

not tolerate the idea of some Catholics making their social work a matter independent of the hierarchy and conducting it in an increasingly political direction. He opposed the contemporary trend in European countries whereby Christians reacted against doctrines of modernism by forming their own social movements or popular action groups. The doctrine of “modernism” sought to reinterpret traditional Catholic teaching in the light of the nineteenth century philosophical, historical, and psychological theories and called for freedom of conscience. *(Continued next week)*

-Bernard Kellett.

Entrance antiphon: Let the hearts that seek the Lord rejoice; turn to the Lord and his strength; constantly seek his face.

First Reading: Ecclesiasticus 35:12-14,16-19

Psalms 120: Response: This poor man called; the Lord heard him.

Second Reading: 2 Timothy 4:6-8,16-18

Gospel Acclamation: Alleluia, alleluia! Blessed are you, Father, Lord of heaven and earth, for revealing the mysteries of the kingdom to mere children. Alleluia!

Gospel: Luke 18: 9-14

Memorial Acclamation: We proclaim your Death, O Lord, and profess your Resurrection until you come again.

Communion Antiphon: We will ring out our joy at your saving help and exult in the name of our God.

“Nothing would please us more than to see our beloved children form the habit of reading the Gospels – not merely from time to time, but every day.” — Pope Pius X



Thirtieth Sunday in Ordinary Time

Cycle C, 2022 Weekly Reflection

St. Pius x (1) St. Pius x, original name Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, was born 2 June 1835 and died on 30 August 1914

and was canonised on 29 May 1954. He was Pope from 1903 to 1914 and held staunch political and religious conservative views which dominated the early twentieth century Catholic church.

He was ordained in 1858 and became parish priest in the Italian region of Venetia. Pope Leo XIII made him Bishop of Mantua in 1884 and Cardinal & Patriarch of Venice in 1893. He was elected Pope on 4 August in 1903.

He was opposed to Pope Leo’s social reforms and decided to concentrate on apostolic problems and to make the defence of Roman Catholicism his cause. Three aspects of his policy particularly aroused bitter controversy; the repression of modernism, a contemporary intellectual movement seeking to interpret traditional Catholic teaching in the light of nineteenth century philosophical, historical, and psychological theories; his reaction against Christian Democrats; and his attitude towards the separation of church and state in France.

Because Modernism tended to ignore certain traditional values in order to achieve its ends, he rejected Modernist teaching and suggested remedies to eradicate them. He urged immediate compliance with his strict censorship programme and on 1 September 1910 he ordered that all teachers in seminaries and clerics before ordination take an oath denouncing Modernism and supporting Lamentabil and Pascendi. (1907 syllabus prepared by the Roman Inquisition and confirmed by Pius X which condemns errors in the exegesis of the Holy Scripture and the history interpretation of dogma).

Although he took the first tentative steps to improve relations with liberal Italy and allowed Catholics (for the first time) to vote in Italian national elections Pius X led to reaction against Christian Democracy because he could