

November 8, 2022

Good Morning All,

~ Polls Open for Voting! As the Bishop stated it is our responsibility to vote! Please see attached information.

~Faith and Reason Class tonight at 6:30 PM

1. Today's Readings: [Tuesday of the Thirty-second Week in Ordinary Time | USCCB](#)

2. The RE Corner with Jan Heithaus: Next on our list of popes is Pope St. Pontian who we wrote about on his memorial on August 13. Following him is Pope St. Anterus. Anterus was the son of Romulus, born in Petilia\_Policastro, Calabria, Italy. He is thought to have been of Greek origin, and his name may indicate that he was a freed slave. He succeeded Pope Pontian, who had been deported from Rome to Sardinia, along with the antipope Hippolytus.

3. Meditation of the Day:

~"The Advantages of Devotion to the Souls in Purgatory

1. As Sacred Scripture says, it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead. (2 Mach. 12:46) Besides being profitable to them, however, it is profitable to ourselves. There are two reasons for this: (a) Devotion to the faithful departed reminds us that even venial sin, carelessness, and tepidity, will one day be punished with terrible severity. As a result, we are encouraged in our efforts to lead better lives. (b) In the second place, we know that the souls in Purgatory are holy and are already in the antechamber of Paradise, which they yearn to reach but from which they are kept far apart by the imperfections which they have still to purify. If we can help them by our prayers to enter Heaven even a little earlier than they had expected, they will certainly intercede for us with God at all times and especially at the moment of death. In their gratitude they will implore for us all the graces of which we stand in need. "Whatever we do for the departed souls," says St. Ambrose, "redounds to our own benefit; after death it will be restored to us with interest." While we are assisting our dear ones to ascend as soon as possible into the everlasting happiness of Heaven, it is comforting to know that one day their patronage will enable us to join them there.

2. The story is told of St. John of God that on one occasion when he was finding it difficult to provide for the crowds of sick people whom he had in his hospital, he went about the streets of Granada crying: "My dear brothers, give alms to yourselves." Many were astonished at these words, but the Saint explained that Jesus regards as done to Himself anything which we do for the poor and unfortunate, and that therefore He repays the generous giver handsomely. Since the souls in Purgatory are poor and needy, it is certain that whatever we do for them will redound to our own advantage.

Daily Parish Communication

St. Margaret of Cortona had a keen devotion to the faithful departed. It is related of her that when she was dying she saw a band of blessed spirits descending from above in order to escort her into Heaven. These were the countless souls whom her prayers had rescued from the pains of Purgatory. "If only everyone realised," the Cure d'Ars once said to a fellow-priest, "what great influence with God the holy souls in Purgatory possess, and the vast number of favours which we obtain through their intercession, they certainly would not be forgotten. Let us pray earnestly for them, and they will intercede strongly for us." "Whenever I wish to obtain some favour from our Heavenly Father," said St. Catherine of Bologna, "I have recourse to the souls in Purgatory. I beseech them to present my petition to the Divine Majesty in their name, and through their intercession my request is granted."

3. The example of the Saints should inspire us to practise great devotion to the souls in Purgatory. We should ask them to obtain for us everything which we need, but especially the graces necessary for our eternal salvation." *Antonio Cardinal Bacci: Meditations For Each Day*

***St. Joseph, Pray for Us!***

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ROMAN CATHOLIC  
**DIOCESE  
OF CHARLESTON**

OFFICE OF THE BISHOP

My Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ,

In the month we celebrate Thanksgiving, we are provided many opportunities to remember the blessings in our lives. From our faith to our communities and country, we thank God for each of the gifts He has given us.

We, as Catholics and citizens, have the ability to vote and engage in civic life. It is a blessing that we can actively live our faith and a moral obligation to vote for those that defend the right to practice it.

As Americans prepare to step into the voting booth in early November, it is important to recognize, especially as Christians, that we do not only belong to a specific party — we are Catholic first. We belong to God who has made us one family in faith. We have responsibilities to our nation and communities to seek the common good of all people and promote dialogue in a world of differences.

It is imperative that we reflect on key principles as we seek to form our consciences before casting a ballot. We must weigh each candidate's stance on the moral hierarchy of issues rooted in Church teaching. Our political cause as Catholics is the defense and dignity of human life. We must elect lawmakers who uphold and promote the common good, reject intrinsically evil acts, and protect the weak, underserved, and vulnerable.

Catholics are called to proclaim the name of Christ Jesus the Lord to the world. While we work to prevent all acts that contradict or fail to recognize the God-given rights of every person, our votes must uphold the dignity of life from conception to natural death.

We do not vote from social pressure or selfishness, but from a well-formed conscience in light of the Church's teaching; we vote for love of one another which flows from God, the creator and giver of life.

May the Lord bless you and your families this Thanksgiving. Let us pray for our state and nation as we seek the intercession of the patroness of South Carolina, Our Lady of Joyful Hope.

In Christ's Love,

Most Reverend Jacques Fabre-Jeune, CS  
*Bishop of Charleston*

**Not liberal.**

**Not conservative.**

*Simply Catholic.*

## Catholic citizenship & your vote

We have a dual heritage as both faithful Catholics and American citizens. As Catholics, our baptismal commitment to bear public witness to the values of Jesus Christ requires our active participation in the democratic life of our nation. As Americans, we have a serious moral obligation to vote. This brief insert is intended as a starting point to help us respond to our choices in the current political landscape.

### There are many issues before us ...



#### **The Right to Life and Dignity of the Human Person**

Innocent human life is destroyed by abortion, euthanasia, “fertility treatments” such as in-vitro fertilization, experimentation using stem cells from human embryos, and cloning to manufacture human body parts. Catholic teaching about the sanctity of human life also leads us to oppose the death penalty, genocide, torture, unjust wars, and economic policies that ignore the needs of the poor and vulnerable.

#### **Call to Family, Community, and Participation**

The family, which emerges from marriage between a man and a woman, is the original and basic unit of society. Social and economic policies should work to strengthen the family rather than weaken it.

#### **Rights and Responsibilities**

Every human being has the right to life and to religious freedom. Everyone has a right to refuse to participate in actions contrary to one’s religious beliefs and to share and defend one’s creed and moral principles in the public forum. Everyone has the right and duty to participate fully in all aspects of life: political, social, cultural, and economic.

#### **Option for the Poor and Vulnerable**

We must have special concern and charity toward the unborn, persons with disabilities, the dying, refugees, long-term unemployed, prisoners, and all who are marginalized in our nation and beyond. Today, the situation of immigrant workers is especially urgent.

#### **Dignity of Work and Rights of Workers**

Economic justice includes the opportunity for dignified work at wages sufficient to support a family, workplace safety, and the right to take time for religious observances. Workers also have the duty to provide a fair day’s work for a fair day’s pay.

#### **Solidarity**

Loving our neighbor has global dimensions and requires us to eradicate racism and address the extreme poverty and disease plaguing so much of the world. We are called to welcome the stranger among us, including immigrants seeking work, a safe home, education for their children, and a decent life for their families. We are called to promote peace and pursue justice.

#### **Caring for God’s Creation**

As stewards, not owners, of the earth, people have an obligation to cherish and care for the environment. The earth yields forth many resources needed for human flourishing, especially energy and the capacity to produce food. These precious resources must be used prudently, fairly, safely, and with a constant concern for future generations.



## ... but every issue is not equal.

- **Issues that directly affect human lives**, such as abortion and euthanasia, are fundamental and demand serious consideration.
- Our Constitution heralds **religious liberty** in the First Amendment, yet increasingly people of faith are having to fight to retain this basic right.
- Our nation has **redefined marriage**. The marriage of a man and a woman is the foundation of the family and an essential core element of a flourishing society.
- The **growing disparity between rich and poor** means most of the world's resources are in the hands of a small percentage of its people. The federal budget is a moral document and we prioritize the poorest and most vulnerable among us.
- The **millions of undocumented persons** living in the United States deserve our compassion. Our immigration system is broken, and we need a humane solution to it.
- **War, terror, and violence** have caused thousands of lost lives. We must work for just solutions to conflict in the Holy Land, throughout the Middle East, and beyond.



## As Catholic citizens, we should remember three things:

1. **Respect for the dignity of each person** is the core of Catholic social and moral teaching. This is our most basic principle.
2. **We focus on the common good**, not our own personal interests. We ask, how can we make the world a better place? Not, how can I improve my own personal situation?
3. **We have a responsibility**, a true obligation, to form our consciences and participate in the civic life of this nation.



## Here are ways to form our consciences and participate in civic life:

- **Be true to the teachings of the Church.** Read Scripture, the Catechism of the Catholic Church, teachings from the Holy See, and the statements of our bishops. Read “Forming Consciences for Faithful Citizenship” at [faithfulcitizenship.org](http://faithfulcitizenship.org). We need to be sure that our reasoning and judgments are well-grounded in our faith.
- **Stay well-informed about issues** through judicious and reasoned engagement with the immense world of information in the 21st century. Just as all issues are not equal, all sources are not equal. For example, an individual’s blog, while potentially very insightful, may not have the same fidelity to factual truth as our media sources that hold themselves to professional standards of journalistic ethics, imperfect though they are.
- **Remain in contact with our representatives** in local, state, and federal government. Our responsibility to form our consciences leads to an obligation to be active citizens.
- **Engage in reasoned, compassionate, and loving dialogue with others**, Catholics and non-Catholics alike, about the issues and choices that we are facing as a nation. Remember that we are all called first to witness the Gospel, and through that witness, to share our social teaching to highlight the moral dimensions of issues, and to participate in debate on public policy.



## Pope St. Anterus

Anterus was Pope for several weeks from late 235 to early 236. St. Anterus was a Greek who hoped to collect the acts of the martyrs into a central source. He was himself a martyr and was the first pope to have been buried in the papal crypt in the cemetery of Callixtus.

### Life

Anterus was the son of Romulus, born in Petilia Policastro, Calabria, Italy. He is thought to have been of Greek origin, and his name may

indicate that he was a freed slave.<sup>[8]</sup> He succeeded Pope Pontian, who had been deported from Rome to Sardinia, along with the antipope Hippolytus. He created one bishop, for the city of Fondi.

Some scholars believe Anterus was martyred, because he ordered greater strictness in searching into the acts of the martyrs, exactly collected by the notaries appointed by Pope Clement I. Other scholars doubt this and believe it is more likely that he died in undramatic circumstances during the persecutions of Emperor Maximinus the Thracian.

He was buried in the papal crypt of the Catacomb of Callixtus, on the Appian Way in Rome. The site of his sepulcher was discovered by Giovanni Battista de Rossi in 1854, with some broken remnants of the Greek epitaph engraved on the narrow oblong slab that closed his tomb; only the Greek term for bishop was legible? His ashes had been removed to the Church of Saint Sylvester in the Campus Martius and were discovered on 17 November 1595, when Pope Clement VIII rebuilt that church.

Pope Anterus is remembered in the Catholic Church on 3 January and in the Russian Orthodox Church on 18 August.

*Source: Catholic.org*