@archny.org. Information can also be found on the archdiocesan website, www.archny.org. In keeping with the Archdiocesan policy regarding sexual abuse of minors, this information is provided to ensure that our children remain safe and secure.

PARISH NURSE PROGRAM

The Parish Nurse's office hours are on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. If you wish to make an appointment with the Parish Nurse, Peggy Smith, please call her at 718-447-9657.

ONLINE GIVING

Since many of our parishioners will be away from home on vacation this summer, we ask that you consider using our ParishPay Program of Online Giving. It is important that you continue to support Blessed Sacrament while you are away. Your support will help us to maintain our budget during July and August. Please visit <http://blessedsacramentchurchsi.org> for the ParishPay link to sign-up for this program.



**Happy 4th
of
July!**

© I. S. Pafsch Co., Inc.

FROM THE PASTOR

In just a few months His Holiness Pope Francis will travel to our nation and use the occasion to announce the Canonization of Junipero Serra in the Capital of the United States at the Basilica of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C.

The following article by William Doyno, Jr. for Inside the Vatican analyzes the controversy this event has provoked.

Extraordinary Witness to the Faith

Of all the comments Pope Francis made on his recent trip to the Philippines and Sri Lanka, perhaps the least cited were those destined to have the greatest impact: the announcement that Junipero Serra, the legendary Franciscan missionary, would be made a saint.

Speaking to reporters aboard the flight to Manila, Francis revealed: "In September, God willing, I will canonize Junipero Serra in the United States, since he was the evangelizer of the western United States."

Francis described Serra as a model evangelizer—the type he envisioned in *Evangelii Gaudium*, his apostolic exhortation for the new millennium.

The papal announcement met with joy and celebration—not least within the Franciscan Order, which has worked so hard and diligently to advance the great friar's cause. But it also provoked controversy. No sooner had Francis revealed his plans, than the media rushed in to highlight the views of Serra's critics.

The criticisms were harsh and unrelenting—and completely unfair. Serra was accused of everything from misunderstanding and mistreating the Indians to promoting an oppressive system which upended their culture, ruining their lives. The charges weren't new—having been answered many times—but those reading them for the first time may have been influenced by them.

Serra's actual life-embodying courage, heroism, sacrifice, and holiness—has been obscured because of this needless controversy.

Born in 1713 in Majorca, Spain, Serra entered the Franciscan order as a young man. His proficiency in studies was soon recognized. After being ordained in 1738, he received a doctorate in theology from the Lullian University in Palma, where he became a renowned teacher in philosophy. Refusing to rest on his scholarly laurels, Serra set out for the New World, joining the Missionary College of Mexico in 1749 and dedicating himself to evangelizing Native Americans. While traveling on foot from Vera Cruz to the capital, he injured his foot badly, afflicting him for life, but he continued to make his journeys on foot whenever possible.

Arriving in Mexico City in 1750 for missionary work, Serra began ministering to the Indians: first, at Sierra Gordon Missions (from 1750-1758) and then in south-central Mexico (from 1758-1767). He learned their language and had the catechism translated for them, introducing them to the riches of Catholicism. When the Spanish settlers moved on to Alta California (present-day California), Serra followed, and this is when his greatest achievements occurred: the birth of the California Missions. On July 16, 1769, he founded Mission San Diego, the first within the present state of California. From 1770 to 1782, he founded eight more California Missions: Carmel, his headquarters, at Monterey, in 1770; San Antonia and San Gabriel (near Los Angeles) 1771; San Luis Obispo, 1772; San Francisco (Mission Dolores and San Juan Capistrano, 1776); Santa Clara, 1777; and San Buenaventura, 1782. Serra's missions helped strengthen Spain's control of Alta California.

*Serra's opponents say it was during these years that he served as an accomplice to the Spanish conquistadors, brutalizing and enslaving the Indians, and extinguishing their native culture by imposing an unwelcome brand of Christianity. But the critics have their historical facts completely backwards. As Dr. Robert Senkewicz, professor of history at Santa Clara University and author of *Juniper Serra: California, Indians and the Transformation of a Missionary* (University of Oklahoma Press) told Catholic World Report: "Serra and the Franciscans were concerned that the Spanish conquistadors would oppressively dominate the Indians. They were concerned that Spanish ranchers, miners and soldiers would round them up and work them to death. So they founded the missions as a place to convert and protect the Indians."*

Father Serra and his fellow missionaries weren't persecutors of the Native Americans, but their leading guardians and defenders.

Serra and the Franciscans baptized thousands of Indians into the faith, and—contrary to what the critics assert—many Native Americans embraced the truth of Christianity, as it liberated them from destructive pagan practices, elevating their human dignity. What has gone largely missing in this debate is the often degrading conditions Native Americans lived in before Westerners "imposed" Christianity on them. Kidnapping, rape, torture, even human sacrifice were practiced by numerous Native American tribes, and it was precisely the Christian missionaries who put an end to these inhumane practices.

Yet, while these facts often go unmentioned, the Spaniards are still heavily criticized because they, too, engaged in violent behavior and spread infectious diseases to the Native American people. But the Spaniards had no more control over these deadly diseases than the people of the Middle Ages had over the Black Plague. More importantly, unlike the Native American communities, Christianity had universal moral standards by which to judge Spanish settlers who did abuse the Indians—and Serra was among the first to speak out about them. As Archbishop Jose Gomez wrote, after the announcement of Serra's planned canonization: "Padre Serra knew the writings and experience of the Dominican missionary Bartolome de Las Casas in Central America. Like Las Casas, Padre Serra was bold and articulate in fighting against the civil authorities to defend the humanity and rights of indigenous peoples."

In 1986, two years before St. Paul II beatified Serra, the diocese of Monterey published a major report, based on the work of eight leading historians, establishing that Father Serra was a benevolent, hard-working priest, "strict in doctrinal leanings, but not enslaving Indians or beating them."

As Dr. Senkewicz noted, Serra's primary identity was as a Catholic priest, in service to others, and to the Lord, and he is now being appropriately honored by the Church for extraordinary witness.

GOD BLESS YOU,
MSGR. FINN