

OUR LADY OF FATIMA (REDVERS)
ST. MAURICE (BELLEGARDE)
ST. ANTHONY (STORTHOAKS)

Fr. Ronald M. Andree
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July 9, 2023
14th Sunday in Ordinary Time



Redvers

Pastoral Council Chairperson

Marc Wolensky 306-840-7282

Parish Hall Bookings

Anita Colleaux: 306-452-3868

Caretaker

Coralie Wolensky



Bellegarde

Pastoral Council Chairperson

Guy Poirier: 306-840-7744



Storthoaks

Pastoral Council Chairperson

Richard Chicoine: 449-2231

Parish Hall Bookings

Monique Dumaine: 449-2237



Mass Schedule

Mon, July 10—NO MASS

Tues, July 11—NO MASS

Wed, July 12—NO MASS

Thurs, July 13, 9:00 a.m.
Special Intentions by A Parishioner

Fri, July 14, 9:30 a.m. (Estates)
+Fred Laval by Jocelyne Pedersen

Sat, July 15, 7:00 p.m. (Bellegarde)
+Nancy Bauche by Paul/Claudia Poirier

Sun, July 16, 9:00 a.m. (Storthoaks)
Pro Populo

Sun, July 16, 10:45 a.m. (Redvers)
+Lucien Garnier by Allan/Marge Yates

Liturgical Ministries (Redvers)

To ensure your name is still on a ministries list or to volunteer contact **Carol Poirier (452-8397)**.

Sunday, July 16, 10:45 a.m.

Hospitality—Todd Garnier/Lisa Ironside

Lectors—Elmer Doel/Coralie Wolensky

Collection—Raymond Lamotte/Daniel LeNouail/Linden Poirier/Seth Poirier

Communion—Denis Quennelle

Saints This Week...

St. Benedict, Abbot, (A.D. 480-547)—July 11

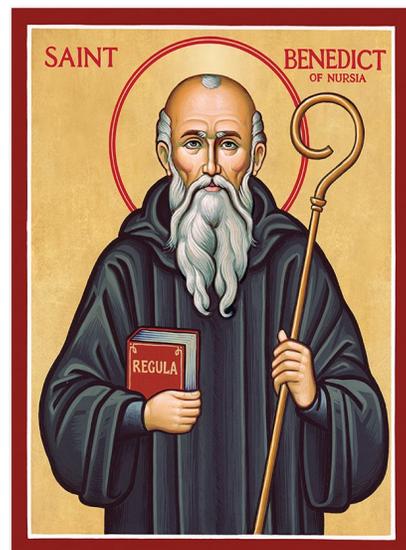
It is unfortunate that no contemporary biography was written of a man who has exercised the greatest influence on monasticism in the West. Benedict is well recognized in the later *Dialogues of Saint Gregory*, but these are sketches to illustrate miraculous elements of his career.

Benedict was born into a distinguished family in central Italy, studied at Rome, and early in life was drawn to monasticism. At first he became a hermit, leaving a depressing world—pagan armies on the march, the Church torn by schism, people suffering from war, morality at a low ebb.

He soon realized that he could not live a hidden life in a small town any better than in a large city, so he withdrew to a cave high in the mountains for three years. Some monks chose Benedict as their leader for a while, but found his strictness not to their taste. Still the shift from hermit to community life had begun for him. He had an idea of gathering various families of monks into one “Grand Monastery” to give them the benefit of unity, fraternity, and permanent worship in one house. Finally he began to build what was to become one of the most famous monasteries in the world—Monte Cassino, commanding three narrow valleys running toward the mountains north of Naples.

The Rule that gradually developed prescribed a life of liturgical prayer, study, manual labor, and living together in community under a common abbot. Benedictine asceticism is known for its moderation, and Benedictine charity has always shown concern for the people in the surrounding countryside. In the course of the Middle Ages, all monasticism in the West was gradually brought under the **Rule of St. Benedict**.

Today the Benedictine family is represented by two branches: the Benedictine Federation encompassing the men and women of the Order of St. Benedict; and the Cistercians, men and women of the Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance.



Saint Henry, (A.D. 973-1024)—July 13



Henry was born in Bavaria and succeeded his father in ruling over a duchy and was eventually crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1014 by Pope Benedict VIII. He married Cunigunde of Luxembourg, who would also be canonized. The two formed a saintly couple, however, they were never able to have children.

Henry was known as a man of great faith who maintained a close relationship with the Church. He collaborated with the Church to discipline and appoint devout and loyal bishops and create new dioceses. Henry was also a man of great charity. His generosity with his wealth was such that many of his relatives complained he was being irresponsible. Undeterred, Henry felt his primary duty as emperor was to strengthen the Church, spread faith, and exemplify charity. His generosity extended not only to the poor and the Church but also to his enemies. He successfully ended wars and uprisings, pardoning those who rebelled against him, and restoring peace to the kingdom. On a personal level, Henry was fond of prayer, often visiting churches in each city he visited for extended periods of time. He harbored a deep devotion to the Mother of God, regularly received the sacraments, and prayed the Divine Office.

One of Henry's greatest contributions to the Church was his dedication to monastic life. He constructed monasteries and supported monastic reform. Since the time of Saint Benedict, five centuries earlier, the Rule of Saint Benedict had become the norm guiding most monasteries. However, over time, Benedict's Rule became neglected and monastic life started to suffer. Politics and ambition entered monastic life and prayer was no longer the central focus. In the early- to mid-tenth century, one of the primary centers of monastic reform was the Abbey of Cluny under its Abbot, St. Odile. Once Henry became king and Holy Roman Emperor, he worked closely with St. Odile for church reform.

Of all the Holy Roman Emperors throughout the ages, only King Henry II is recognized as a saint. While many Holy Roman Emperors might have had strong faith and advanced it, Saint Henry stands out. One could argue that when someone is given great power, it often brings with it great temptation. It's challenging to exercise such power without it going to one's head. Saint Henry wasn't like that. Despite his engagement in political battles, warring, his entourage of politically ambitious people, royal treatment, and luxurious lifestyle, Saint Henry loved God and sought to use his power and wealth to further the mission of the Church. For this reason, Saint Henry is an ideal model for all those who govern or are entrusted with wealth or power.

Henry died in 1024 and was canonized by Pope Eugene III in 1146.

On the Web

[Our Parish
olofoedvers.ca](http://OurParish.olofoedvers.ca)

[Archdiocese of Regina
archregina.sk.ca](http://ArchdioceseofRegina.archregina.sk.ca)