

**SERRA CLUB OF CANBERRA**
Newsletter September 2023

**The Five Elements of Serra**

✞ Spiritual growth in Christ ✞ Encouragement of church vocations

✞ Religious education of the laity ✞ Responsive lay leaders

✞ Association in Christian fellowship

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**Serran Prayer for Vocations**

O God who wills not the death of a sinner, but rather that he be converted and live, grant we beseech you, through the intercession of the Blessed Mary ever Virgin, Saint Joseph her spouse, Saint Junípero Serra and all the saints, an increase of labourers for your Church, fellow labourers with Christ, to spend and consume themselves for souls, through the same Jesus Christ Your Son who lives and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, God for ever and ever. Amen.

**Prayer for the Perseverance in Vocations**

O God, you have constituted your Only-Begotten Son supreme and eternal Priest for the glory of your majesty and the salvation of mankind: grant that those whom he has chosen ministers and dispensers of his mysteries may be found faithful in fulfilling the ministry they have received. We ask this through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

**Prayer to Saint Junípero Serra**

God most high, your servant *Junípero* Serra brought the gospel of Christ to the peoples of Mexico and California and firmly established the Church among them. By his intercession, and through the example of his evangelical zeal, inspire us to be faithful witnesses of Jesus Christ. Amen.

***Congratulations to all 2024 Jubilarians***

# **Reminders**

**REMEMBER to say the Serran Prayer DAILY and 31 Club commitment.**

**Trustees Meeting**

Thursday 5th October, 2023 5.30 p.m.

**Mass:** Thursday 12th October, 2023 at 5.30 p.m. Holy Trinity, Curtin followed by **Rosary.** **Dinner** follows at the Private Dining Room Southern Cross Club, Woden.

**Future arrangement**: we will attend the regular Holy Trinity Parish, Curtin Mass at 5.30 p.m. followed by the Rosary; then to the CSCC. Dinner will be served about 7.00 p.m.

**Adorations Times**

**Fridays:** Evening Prayer and Adoration, Mary Help of Christians, Pearce 5.30 p.m.-6.00 p.m.

Holy Family, Gowrie Adoration 5.00 pm., Mass 6.00 p.m.

Blackfriars Watson: Adoration following 5.30 p.m. Mass.

**Tuesdays:** Adoration at St. Vincent’s, Aranda 4.20 p.m.-5.20 p.m. Mass follows at 5.30. p.m.

Adoration Holy Family, Gowrie 4.30 p.m., Mass follows.

**Saturdays:** Sacred Heart, Calwell, Adoration/Rosary following Mass at 9.00 a.m.

**1st Oct. 2023 (First Wednesday)**: Adoration St. Brigid’s Dickson, **Serra commitment** - 12.00 noon-1.00 p.m.

**6th Oct. 2023 (First Friday):** Adoration at St. Christopher’s Cathedral following 12.15 p.m. Mass. **Serra commitment.**

# **Pope’s Prayer intention for September**

*“Let us pray for those people on the margins of society in subhuman living conditions, that they may not be neglected by institutions and never be cast out.”*

**Principles of Catholic Social Teaching -** (compiled by Fr Paul Devitt)

**Principle 1 Dignity of the Human Person**

Belief in the inherent dignity of the human person is the foundation of all Catholic social teaching. Human life is sacred, and the dignity of the human person is the starting point for a moral vision for society. This principle is grounded in the idea that the person is made in the image of God. The person is the clearest reflection of God among us.

**Principle 2 Common Good and Community**

The human person is both sacred and social. We realise our dignity and rights in relationship with others, in community. Human beings grow and achieve fulfilment in community. Human dignity can only be realized and protected in the context of relationships with the wider society.
How we organize our society — in economics and politics, in law and policy — directly affects human dignity and the capacity of individuals to grow in community. The obligation to “love our neighbour” has an individual dimension, but it also requires a broader social commitment. Everyone has a responsibility to contribute to the good of the whole society, to the common good.

**Principle 3 Preferential Option for the Poor and Vulnerable**

The moral test of a society is how it treats its most vulnerable members. The poor have the most urgent moral claim on the conscience of the nation. We are called to look at public policy decisions in terms of how they affect the poor. The “option for the poor,” is not an adversarial slogan that pits one group or class against another. Rather it states that the deprivation and powerlessness of the poor wounds the whole community.
The option for the poor is an essential part of society’s effort to achieve the common good. A healthy community can be achieved only if its members give special attention to those with special needs, to those who are poor and on the margins of society.

**Principle 4 Rights and Responsibilities**

Human dignity can be protected and a healthy community can be achieved only if human rights are protected and responsibilities are met. Every person has a fundamental right to life and a right to those things required for human decency – starting with food, shelter and clothing, employment, health care, and education. Corresponding to these rights are duties and responsibilities — to one another, to our families and to the larger society.

**Principle 5 Role of Government and Subsidiarity**

The state has a positive moral function. It is an instrument to promote human dignity, protect human rights and build the common good. All people have a right and a responsibility to participate in political institutions so that government can achieve its proper goals.
The principle of subsidiarity holds that the functions of government should be performed at the lowest level possible, as long as they can be performed adequately. When the needs in question cannot adequately be met at the lower level, then it is not only necessary, but imperative that higher levels of government intervene.

**Principle 6 Economic Justice**

The economy must serve people, not the other way around. All workers have a right to productive work, to decent and fair wages and to safe working conditions. They also have a fundamental right to organize and join unions. People have a right to economic initiative and private property, but these rights have limits. No one is allowed to amass excessive wealth when others lack the basic necessities of life.

Catholic teaching opposes collectivist and statist economic approaches. But it also rejects the notion that a free market automatically produces justice. Distributive justice, for example, cannot be achieved by relying entirely on free market forces. Competition and free markets are useful elements of economic systems. However, markets must be kept within limits, because there are many needs and goods that cannot be satisfied by the market system. It is the task of the state and of all society to intervene and ensure that these needs are met.

**Principle 7 Stewardship of God’s Creation**

The goods of the earth are gifts from God, and they are intended by God for the benefit of everyone. There is a “social mortgage” that guides our use of the world’s goods, and we have a responsibility to care for these goods as stewards and trustees, not as mere consumers and users. How we treat the environment is a measure of our stewardship, a sign of our respect for the Creator.

**Principle 8 Promotion of Peace and Disarmament**

Catholic teaching promotes peace as a positive, action-oriented concept. In the words of Pope John Paul II, “Peace is not just the absence of war. It involves mutual respect and confidence between peoples and nations. It involves collaboration and binding agreements.” There is a close relationship in Catholic teaching between peace and justice. Peace is the fruit of justice and is dependent upon right order among human beings.

**Principle 9 Participation**

All people have a right to participate in the economic, political, and cultural life of society. It is a fundamental demand of justice and a requirement for human dignity that all people be assured a minimum level of participation in the community. It is wrong for a person, or a group, to be excluded unfairly or to be unable to participate in society. (https://cgcatholic.org.au/*)*

**The Members of the Board of Trustees for 2023-2024 are:**

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**Small in number but full of life**

Christianity first arrived in Mongolia through Nestorian Christians of ancient Syriac tradition between the 7th and 10th centuries. Over the course of the following centuries, however, the presence of Christianity was discontinuous…