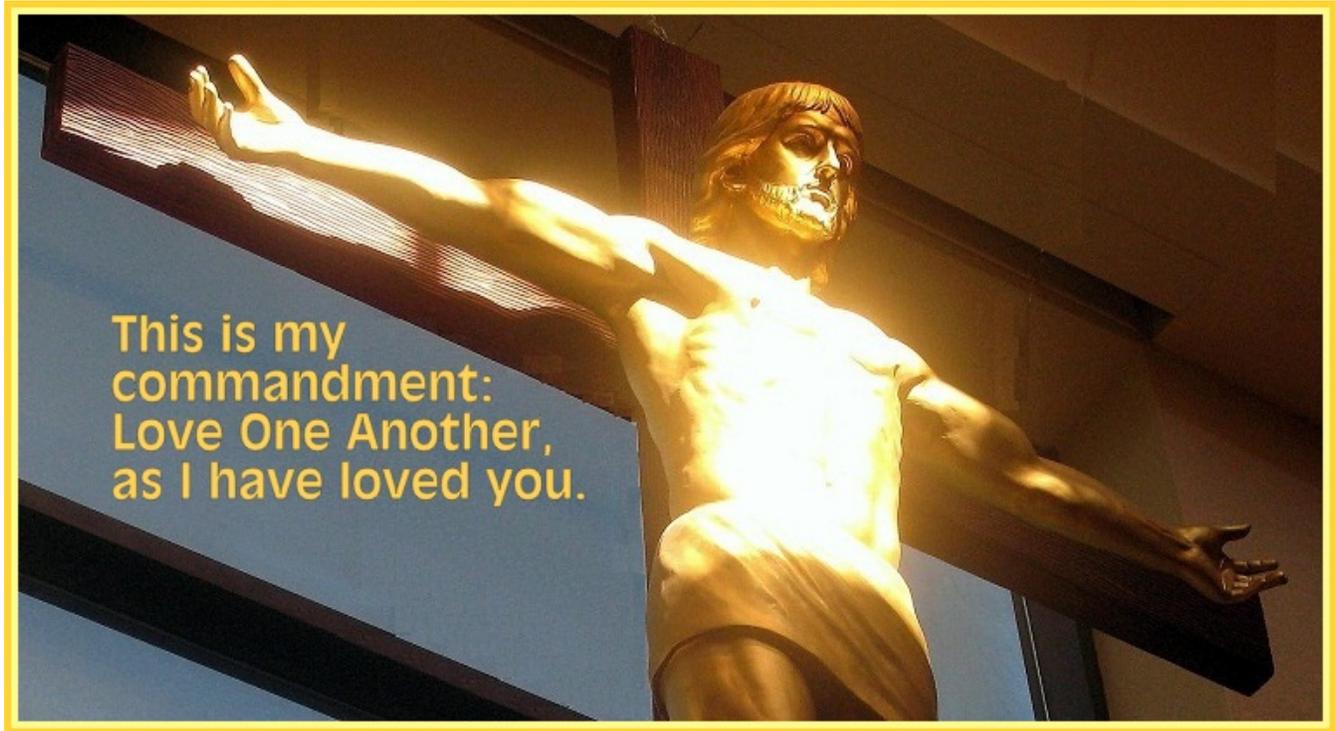


August 9, 2020

Nineteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time



Corpus Christi Catholic Church

6300 McKenna Drive, Mobile, Alabama 36608

Email: Church@CorpusChristiParish.com • Website: www.CorpusChristiParish.com

PARISH OFFICE HOURS

Monday through Thursday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Parish Office: 342-1852 • Fax 342-6313
School Office: 342-5474, ext. 1 • Fax 380-0325

PASTORAL STAFF

Fr. James F. Zoghby
Fr. John S. Boudreaux
Dn. Arthur W. Robbins
Mrs. Kristy F. Martin, School Principal
Mrs. Jennifer S. Pritchett, Parish Catechetical Leader
Mr. Peter J. Stoyka, Youth Ministry Director
Mrs. Beth Yell, Maintenance Director/Facilities Mgr.
Mrs. Theresa Jernigan, Secretary/Bookkeeper
Mrs. Wendy Tulo, Secretary/Bookkeeper.

TO REGISTER AS A MEMBER OF THE PARISH

Please fill out a Census Form. Census Forms are available in the church vestibule and parish office.

COMMUNITY CENTER RENTALS & SERVICES

For rental information and catering services, please call the parish office at 342-1852 or 342-1420.

SUNDAY MASSES

Vigil: 5:30 p.m. Saturday
Morning: 7:00, 9:00 and 11:00 a.m.

WEEKDAY MASSES

6:30 a.m. Mass: Monday through Friday
8:15 a.m. Mass: Monday through Saturday

SACRAMENT OF RECONCILIATION

Saturday: 5:00 - 5:30 p.m. in the Banquet Hall and by request after Mass and by appointment.

BAPTISM, MARRIAGE, ANOINTING OF SICK

Please call the parish office (342-1852) for information and scheduling baptism, marriage, anointing of sick.

ADULT RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (R.C.I.A.)

Please see published schedule for specific dates and times, or call the parish office (342-1852).

SUNDAY SCHOOL: Grades K-12, Sundays during school year, 10:05-10:55 a.m. in school bldgs.

SCHOOL Grades PreK2 through 8. Info: 342-5474, ext. 1, or email kmartin@CorpusChristiParish.com.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME

Online Mass: Go to CorpusChristiParish.com/Church
OR YouTube.com & Corpus Christi Church, Mobile, AL

No one is obligated to attend Mass on Sundays.

Archbishop Rodi asks those who choose to attend public Masses to cooperate with Governor Ivey's request to wear masks in church.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul 6:30 pm Zoom mtgs. 1st & 3rd Mon.
To seek help, call 251-366-6443. Info: SVDPCCC.org or Facebook at Saint Vincent de Paul Corpus Christi Conference-Mobile AL

MEN OF ST. JOSEPH: Meet in person or phone. Dial in: 251-665-2515.
Conf/ID: 102102#. Info: Jay Cox, 401-6070 or Auburn50@hotmail.com

High School Confirmation Schedule for Senior Class of 2024

Mon., Aug. 24, 7 p.m.: Parent/Candidate Meeting in Banquet Hall.
Sun., Sept. 27, 3-4:30 p.m.: Candidates Meeting in Banquet Hall.
Sun., Nov. 15, 3-4:30 p.m.: Candidates Meeting in Banquet Hall.
Sun., Feb. 7, 3-4:30 p.m.: Candidates Meeting in Banquet Hall.
Sun., Apr. 18, 3-4:30 p.m.: Candidates Meeting in Banquet Hall.

Anna Wentworth, Coordinator: awentworth.confirmation@gmail.com

Welcome New Parishioners

T.D. & Lauren Huckabee and their children, **James** and **Rose**

BAPTIZED IN CHRIST

Gaveen Hayden Abeynanda

(son of Gayan Shanaka Abeynanda & Ranelka Geethmi Fernando)

Landon Lars Breedlove and **Evan Christopher Breedlove**

(sons of Jimmy D. Breedlove & Teresa Marilyn Tomlinson Breedlove)

REST IN PEACE

Mary Alice Rudisill Aguillard

Joshua "Josh" Martin Byars

Mary Jane "Janie" Patterson

Flowers

The flowers before the altar this weekend
have been placed in memory of

John Baggett

on the 4th anniversary of his death.

Given by his wife, Kimberly Baggett..

Mobile Deanery ACCW Conference Call Mtg, Aug. 12. Call 1-339-207-6500. Registration, 9:30 a.m. Meeting, 10 a.m. Info: 432-2896.

SPECIAL COLLECTION NEXT WEEKEND: Home Missions.

CHURCH IN LATIN AMERICA ONLINE & COLLECTION: \$436.00

JUL 26TH BUILDING FUND ONLINE & COLLECTION: \$752.04

JUL 26TH TITHING ONLINE & COLLECTION: \$12,350.98

Thank You and God Bless You

for your continued, faithful generosity supporting
Corpus Christi during this difficult time.

To receive Offering Envelopes please notify the parish office
at 342-1852 or at Church@CorpusChristiParish.com.

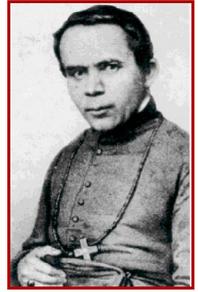
To set up Online Giving, please go to the church website,
CorpusChristiParish.com/Church, click the green Online Giving icon
on left side of the page, and follow the instructions.

For help, call 1-800-348-2886, ext 1, or parish office, 342-1852.

St. John Neumann

1811-1860

First American Male Saint
Organized Catholic School System



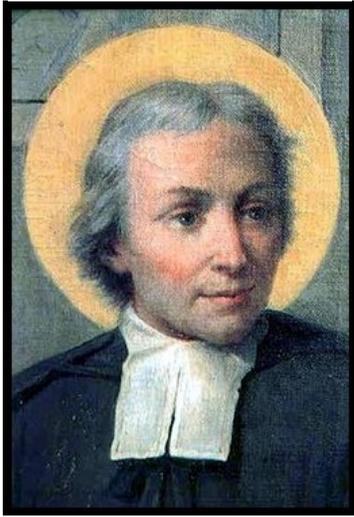
Born in the Czech Republic, John Neumann entered the seminary, but unable to be ordained in Bohemia due to a surplus of priests, he went to the United States and was ordained in 1836. He worked among German-speaking Catholics in upstate New York, and, in 1840, he joined the newly-established branch of the Redemptorists in Pittsburgh and became the first Redemptorist to take his vows in the United States. He served in Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in 1847, he was named superior of the American Redemptorists. In 1852, he was consecrated as the 4th bishop of Philadelphia. He now had an opportunity to make great inroads into what had become his passion: the education of poor German, French, Irish, Scottish, African and Native American children.

During his 8 years as bishop of Philadelphia, he reorganized the diocese, opened 80 new churches and nearly 100 schools. To staff the schools, he brought in religious orders of priests and nuns. At the first national council of Catholic bishops, he helped map out a plan of Catholic education for the whole U.S.

By the time he became bishop, he spoke 12 languages and made it a point to address all of his people in their own language. He was renowned for his holiness, charity, pastoral work, and his preaching.

Despite his holiness, he had to endure opposition from both within and without the Church. As bishop of Philadelphia, he was never accepted by many wealthy and influential Catholics because of his appearance and "lack of polish." He was very short, rather homely, he had a thick Bohemian accent, was quiet and not one to charm a crowd. He also had to endure the arrogance of his auxiliary bishop who was a "clerical climber," apparently well-connected to Rome. Neumann knew of the "conspiracy" against him, but bore it patiently. He even offered to resign as bishop. He also faced opposition from the "Know-Nothings," a political group determined to deprive immigrants and Catholics of their civil rights. To achieve their goals, they burned convents and schools.

John Neumann was canonized in 1977 by Pope Paul VI, becoming the first American male saint and the first American bishop to be canonized a saint.



St. John Baptist de la Salle

1651-1719
Education Reformer
Founder of the Christian Brothers

St. John Baptist de la Salle is credited for many innovations in education – things that we take for granted today:

- The idea of universal education – education for everyone, not just for the wealthy elite.
- John insisted that teachers presented their lessons in the vernacular – the language of their students (French). Up until then, lessons (primarily for the rich elite) were presented in Latin. As democracy spread throughout the world, so did the use of the vernacular in education.
- John’s teachers taught the children in age-level groups, like the grade levels we have today. Before, students were generally taught one-on-one by a tutor.
- John’s schools also helped their students to learn a trade so they could support themselves and a family after they completed their education.
- John is also credited with opening the first training college for teachers in the history of education.
- His schools included 30 minutes of Christian instruction each day and 90 minutes on Sunday.
- John promoted extensive use of the blackboard!

John was born into a wealthy family in Rheims, France in 1651. He was only eleven when he decided to become a priest. He received the best education and with his family connections, everyone believed that he would

become an important person in the Church, perhaps even a bishop. He was ordained to the priesthood at the age of 27, and was assigned to the cathedral in Rheims.

One day, he met Arian Nyel, a man from another part of France who had opened four schools for poor boys. In those days, only wealthy children could afford an education. Mr. Nyel convinced John that he must establish schools for poor boys in Rheims. Though the work was extremely distasteful to him at first, he became more involved in working with the deprived youths.

When he became convinced that this was his divinely appointed mission, John threw himself wholeheartedly into the work, left home and family, abandoned his position at the cathedral, gave away his fortune (\$500,000) and reduced himself to the level of the poor to whom he devoted his entire life.

Soon he formed a religious community called the “Brothers of the Christian School.” The Order is now called “The Christian Brothers.” The community was the first religious order established to educate the poor and was the first order that didn’t include ordained priests but only religious brothers. To ensure that his order confined itself solely to the work of teaching, he laid down the rule that no brother would become a priest and that no priest could join the order. This rule is still observed today. The community grew and achieved great success in educating boys of poor families.

Yet, even in his success, John did not escape experiencing many trials. His wealthy family opposed his work. And his enterprise met with opposition from Church authorities who resisted his new form of religious life: a community of lay brothers conducting free schools. In 1702, he was deposed for a time as head of the Christian brothers by Cardinal de Noailles.

John was also opposed by the “Jansenists,” clergy whose moral rigidity and pessimism about the human condition he resisted vehemently all his life. The Jansenists taught that only the very pious could hope to get to heaven, that most people in the Church were not worthy of the sacraments and were not in a state of grace and therefore should not go to Communion. But John taught: “We take communion not because we are holy, but in order to become so. Union with Jesus in communion makes us able to share in his holiness.”

The educational establishment resented his insistence on education for all, including those who could not pay. In those days, France had only two classes of people: the very poor and the very rich. Education was for the rich and noble, and primarily for males, and quite beyond the dreams of the great mass of people. As a result, John's schools were raided by authorities and shut down; lawsuits were brought against him, and for a time he was forbidden to open schools in the Paris area.

In spite of many difficulties the schools spread and flourished. At one point, when the Christian Brothers were opposed and suppressed, their order was reduced to 20 active members. However, when the ban was lifted by Napoleon I in 1799, the community sprang back to life. During the 1800s, there was another setback: 1,285 establishments were closed by legislative decree in France. However, the Brothers had established themselves in many other countries in Europe and North and South America. Their first school in the United States was founded in 1846. Currently, about 6,000 Brothers and 75,000 lay and religious colleagues serve as teachers and counselors to 900,000 students in over 1,000 educational institutions in 84 countries.

John Baptist de la Salle died in 1719 on Good Friday, only weeks before his 68th birthday. Six years after his death, the Christian Brothers' community was officially recognized by Pope Benedict XIII, and its rule was approved. He was canonized in 1900. He was proclaimed Patron Saint of Teachers by Pope Pius XII.

You should learn to recognize Jesus beneath the rags of the poor children you have to teach. Adore Him in their person.

It is your duty to teach an awareness of social justice to your students.

If you are a true lover of Christ you will take every possible means to instill His love in the hearts of your students whom you train to be His disciples.

Because you are called to serve in a world that prefers to be served, do not be surprised when you are not esteemed, but know that God counts on you.

—St. John Baptist de la Salle

St. Elizabeth Ann Seton

Founded U.S. Catholic School System, 1st American-Born Saint



Elizabeth Ann Bailey Seton was born in New York City August 28, 1774, two years before the Declaration of Independence was signed. Her father was an eminent physician and professor at what is now Columbia University. Her mother, and later, her stepmother, were staunch Episcopalians who instilled in her an appreciation of prayer and the Scriptures. At an early age, she showed great concern for the poor.

In 1794 Elizabeth married William Seton, and they had five children. She plunged into social work, and, in 1797, helped to found the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children. In 1803, William contracted tuberculosis. They went to Italy to find medical help and stayed with Catholic friends, but he died shortly after. When Elizabeth returned to New York City, she was already a convinced Catholic. She met with stern opposition from Episcopalian friends, but became a Catholic.

The president of St. Mary's College in Baltimore invited her to found a school for girls in that city. The school prospered, and the bishop permitted Elizabeth and two other young women to make religious profession and wear a religious habit. Elizabeth was able to also care for her children. Elizabeth moved her community to Emmitsburg, Maryland, and adopted an adaptation of the rule observed by the Daughters of Charity, founded by St. Vincent de Paul and St. Louise de Marillac. They were called the Sisters of Charity. By 1818, in addition to their first school, the Sisters established two orphanages and another school.

She laid the foundation for what became the American parochial school system. She trained teachers and prepared textbooks. She also opened orphanages in Philadelphia and New York City and continued her ministry to the poor, especially to African Americans.

She died at Emmitsburg on January 4, 1821, at age 46. She was beatified by Pope John XXIII in 1963, and was canonized by Pope Paul VI in 1975.



St. Katherine Drexel

American Saint

1858-1955

If your father is an international banker and you ride in a private railroad car, you are not likely to be drawn into a life of voluntary poverty. But if your stepmother opens your home to the poor three days each week and your father spends half an hour each evening in prayer, it is not impossible that you devote your life to the poor and give away millions of dollars. Katharine Drexel did that.

She was born in Philadelphia in 1858. She had an excellent education and traveled widely. As a rich girl, she had a grand debut into society. But when she nursed her stepmother through a three-year terminal illness, she saw that all the Drexel money could not buy safety from pain or death, and her life took a profound turn.

As a young girl, traveling with her family in their private railroad car through the Dakotas, Katherine became concerned with the plight of the “Indians” (native Americans) and she was appalled when she read Helen Hunt’s account in *A Century of Dishonor*. On a European tour, she met Pope Leo XIII and asked him to send missionaries to Wyoming for her friend Bishop James O’Connor to help the “Indians.” The pope replied, “Why don’t you become a missionary?” This surprised her, and she began to consider new possibilities.

Back home, she visited the Dakotas, met the Sioux leader Red Cloud and began her systematic aid to Indian missions. Then, in the south, she also became concerned for the plight of the Americans of African descent.

As the sole surviving member of her family, she inherited her entire family fortune. She could easily have married. But after much discussion with Bishop O’Connor, she decided to give her life and all of her fortune to serve others who were poor and in need. She wrote in 1889 that the feast of St. Joseph brought her the grace to give the remainder of my life to the Native and African Americans. Newspaper headlines about her decision screamed, “Gives Up Seven Million!”

No longer traveling in a private railroad car, she always took the cheapest fare, riding coach, and carrying her lunch in a little

brown paper bag.

After three and a half years of training with the Sisters of Mercy, she founded the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. In 1894 she opened a mission school in Santa Fe. Its success quickly led to the founding of numerous other schools by her Order. By 1942 she had a system of Catholic schools for African Americans in 13 states, plus 40 mission centers and 23 rural schools, and she established 50 missions for Native Americans in 16 states. Segregationists harassed her work throughout.

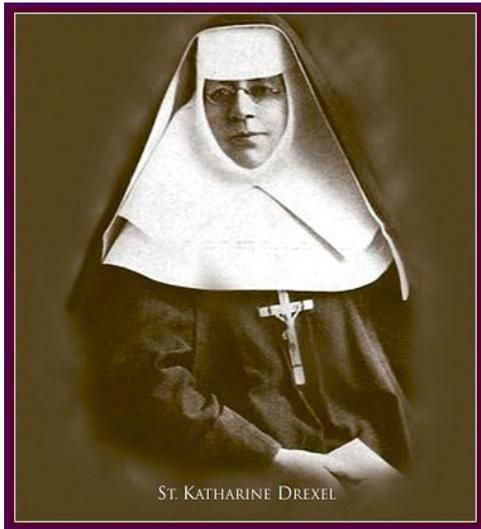
Two saints met when she was advised by Mother Cabrini (who was another foundress of a religious order of Sisters). Mother Cabrini gave Katherine helpful advice about dealing with “church politics” in order to get her Order’s Rule approved in Rome. Katharine received the approval in 1913. Her crowning achievement was the founding of Xavier University in New Orleans in 1915, the first university in the United States for African Americans.

At 77, she suffered a heart attack and was forced to retire. Apparently her life was over. But now came almost 20 years of quiet, intense prayer from a small room overlooking the sanctuary. Small notebooks and slips of paper record her various prayers, ceaseless aspirations and meditations. She died at 96 and was canonized in 2000 by Pope John Paul II. Some information from *Saint of the Day*, American Catholic

Corpus Christi Connection!

A now deceased parishioner of Corpus Christi, Helen Gorman, was a young student nurse in Philadelphia when Mother Katharine had to be hospitalized. The hospital where she was admitted was one which was owned and operated by Mother Katherine’s own Religious Order. When the Sisters were going to put her in a private room, Mother Katherine objected and insisted that they give her the least expensive bed — a bed in one of the wards. The Sisters put her in a ward where all of the other 4 or 5 beds were empty so that she would still have a room to herself. When Mother Katherine would periodically ask, “Where are the other patients for this room?” her Sisters would say that they didn’t have patients for those beds yet. Mother Katherine also objected when the Sisters wanted to assign a private-duty nurse to care for her in the ward. She insisted that she would be treated like all of the other patients and would be taken care of by the regular nurses on duty for that floor. Helen Gorman recalled that the Sisters put a chair just outside Mother Katherine’s ward, and instructed Helen to sit there, peeking through the cracked door without letting Mother Katherine know she was there; and whenever she saw that Mother Katherine needed assistance, Helen was to go into the room as though she was the regular-duty nurse just making her routine rounds.

We are grateful that our parishioner, Helen Gorman (who died in 2005 at the age of 91), was able to give us at Corpus Christi an inspirational account about Katherine Drexel from Helen’s own personal experience when Helen, as a young student nurse in Philadelphia, was assigned to care for St. Katherine Drexel. (Helen Gorman’s daughters are Corpus Christi parishioner Jeannie G. Rubley and Millie G. Wright.)



Trouble All Over

In 1913, the Georgia Legislature, hoping to stop the Blessed Sacrament Sisters from teaching at a Macon school, tried to pass a law that would have prohibited white teachers from teaching black students.

In 1922 in Beaumont, Texas, a sign was posted by local Klansmen on the door of a church where the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament had opened a school. "We want an end of services here," the note read, followed by offensive statements against the Sisters and those they were serving. The note ended with, "Suppress it [your services] in one week or flogging with tar and feathers will follow." A few days later, a violent thunderstorm ripped through Beaumont, destroying the headquarters of the KKK, killing two of its members. The Sisters were never threatened again!

In 1915, when Mother Katherine purchased an abandoned university building to open Xavier Preparatory School in New Orleans, vandals smashed every window. In the late 1920s, when Mother Katherine found property in New Orleans for expanding Xavier University, she used a third party as a purchasing agent to keep the transaction from falling through. When the handsome campus was dedicated in October 1932, a priest gazed upon the expensive Indiana limestone buildings and remarked in Latin: "What a waste!" Mother Katherine never heard the remark. The woman who had spent \$656,000 for the land and new buildings watched the dedication ceremony from a third-floor window, far away from the dignitaries' platform.

From an article in *The Clarion Herald*, newspaper of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, and in *St. Anthony Messenger* magazine, published by the Franciscans.

Mother Katharine told her Sisters:

"Resolve to manifest our Mission generously and with no half-hearted, timorous dread of the opinions of Church and men.

"You have no time to occupy your thoughts with consideration of what others will think.

"Your business is simply, 'What will my Father in heaven think?'"

St. Katharine In Louisiana

St. Katharine Drexel is a saint with particular significance to south Louisiana, especially the Diocese of Lafayette. She visited the diocese several times in the 1920s during the episcopacy of the late Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard, first Bishop of Lafayette. Together they selected sites for rural schools for African American children, places where there were no schools for them.



In colonial times, during the 1700s, when the area of Louisiana was under French or Spanish rule, government regulations required that people who were held in slavery should be baptized and given Catholic religious instruction. This was in contrast to Protestant areas where people in slavery were forbidden to receive religious instruction.

By the time Louisiana became part of the United States (with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803), the religious traditions of Catholicism were well established among African Americans in South Louisiana, and after the Civil War, many of them continued their affiliation with the Catholic Church.

Mother Katharine, in her time, with the support of Bishop Jeanmard, proceeded to establish some 40 rural schools for African American children all over South Louisiana, in areas now included in the Dioceses of Lafayette, Baton Rouge, and the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

Mother Katherine knew that all people are the beloved children of the same God, and brothers and sisters to one another. And she was determined that the best way to spread this truth was to provide schools.

From an article in the *Acadiana Catholic*, Diocese of Lafayette.

“Radiate Love!” — Pope Benedict XVI

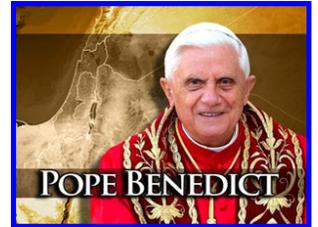
Evangelization (from the Greek word, *euaggelion*, meaning “good news”) is sharing, in love, the Good News of Jesus with others. To evangelize is to proclaim the good news of the love and mercy of God.

Proselytism (or proselytizing) is aggressively attempting to convert others to one’s religion.



Pope Francis: “Proselytism is solemn nonsense. Our Lord preached love of others. Not proselytizing. Love! Love for one’s neighbor.”

Pope Benedict XVI: “The Church does not engage in proselytism. Instead, she grows by attraction, accomplishing her works in spiritual and practical imitation of the love of her Lord.”



“Those who practice charity in the Church’s name will never seek to impose the Church’s faith upon others. They realize that a pure and generous love is the best witness to the God in whom we believe and by whom we are driven to love.”

“A Christian knows when it is time to speak of God and when it is better to say nothing and to let love alone speak. The Christian knows God is love, and that God’s presence is felt at the very time when the only thing we do is to love.”

— Pope Benedict XVI

“We are supposed to preach without preaching.”

“Not by words, but by our example, by our actions. All works of love are works of peace. The same loving hand that has created you has created me. If he is your Father, he must be my Father also. We all belong to the same family. Hindus, Muslims and all people are our brothers and sisters. They too are the children of God.”

“Our work among the Hindus proclaims that God loves them. God has created them – they are my brothers and sisters. Naturally, I would like to give them the joy of what I believe, but that I cannot do; only God can. Faith is a gift of God, but God does not force himself.”

“Christians, Muslims, Hindus, believers & nonbelievers, have the same opportunity with us to do works of love, have the same opportunity to share the joy of loving and come to realize God’s presence. Hindus become better Hindus. Catholics become better Catholics. Muslims become better Muslims.”

— St. Mother Theresa of Calcutta



“Everywhere, on every continent, to whatever people one belongs, every human being is a child of that same Father who is in heaven, and is a brother or sister of everyone else.”

— Pope Benedict XVI