



Holy Rosary Parish



3600 Travis Street - Houston, Texas 77002

Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston

SUNDAY MASS SCHEDULE

Vigil - Saturday - 5:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m.
9:30 a.m. (Latin)
11:00 a.m.
12:30 p.m.
3:15 p.m. (Vietnamese)
5:00 p.m.
6:30 p.m. (Vietnamese)

Time Out Room may be used
Sunday during
9:30 & 11:00 a.m. Masses
in the Parish Center

WEEKDAY MASS SCHEDULE

12:05 p.m.
5:15 p.m.

ROSARY

Recited weekdays at 5:00 p.m.
Sat. & Sun. at 4:45 p.m.

CONFESSIONS

Saturdays 4:00 - 5:00 p.m.
Weekdays 15 minutes before
all weekday Masses

EVENING PRAYER

Weekdays after
5:15 p.m. Mass in Sacristy

ADORATION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

Fridays 12:45 - 5:00 p.m.
Benediction 5:05 p.m.

PRIESTS ON STAFF

Fr. Joseph Konkell, O.P. Ext. 107
Pastor
Fr. Juan Torres, O.P. Ext. 103
Parochial Vicar
Fr. Isidore Vicente, O.P. Ext. 104
Parochial Vicar

In Residence:

Fr. James Burke, O.P.
Fr. Austin Green, O.P.
Priory 713-526-6322

PARISH OFFICE

First Floor Parish Center
(entrance in courtyard) Rm.100
3617 Milam Street

Office hours:
9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Monday - Friday

Phone 713-529-4854
Fax 713-522-3967

Extensions:

101 - Parish Secretary
105 - Director of Music
108 - Parish Bookkeeper
109 - Special Projects Secretary
110 - Wedding Coordinator

E-mail:
office@holyroaryparish.org

MAILING ADDRESS

3600 Travis Street
Houston, TX 77002

RELIGIOUS ED. CENTER

3535 Louisiana Street
713-526-4389
Marisa Mendoza, D.R.E.

THE MOST HOLY BODY AND BLOOD OF CHRIST

May 25, 2008

SECOND COLLECTION this Sunday, St. Mary's Seminary—Corpus Christi Sunday.

CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION: There will be a special procession of the Blessed Sacrament and Benediction following the 12:30 p.m. Mass on May 25th.

MEMORIAL DAY: This Monday, May 26th, the parish office will be closed. There will be only one Mass at 10:00 a.m. on this national holiday.

PLEASE PRAY FOR THE SICK: Kathleen McEvoy, Louise Bering, Denise Akeroyd Scanlin, Mary Willoughby, Marion Spiers, Earley Magnuson, Brian and Virginia Geaslin, and the Friars of Holy Rosary.

ALTAR FLOWERS are given in honor of Fr. William Brenda, O.P. and Fr. Albert Moraczewski, O.P. and all past priests who have served Holy Rosary Parish. Please remember them and the donor in your prayers.

FACE TO FACE CONFESSIONS - Fr. Austin Green will be available to hear face to face confessions at 11:20 a.m.-12 noon before the weekday noon Mass on **First Friday, June 6, and First Saturday, June 7**, in the confessional before the Blessed Mother's altar.

FIRST FRIDAY is June 6. Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament will begin after the 12:05 pm Mass and will conclude with the Benediction before the 5:15 pm Mass.

FIRST SATURDAY is June 7. Fatima Devotions will be prayed at 11:30 am before the 12:05 Mass. All are invited to attend.

COFFEE AFTER MASS will be served today, May 25th, in the Parish Hall, Room 200. All are welcome. Please join your fellow parishioners for some social moments.

HERE'S WHAT'S COOKING for May 28th, B.B.Q., potato salad, spicy baked beans, dessert, coffee and tea, will be served on Wednesday, after the 12:05 p.m. Mass in the Parish Hall, Room 200. Welcome. **Serving stops at 1:00 p.m. Please note that there will be no take-outs. Special thanks to the volunteers who provide this nourishing meal. This will be the last Wednesday lunch until they resume on the first Wednesday in September.** Wishing our Wednesday lunch bunch cooks a much deserved rest and relaxation. Enjoy your summer!

"CATHOLIC LIFE IN THE ARCHDIOCESE": A 15-minute radio program, hosted by Fr. Austin Green, O.P., is aired every Sunday morning at 5:30 a.m. (KWWJ-AM, 1360, Baytown) & 6:45 a.m. (KYOK-AM, 1140, Conroe). June 1st topic: *Everyone who says 'Lord, Lord' will enter the kingdom of heaven..*

BAPTISM PREPARATION SESSION FOR PARENTS: The next session for parents will be Saturday, June 14th, 2008 from 10:00 -11:30 a.m. in the library of the Parish Office Building, Room 106. This Baptism preparation session, given by Father Isidore Vicente, O.P., is for parishioners of Holy Rosary Parish only. Please call the office to register, 713-529-4854 ext. 101.

FIRST COMMUNION - Following are names of Vietnamese children who will receive their first Communion on the feast of the Body and Blood of Christ, Sunday, May 25, 2008 at 3:15 PM. Maria An Bich Hoang, Francis-Xavier Sebastian Nguyen, Maria Jennifer Nguyen, Maria Stephanie Nguyen, Paul John Mirza, Maria Sara Mirza, Martin Nathan Than, and Veronica Thu Anh Vu.

WELCOME TO ALL THOSE BAPTIZED AND THOSE WHO PROFESSED THE CATHOLIC FAITH AT THE EASTER VIGIL: Jennifer Ann Dominguez, Rhoda Joyce Goodman, Madeline Nguyen, Walter Eugene Beard, Andrea Broussard, Carter Dennis Crawford, Vera Bernice Hawthorne, Erin Elizabeth Kerbow, Franklin D. Romero, Jason Andrew Smith, and Peter D. Wanser.

A MESSAGE FROM FATHER KONKEL: This coming week, the Southern Province Dominican friars are having their annual assembly at Camp Allen Conference and Retreat Center in Navasota, Texas. At various times, from Monday afternoon to Thursday afternoon, the friars from Holy Rosary Priory will be participating in meetings and workshops and some of them will be gone much of the week. The parish office will be open Tuesday (Monday is a National Holiday) through Friday, but hardly any of the priests will be available. We ask that you postpone any business that can be deferred until the following week so that the office staff will not be overwhelmed. We also ask for special prayers for the Southern Province at this times since planning and decision making are always part of the annual assembly.

I wish to add my thanks to the above notice about the volunteers who provide the weekly Wednesday lunch at the parish. They and so many people like them give unselfishly of their time and talent to help the parish provide the interactions that are so important to Christian life. We do not live in vacuums or cocoons. We are part of a vibrant community of faith, prayer, and action.

BLESSED INNOCENT V (PETER TARENDAISE, O.P., 1224-1276)

“You made him a promoter of peace & unity.” (Dominican Liturgy)

Blessed Innocent V was the first of four Dominican popes, also the one with the shortest reign—five months. He was noted for his ability to reconcile differences between two sides, as evidenced by his uniting—even if only temporarily—the Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholics after the Second General Council of Lyons in 1274.

He was born in Tarentaise, Eastern France, about 1224. He was one of the boy-novices whom Blessed Jordan of Saxony recruited for the Order, despite the disapproval of many of the older friars. It seems Peter was about 10 or 12 years old when he took the Dominican habit, and over the course of the next 12 years or so he received his religious and intellectual formation.

For a boy to enter a religious institute at such a young age and dedicate his life to God's service was not unusual for that time. The thought was that a boy destined for the priestly or religious life acted wisely by beginning such a life before puberty. In this way he would receive help to avoid many temptations that arise after puberty. In those days, children made life decisions earlier. Girls were usually married or engaged by age 14-16 and boys by about 18-20. In our modern times, life decisions are postponed for longer and the present wisdom says that a boy or girl should wait until they are 'mature', meaning they should have completed their education and have had some social experience before entering upon a life consecrated to service of God and Church. Different times-different customs.

Peter, an outstanding student, was sent to the University of Paris for his studies, there sharing with fellow-students Thomas Aquinas, Ambrose of Siena and other future Dominican professors the masterly teaching of St. Albert the Great. Peter held his own among these intellectual lights and received his Masters degree from Paris about the year 1254. He became a theology teacher there as well as a writer, and he was known as “The most famous Doctor”, just as Thomas Aquinas was known as “The Angelic Doctor.”

That Peter was in demand as an outstanding teacher is shown by the fact that he was one of five Masters of Theology chosen by the General Chapter (the Meeting) of the whole Dominican Order to draw up an academic code to regulate studies for the Order in the year 1258. The four besides Peter were Albert the Great, Thomas Aquinas, Florence of Hesdin and Bonhomme of Brittany. These five worked a year and presented a finished code to the General Chapter of 1259, which approved it and promulgated it. The particular innovation it presented was to demand that the students have some courses in philosophy as a basis for studies in theology, a requirement that is still followed today in seminaries.

Following this, Peter was able to get back to his beloved teaching and writing. Among his published works are: a Commentary on the Sentences of Peter Lombard (a kind of 'Summa' for theology), four works on philosophy and a Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul.

Despite his teaching and writing he was twice elected as provincial of the Province of France, first in 1264 to 1268, then for four more years to 1272. It is not unusual in the Dominican Order to make an outstanding teacher a superior—for the reason that outstanding teachers are hard to come by, and making one a superior effectively removes him from the classroom. Yet Peter's talents for ruling were so outstanding the Order considered he would do more good as an administrator than as a teacher. The Pope agreed because as soon as Peter was finished his 2nd term as provincial of France, the Pope, Gregory X, tapped him to be archbishop of Lyons. So in 1272, Peter began as bishop-pastor of this important archdiocese. Actually, he was never consecrated as archbishop of Lyons. After serving as archbishop for Lyons for a year, the Pope chose him as Cardinal-bishop of Ostia and brought Peter back to Rome to be his special advisor. This was 1273, and the Pope wanted to prepare for the Second Council of Lyons, the fourteenth Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church.

This Council took place in 1274 at Lyons, France, with 500 bishops and more than 1,000 other dignitaries taking part in it. Peter of Tarentaise, O.P., and St. Bonaventure, O.F.M., were two of its leading theological lights. This is the Council to which St. Thomas Aquinas was hastening when death overtook him at a Benedictine Abbey in Italy, in March of 1274, before he could reach Lyons. Its main work was to lay the groundwork for a reunion of the Greek Orthodox with the Roman Catholic Church. Yet strange to say, they also added the 'filioque' clause to the Nicene Creed, and this addition later became such a bone of contention between Greeks and Romans that it became one of the main issues separating the East from the West.

Many bishops came to the Council with the desire of limiting or suppressing the orders of mendicant friars. One of their big difficulties was that institutes of mendicant tended to proliferate and the bishops had little control over their preaching and pastoral activities. The Council debated this and ended up suppressing those institutes of mendicant friars that did not have papal approval. The Council praised the Franciscans and Dominicans because they followed a way of life and of ministry approved by the Pope. They also approved, to a lesser extent, two other mendicant Orders, the Augustinians and Carmelites.

During the Council, St. Bonaventure, O.F.M., died, and Blessed Peter, as a friend who had been closely involved with him in preaching and teaching, preached the funeral oration.

After the end of the Council, some time in the fall of 1274, Peter went back to Rome and fulfilled his duties there as Cardinal, in particular serving as a close and trusted advisor to Pope Gregory X.

In January, 1276, Pope Gregory died, and in that same month Peter was chosen as his successor by all the cardinals, the only dissenting vote being his own. He took the name, Innocent V, in honor of Pope Innocent IV who had presided over the General Council of Lyons in 1245. His chief concern was to solidify the union between Rome and Constantinople that had been begun by the Council of 1274. He had some limited success, but unfortunately the union was not permanent and did not last much beyond his short life-time.

He also mediated peace between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the papal and anti-papal political parties in Italy, and also reconciled Rudolph of Hapsburg and Charles of Anjou in a dispute concerning the Holy Roman Empire. He re-established the custom of having the Pope personally assist at the choral office of the canons of the church of St. John Lateran as they prayed and sang the psalms of the church every day. He showed he was a man of peace, both in his personal life by publicly praying with the canons, and in his efforts to bring peace to factions in Italy as well as to the rulers of Europe, and particularly in his efforts to unite the churches of Rome and Constantinople. This promising papal reign was cut short by his death in June, 1276, just five months after he had ascended the papal throne. Even as pope he had remained faithful to the spirit of a simple friar, keeping his habits of prayer and penance, and seeking to establish the peace of Christ both inside and outside the Church.

His cult was confirmed in 1898 by Pope Leo XIII and his feast day in the Dominican calendar is June 23.

References:

- Catholic Encyclopedia, ed. of 1913, vol. VIII, p. 18
- St. Dominic's Family, by Sister Mary Jean Dorcy, TAN pub., 1983
- The Dominicans: A Short History, Wm. A. Hinnebusch, O.P., Alba House 1975
- Supplement to Liturgy of the Hours, O.P., ed. D. Wright, O.P., Chicago, 1991

Prepared by Father Austin Green, O.P.