

The Priestly Society of Saint Pius X in Ireland

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Sunday's Well, Co. **Cork**

Our Lady of Knock and St Patrick Chapel

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The Society of Saint Pius X in Ireland



Saint John's Bulletin



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- Letter from Father Morgan
- Open Letter to Confused Catholics
- Life of St Flannan
- Pilgrim Statue
- Plus all the activities and devotions
in our priories and churches

December 2010
**Month of the
Holy Child Jesus**

Devotions & Activities at St John's

Rosary daily at 6 pm; Saturday and Sunday at 10.30 am
Every Sunday: Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 10.30 am
Every Thursday: Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and Miraculous Medal Novena after the 6.30 pm Mass (except First Thursday)
First Thursday: Apostolate of Prayer for Priests. Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament after 11 am Mass, adoration until 6.30 pm Mass.
First Friday: Benediction after the 6.30 pm Mass
First Saturday: Benediction and Rosary after 11 am Mass
Confessions: 10.30 am on Saturdays and Sundays, and after 11am Sunday Mass
Missa Cantata: Fourth Sunday of the month
Doctrinal Conference for Adults: First and Third Tuesdays at 7.30 pm
Catechism for children: Every Sunday between Masses
Catechism for teenagers: Second Saturday of each month at 11.45 am
St John's Schola and Choir: See Schedule on church's notice board

Devotions & Activities in Athlone

Rosary daily at 6.30 pm
First Friday: Holy Hour at 6.30 pm
First Saturday: Benediction and Rosary at 10.25 am
Confessions: 10.30 am on Saturdays and Sundays
Missa Cantata: First and Third Sundays of the month

Devotions & Activities in Cork

Confessions: Half an hour before every Mass and after Mass when announced
Conference for Children and Teenagers: Second Sunday after Mass
Missa Cantata: Third Sunday
Fourth Sunday: Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament after Mass

SSPX Groups and Pious Associations in Ireland

Eucharistic Crusade: Contact Fr. Biéer
Archconfraternity of St Stephen for Altar Boys: Contact Fr. Sherry
Youth Group: Contact Fr. Sherry
Third Order of the SSPX: Contact Fr. Sherry
St Philomena's Rosary Association: Contact Fr. Gallagher

Sunday 2nd Collection

1st : For the Seminaries of the SSPX
 2nd : For Insurances (buildings, car, health)
 3rd : For Utilities (heating, electricity, petrol, phone)
 4th : Building Fund (renovations of churches & priories)
 5th : For the Missions of the SSPX

Mass Stipends

1 Mass intention: 16 € / £ 15
 Novena of Masses: 160 € / £ 150
 Gregorian: 640 € / £ 600



DUBAI Chapel, Faithful and Skyline
 where Fr. BIERER was for a mission in November



Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest building in the world (828 m or 2716 ft!)

CHRISTMAS MASSES

St John's - 24th: Carols & Rosary at 11 pm followed by Holy Mass

Day Masses : 9am & 11am

Athlone - 24th: Carols & Rosary at 11.30 pm followed by Holy Mass

Day Mass : 11am

Cork - 11 am -- Tralee - 5 pm

Newry - Midnight & 8.30 am -- Belfast - 11 am

The Month of December sanctified

Month dedicated to the Holy Child Jesus

Offer 1st Friday Communion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus

Offer 1st Saturday Communion in honour and reparation to the Immaculate Heart of Mary

On the 5th starts the Novena of St Lucy

On the 8th, Great Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Patroness of the SSPX

On the 10th starts the Novena of the Expectation of Our Lady

Ember Days of Advent on the 15th, 17th and 18th

On the 17th starts the Major Antiphons and the Novena of Christmas

On the 24th, Vigil of the Nativity

On the last day of the year, Plenary Indulgence for the public chant of the Te Deum

Suggested resolution for the month : Keep Christ in Christmas!



Intention for the Eucharistic Crusade

for the month of December 2010

For the Desire of Heaven and Hope of Eternal Life

JULY 2010 RESULTS

The Intention was for the family, source of holiness for children

Treasure Sheets returned	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 mins of silence	Good Example
			Sac.	Spirit.					
44	1254	427	376	992	1584	5946	115	200	1067

AUGUST 2010 RESULTS

The Intention was for Justice in the World through the Reign of Christ

Treasure Sheets returned	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 mins of silence	Good Example
			Sac.	Spirit.					
34	954	256	268	686	1385	4238	55	86	785

ANNOUNCEMENTS

♦ **CONFIRMATIONS** will be given by Bishop Tissier de Mallerai in 2011 :
In Cork, on 4th February (First Friday), in Athlone, on 5th February , and in St John's, Dublin on Sunday 6th February.

♦ **EUCCHARISTIC CRUSADE OUTING** on Saturday 18th December. Holy Mass in Corpus Christi Church, Athlone at 11 am and Singing of Christmas Carols at Stella Maris Nursing Home in the afternoon.

♦ **CHRISTMAS DUES ENVELOPES** are available in all the chapels and churches. May God reward your generosity!

♦ **CHOIR PRACTICES** at St John's in Dun Laoghaire on Saturdays after Mass. Please ask Fr. Biéer for next practice. All are welcome to join : Saint Augustine says "To sing well is to pray twice!" : December 4th and 18th.

♦ RETREATS IN BRISTOL IN 2011:

Jan. 3rd - 8th : Women's Retreat

Jan. 31st - Feb. 5th : Mixed Retreat in Swedish

Feb. 21st - 26th : Priests' Retreat

Mar. 24th - 26th : Recollection for Men on the Four Last Things

May 12th - 14th : Marian Recollection for Women

May 26th - 28th : Marian Recollection for Men

July 18th - 23rd : Men's Retreat

Aug. 8th - 13th : Women's Retreat

Oct. 10th - 15th : Women's Retreat

Nov. 14th - 19th : Men's Retreat

Dec. 5th - 7th : Mixed Advent Recollection

Please phone St Saviour's House : +44 117 977 5863

ALL-DAY ADORATION of the Blessed Sacrament

St John's Church in Dun Laoghaire

Every First Thursday

Apostolate of Prayer for Priests

After the 11 am Mass until 6.30 pm Mass

The SSPX intentions are:

- The Holy Church
- The Holy Father and the Bishops
- The Priests and Seminarians
- Priestly & Religious Vocations



Letter from Father Morgan

Letter to Friends and Benefactors

My dear brethren,



Much media publicity was given to the Pope's recent remarks concerning condoms in his book-long interview with a German journalist, accompanied by sensational headlines stating that the Church has changed her teaching on contraception: "Pope Benedict XVI gives OK to condoms for Aids prevention" [Daily Mirror 24 Nov]; "The Pope's shift on condoms is no surprise" [Guardian 23 Nov]; "Pope Benedict's landmark acknowledgment that condoms are sometimes morally justifiable to stop Aids" [Reuters 23 Nov]. (These quotes are taken from the online versions.)

In chapter ten of the book, 'Light of the World,' the question of condoms was raised with regard to avoiding the risk of HIV infection. The Pope replied that "there may be a basis in the case of some individuals, as perhaps when a male prostitute uses a condom, where

this can be a first step in the direction of a moralisation, a first assumption of responsibility, on the way toward recovering an awareness that not everything is allowed and that one cannot do whatever ones wants. But it is not really the way to deal with the evil of HIV infection. That can only really lie in a humanisation of sexuality."

The interviewer continued: Are you saying, then, that the Catholic Church is actually not opposed in principle to the use of condoms." The pontiff replied: "She [the Church] does not regard it [the use of condoms] as a real or moral solution [to HIV infection], but in this or that case, there can be nonetheless, in the intention of reducing the risk of infection, a first step in a movement toward a different way, a more human way, of living sexuality."

So it was that journalists and even Catholic commentators jumped

Our Lady of Fatima Pilgrim Statue

Pilgrim statues will be coming to your Mass center this month. We ask that in each church and chapel there be a person in charge of taking the name of the families and individuals who will have the Pilgrim statue in their home for a week, and make sure they take possession of it on the proper day. The condition is to pray the Rosary every day you have the statue in your home with all the members of the family.



- Holy Father, Pope Pius XII

For more information, please talk to your priest.

A WISH FOR THE EXILES AT CHRISTMAS

Awish from the heart of Ireland
Goes over the wintry sea,
In the track of her exiled children
Wherever on earth they be;
A wish and a prayer love-laden
That the glamour of Christmas Day
May reach them still by vale and hill,
In the strange lands far away.

God bless you beyond the ocean!
God send you in soothing dreams
The crooning of Irish breezes,
The murmur of Irish streams,
The laughter of Irish firesides
On a far-off Christmas night,
When tales were told by young and old
In the log-fire's flickering light.

God prosper you, Irish exiles!

God keep you for ever true
To the land that is still your mother
And that never was false to you!
God guide you again towards Ireland
When her skies are no longer grey,
And her voice shall call to her children all,
At the dawning of Freedom's Day!



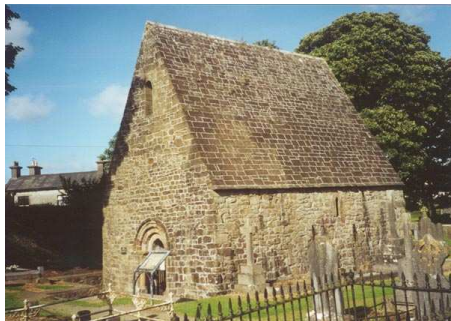
hagiographers, Dr Lanigan, thought that St Flannan was born about 640 (but this would appear to be 20 or 30 years too late to fit in with details from other writers), and that his life overlapped with St Molua of Clonfert-Molua, who had lived at Killaloe in the late 6th and early 7th centuries. Other authors think he was born many years earlier.

Later, when St Flannan had been consecrated, his father abdicated as King and also entered Lismore as a monk. Our Saint was thereupon placed under enormous pressure from his kin to take up the kingship as his primary duty. St Flannan prayed for some release from his dilemma. Almost immediately, he was afflicted by a violent skin disease which so disfigured his face that he was at once unacceptable as a ruler, so that the crisis was over and he continued as a cleric. At some stage he succeeded St Molua as Abbot and Bishop of Killaloe.

St Flannan's great teaching and preaching harvested many for the Faith and he was revered all over Ireland. There was great renown for his endurance, honesty of purpose and candid simplicity, in Britain, Ireland and overseas, as evidenced by the many students, even some old and senior churchmen, that came to Killaloe for the Scriptural learning of which they had heard so good a report.

It is not known how long St Flannan governed Killaloe or in what year he died but his day of death is given as the 18th of December. After his death, Kings, nobles and clerics had a shrine made for his relics and the people gave them great veneration. St Flannan was greatly venerated because of

his marvellous sanctity and renown. There is a special Proper for his Festival, which is celebrated in his Diocese and all over Ireland. His feast is celebrated as a Double, First Class in Killaloe and elsewhere in Ireland. He is listed in all the Irish Calendars or Marty-



rologies as Bishop and Patron of Killaloe. After Catholic Emancipation in the early 19th century, the See was transferred to Ennis where the current Cathedral of SS Peter & Paul is located.

He is also said to have travelled to Scotland at some stage and preached and converted many, particularly in the Hebrides. His name is commemorated in the lonely Flannan Islands, some 20 miles West of the island of Lewis. There is also a dedication to him at Rockford, near Chicago in the USA.

In the 19th century, the noted archaeologist, Dr Petrie, reported that a small stone-roofed Church still remained at Killaloe, and he dated it as from the 7th century. Brian Boru, who died in 1014, made Killaloe the principal Church of his kingdom of Thomond. Years later, in 1180, his descendant, King Donal O'Brien built a new Cathedral at Killaloe and parts of this were incorporated into a later Cathedral in the 13th century. As usual, the Protestant robbers-under-law confiscated the Cathedral and all belonging to it during the reformation to use it as their own Cathedral and they keep it to the present day. It includes some architecture from the Middle Ages, including a rich Romanesque doorway as well as a bilingual stone Cross inscribed with Runes and Oghams from about the year 1000. Loveliest of all was the little ivy-bedecked St Flannan's Oratory, with its steep pitched stone roof, which is now a National Monument. Tradition has it that it was once the parish church of Brian Boru. Its Chancel is gone but the Romanesque doorway survives, as does the stone

roof which is supported by the walls of the loft above the vault of the interior. Some antiquarians assign the Oratory to a later date. Seemingly agreeing with the older tradition would be the name by which the Oratory is also known, viz. "Brian Boru's Vault".

upon the apparent justification of using condoms to avoid infection. For them it was clear that the Pope was simply conceding the obvious; that an evil (condoms) can sometimes be tolerated so as to avoid a greater evil (infection from the Aids virus).

Such an understanding is based upon a false application of the principle of moral theology known as 'indirect voluntary,' which does not allow a good effect (the avoidance of grave illness) to come directly from a bad action (the use of condoms). Here it must be remembered that the use of condoms is gravely sinful, not just because they frustrate the natural law by preventing insemination, but also because they render the conjugal act unnatural.

In any event, although the Pope's remarks implied that it would be a lesser evil in a given case to use a condom to avoid infection - controversial and confusing as these remarks certainly are - they should not be construed as meaning that such would be morally good or permissible. In much the same way as it is a lesser evil to murder one person that to murder ten people, it may be a lesser evil to reduce the risk of infection through the use of condoms, but that in no way means

that either sin is justifiable or morally permissible.

For other news:

I was happy to have been able to visit the Society's fine church in Cork recently, accompanied by Father Sherry, and there to have celebrated Sunday Mass. Following this we travelled on to the Mass-centre in Tralee where the faithful organised a reception for the occasion following Holy Mass. It was encouraging to experience the enthusiasm in both places, not least with regard to the Fatima and pro-life apostolate. I am looking forward to visiting St John's Church in Dun Laoghaire for Sunday Mass on 5th December, as well as Newry and Belfast on 8th December.

With regard to Confirmations next year, please note Bishop Tissier de Mallerai's itinerary in Ireland and Great Britain as given elsewhere in this newsletter for the period February 5-14th 2011.

Similarly, the 2011 retreat schedule is included and totals some twelve retreats and recollections counting those for the priests, Brothers and Oblates respectively. The minimum number of retreatants required to

enable a retreat to go ahead as planned is four, but in the event of a under-subscribed retreat, it will always be possible to undertake a guided but private retreat so as to avoid disappointment or wasted plane tickets.

The recent weekend seminar at St Joseph's Church in London on aspects of the Church's social teaching was successful, both in terms of the interest shown and the opportunity to socialise with the faithful from different parts of the country. It was also encouraging to see a number of new-comers present who are finding their way to the Church and Catholic Tradition via a wholesome cynicism for mainstream politics.

Contrary to the opinions of some (even in our own circles), who would see the Church's role, and that of her ministers, as being restricted to spiritual affairs only, the Church and her members are necessarily concerned with matters political and social because the Church is the divinely instituted guardian of the moral order, and anything morally wrong cannot be politically good. So it is that 'the field of Catholic Action is immense as it is excludes nothing which in any way, directly or indirectly, belongs to the divine mission of the

Church.' [St Pius X, Encyclical 'Il fermo proposito,' June 11th 1905] Hence it is anything but surprising that individuals interested in real politics will look towards the true religion and will be attracted by Catholic Tradition.

We are now close to acquiring a replacement church in Liverpool, where Sunday Mass is presently being celebrated in a hired venue, and so may I confide the intention of a successful completion to negotiations to your prayers?

With the official launch of the 'Christmas Season' taking place in November accompanied by the switching-on of the 'festive lighting' we are reminded of how easy it is to anticipate the 'festive season' and to forget about Advent altogether. Nevertheless, the sacred liturgy, Advent devotions, recollection, appropriate reading, and some self-denial may together help us to consider the great mystery of the Incarnation and thereby to prepare worthily for the joyful Feast of the Divine Child's Nativity.

With every good wish and blessing,

Father Paul Morgan
Superior

with such force that his hoof-prints sank deep into the rock. And that, as any small boy will tell you, is how those hoof-prints got there.

St Flannan was a son of Tur-lough or Theoderic, King of Thomond. He was born at Craig Liath (Grey Rock) a couple of miles from the present Killaloe where his father had his palace. He was Baptised nearby at St Lua's monastery in Killaloe and it is there he had his first schooling. When young he turned away from a worldly life and devoted himself to religion. Miracles accompanied him during his whole life from a young age, even when he was a child at his father's court. When young he was sent to work at a mill at night, and it seemed to operate on its own while lumination came from the saint's hands for reading. A servant spied on him through a hole while this occurred and the Saint's pet crane plucked out the servant's eye. Later, St Flannan restored the eye but the servant was left with a scar. He is also supposed to have miraculously received a ring from Heaven which would identify criminals. When older, it is said that St Molua, who himself performed many miracles, sent his own sick servant to St Flannan for healing which was accomplished. One source has a doubtful legend that one day while with St Bracan, they went to the seashore and prayed for a boat so that St Flannan would supposedly go to Rome for consecration. A stone is supposed to have floated on the sea to provide the required transportation. This particular story is related in connection with many ancient Irish Saints, and some think it is a misunderstanding deriving from the fact that such Saints carried a stone pillow with them. Other writers dismiss it as imaginary.

The love of the people for their Saints and heroes is often seen in the number of appar-



ently absurd rumours and inaccurate gossip that gradually harden into beliefs, and regularly provide for later generations, historians and scholars so many unsolvable riddles. Yet, hard as these sometimes are to decipher factually, these large and possibly over-generous post-mortem stories are, as has often been said, the best indication to the reverence and affection of the multitude for the Saint or hero, and a measure of their influence on the world of their day.

We have no reliable details as to when or where St Flannan was Ordained or Consecrated. Indeed, we do not have concrete dates for either his birth or death, although he appears to have flourished in the middle or second half of the 7th century. However, tradition says he spent a number of years in Rome and was Consecrated Bishop there, some say by Pope John IV about 640. At that time the controversy concerning the date for celebrating Easter was in full swing and St Flannan apparently favoured the new schedule proposed by Rome but which was still resisted by many Bishops in Ireland, particularly those in the Northern half of the country who favoured the traditional dates as given them by St Patrick and St Columcille. The controversy only ended after 715 when the Pope made the change mandatory.

It appears that St Flannan followed the common Irish custom for his education, i.e. going around to various holy men and monasteries for training. After schooling at Killaloe he was said to have gone to St Blathmet (24th July?) and St Bracan (1st April?), or their monasteries, and later received his final education and training at the monastery of Lismore, Co. Waterford, which he joined as a monk and which had been founded by St Carthage the Younger (14th May) about 635. One of Ireland's great

Irish Saints

St Flannan

Patron and 2nd Bishop of the Diocese of Killaloe. 7th century.

Feastday: 18th December

Killaloe is an ancient Diocese and its location reflects the political arrangements of early times as it encompasses much of what was Thomond (Cúaird Múmhán) or North Munster. It includes almost all of Clare, except the ancient Diocese of Kilfenora which is administered from Galway, most of North Tipperary Riding, and small portions of Galway, Limerick, Offaly and Laois. It is the longest Diocese in Ireland and from end to end it extends about 110 miles from Loop Head in Clare into Laois. It also encloses an enclave of the Diocese of Ossory, centred in South-West Offaly around the location of one of the first ever monasteries in Ireland, that of St Kieran of Saighir, at Clareen, Co Offaly. The Diocese gets its name from a St Lua or Molua (prefixing the Gaelic 'mo' = my) which is derived from the Gaelic Lugh/Lú (pronounced loo) or Lughaidh/Lúaidh (pronounced Louis), who was an ancient Celtic God and who appears in the modern Irish word for August (Lúghnasa) and a relic of which still remains in the modern London (England) and Lyons (France), both of which the Romans called Lugdunum, meaning fort of Lug(h). Lugh also became a common name. The Irish Calendars of Saints list 37 St Lua's under the variations Lua, Molua, Moluag/Moluog, Lughaidh, Lúgid(us), Lúgith and Luan(us), and as the information (dates, Acts, etc.) about most of them is scanty and often one Saint is confused with another, it is impossible to identify many of them with assurance. Two of them stand out more clearly, a St Moluog (25th June) who founded the famous monastery of Lismore in Scotland even be-

fore St Colmcille went to Iona and subsequently many other monasteries and Churches, and the St Molua (4th August, q.v.) of Clonfert-Molua, Co Laois, which was his most famous foundation.

Dr Lanigan, one of Ireland's foremost hagiographers, thinks that this latter Saint (Mo) Lua is the one who founded the Church, monastery and school at Killaloe, probably at the beginning of the 7th century. He was born of noble parents in the middle of Co. Limerick and was probably educated there and then at Clonard and Bangor. He is credited with founding over 100 monasteries and Churches, at least one in Monaghan but mostly in mid-Leinster and in the Limerick area, including Killaloe. He is said to have been the first Abbot and Bishop at Killaloe and to have handed it over later to St Flannan when he went back to Clonfert-Molua. However, even though St Flannan later became patron of the Diocese, St Lua, its founder, gave his name to the town and Diocese.

St Lua had a small Oratory on a tiny island called Friar's Island in the Shannon, just off the Tipperary shore, a sanctuary that continued to be a place of pilgrimage until 1929. In that year, the hydro-electric power dam raised the level of the water and Friar's Island was submerged. But preserved intact, with every stone numbered for reassembly, St Lua's stone Chapel had previously been removed, not to the original St Flannan's Cathedral churchyard, which had been taken by the Protestants during the reformation, but to the hilltop square of the current Catholic Church on the site of Brian Boru's Palace at Kincora overlooking the Shannon. Gone with the flooded Friar's Island was a big flat rock with its hoof-marks and the wondrous legend of St Patrick, the story that in days gone by thrilled every small boy that lived near Killaloe. The Apostle, pursued by wicked pagans, came at break-neck speed to the opposite shore and had no choice but to make the leap, over water 200 yards wide, at the spot. His charger rose to the occasion and landed to safety on Friar's Island, but

Archbishop Lefebvre

An Open Letter to Confused Catholics

By His Grace Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre

Chapter 4

The Mass of All Times versus the Mass of Our Time (*Part 3*)

Furthermore it can be said without any exaggeration whatsoever, that the majority of Masses celebrated without altar stones, with common vessels, leavened bread, with the introduction of profane words into the very body of the Canon, etc., are sacrilegious, and they prevent faith by diminishing it. The desacralization is such that these Masses can come to lose their supernatural character, "the mystery of faith," and become no more than acts of natural religion.

Your perplexity takes perhaps the following form: may I assist at a sacrilegious Mass which is nevertheless valid, in the absence of any other, in order to satisfy my Sunday obligation? The answer is simple: these Masses cannot be the object of an obligation; we must moreover apply to them the rules of moral theology and canon law as regards the participation or the attendance at an action which endangers the faith or may be sacrilegious.

The New Mass, even when said with piety and respect for the liturgical rules, is subject to the same reservations since it is impregnated with the spirit of Protestantism. It bears within it a poison harmful to the faith. That being the case the French Catholic⁷ of today finds himself in the conditions of religious practice which prevail in missionary countries. There, the inhabitants in some regions are able to attend Mass only three or four times a

year. The faithful of our country should make the effort to attend once each month at the Mass of All Time, the true source of grace and sanctification, in one of those places where it continues to be held in honour.

I owe it to truth to say and affirm without fear of error that the Mass codified by St. Pius V--and not invented by him, as some often say--express clearly these three realities: sacrifice, Real Presence, and the priesthood of the clergy. It takes into account also, as the Council of Trent has pointed out, the nature of mankind which needs outside help to raise itself to meditation upon divine things. The established customs have not been made at random, they cannot be overthrown or abruptly abolished with impunity. How many of the faithful, how many young priests, how many bishops, have lost the faith since the introduction of these reforms! One cannot thwart nature and faith without their taking their revenge.

But as it happens, we are told, man is no longer what he was a century ago; his nature has been changed by the technical civilization in which he is immersed. How absurd! The innovators take good care not to reveal to the faithful their desire to fall into line with Protestantism. They invoke another argument: change. Here is how they explain it at the theological evening school in Strasbourg: "We must recognize that today we are confronted with a veritable cultural mutation. One particular manner of celebrating the memorial of the Lord was bound up with a religious universe which is no longer ours." It is quickly said, and everything disappears. We must start again from scratch. Such are the sophisms they use to make us change our faith. What is a "religious universe?" It would be better to be frank and say: "a religion which is no longer ours."

Liturgical calendar for December 2010

Wednesday	1	Ferial, III class		1
Thursday	2	St Bibiana, III class	FIRST THURSDAY	2
Friday	3	St Francis Xavier, III class	<i>Abstinence</i> FIRST FRIDAY	3
Saturday	4	St Peter Chrysologus, St Barbara, III class	FIRST SATURDAY	4
Sunday	5	Second Sunday of Advent, I class		5
Monday	6	St Nicholas, III class		6
Tuesday	7	St Ambrose, III class		7
Wednesday	8	Immaculate Conception, I class	Holy Day of Obligation	8
Thursday	9	Ferial, III class		9
Friday	10	Ferial, St Melchiades, III class	<i>Abstinence</i>	10
Saturday	11	St Damasus, III class		11
Sunday	12	Third Sunday of Advent, Gaudete Sunday, I class	<i>St Finnian of Clonard</i>	12
Monday	13	St Lucy, III class		13
Tuesday	14	Ferial, III class		14
Wednesday	15	Ember Day, II class		15
Thursday	16	St Eusebius, III class		16
Friday	17	Ember Day, II class	<i>Abstinence</i>	17
Saturday	18	Ember Day, II class	<i>St Flannan of Killaloe</i>	18
Sunday	19	Fourth Sunday of Advent, I class		19
Monday	20	Ferial, III class		20
Tuesday	21	St Thomas, Apostle, II class		21
Wednesday	22	Ferial, II class	<i>St Evin, Abbot of Monasterevin</i>	22
Thursday	23	Ferial, II class		23
Friday	24	Vigil of the Nativity, I class	<i>Abstinence</i>	24
Saturday	25	Nativity of Our Lord Jesus-Christ, I class	Holy Day of Obligation	25
Sunday	26	Sunday in the Octave of Christmas, II class	St Stephen	26
Monday	27	St John the Evangelist, II class	(I class in St John's Church)	27
Tuesday	28	The Holy Innocents, II class		28
Wednesday	29	Within the Octave of Christmas, St Thomas of Canterbury, II class		29
Thursday	30	Within the Octave of Christmas, II class		30
Friday	31	Within the Octave of Christmas, St Sylvester, II class	<i>Abstinence</i>	31
Saturday	1	Octave of the Nativity, I class	FIRST SATURDAY	1
Sunday	2	The Holy Name of Jesus, II class		2

Ember Days are traditionally days of fast and abstinence

Times on which Holy Mass is celebrated in Ireland

St John's	Athlone	Cork	Belfast	Newry	Tralee	Cashel
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am	7 pm				
11 am	11 am	11 am				
9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am	5 pm	
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am & 7 pm	7 pm	8 am	12 noon		
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am	11 am					
9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am		5 pm
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am	11 am					
9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am		
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am	11 am					
M, 9 am & 11 am	M. & 11 am	11 am	11 am	M, 8.30 am	5 pm	
11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
6.30 pm	11 am					
6.30 pm	11 am					
6.30 pm	11 am					
6.30 pm	11 am					
6.30 pm	11 am					
11 am	11 am	11 am				
9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am	5 pm	

Midnight Mass in St John's, Dun Laoghaire, Corpus Christi, Athlone and in Newry