



NATIONAL SHRINE OF SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

SERVED BY THE CAPUCHIN FRANCISCANS

The Very Reverend John De La Riva, O.F.M. Cap., Rector

**MOST REVEREND SALVATORE J. CORDILEONE, J.C.D.
ARCHBISHOP OF SAN FRANCISCO**

October 21, 2018

Twenty-Ninth Sunday in Ordinary Time

“The Son of Man did not come to be served
but to serve and to give his life as a ransom for many.”

— *Mark 10:45*

MASS TIMES

MONDAY — SATURDAY:
12:15 PM

SUNDAY: 11:00 AM

CONFESSIONS

MONDAY—SATURDAY:
11:00 AM—12:00 Noon

Also by appointment

NATIONAL SHRINE HOURS

CHURCH: 10:00^{AM} - 5:00^{PM} MONDAY - SATURDAY

10:00^{AM} - 2:00^{PM} SUNDAY

OPEN CERTAIN HOLIDAYS

PORZIUNCOLA CHAPEL: 10:00^{AM} - 4:00^{PM} MONDAY - SATURDAY

10:00^{AM} - 2:00^{PM} SUNDAY

SATURDAYS IN THE CHAPEL:

HOLY ROSARY SODALITY AT 2:30^{PM} & CHAPLET OF DIVINE MERCY AT 3:00^{PM}

Baptism

- Contact the Shrine office for details

Marriages at the Shrine

- By special permission
- All inquiries: Please contact the Shrine office for Rector's initial assessment
- Note: Arrangements at least six months in advance

Church & Office: 610 Vallejo Street (at Columbus)

San Francisco, CA 94133

Office: (415) 986-4557 **Hours:** Mon. - Fri. 9:00 am - 5:00 pm

Email: info@shrinesf.org **Website:** ShrineSF.org

ELEVATOR ACCESS: Please ask the Rector or one of our Shrine volunteers if you need assistance with our Main Church elevator, or automatic door for the Porziuncola Nuova chapel.

SUNDAY'S READINGS

First Reading — My servant shall justify many, and their guilt he shall bear (*Isaiah 53:10-11*).

Psalms — Lord, let your mercy be on us, as we place our trust in you (*Psalms 33*).

Second Reading — Let us confidently approach the throne of grace to receive mercy and to find grace for timely help (*Hebrews 4:14-16*).

Gospel — Whoever wishes to be first among you will be the slave of all (*Mark 10:35-45 [42-45]*).

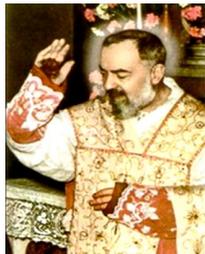
DAILY MASS READINGS

- Monday:** *St. John Paul II, Pope*
Eph 2:1-10; Ps 100:1b-5; Lk 12:13-21
- Tuesday:** *St. John of Capistrano*
Eph 2:12-22; Ps 85:9ab-14; Lk 12:35-38
- Wednesday:** *St. Anthony Mary Claret*
Eph 3:2-12; Is 12:2-3, 4bcd-6; Lk 12:39-48
- Thursday:** Eph 3:14-21; Ps 33:1-2, 4-5, 11-12, 18-19;
Lk 12:49-53
- Friday:** Eph 4:1-6; Ps 24:1-4ab, 5-6; Lk 12:54-59
- Saturday:** *B.V.M.*
Eph 4:7-16; Ps 122:1-5; Lk 13:1-9

ST. PADRE PIO PRAYER GROUP

First Saturday of every month, next meeting is November 3 in the Shrine church

- 10:00am Open church
10:15am Begin
10:30am Relic Veneration
Padre Pio prayers
10:50am Exposition/Adoration;
Confession, Rosary
11:50am Benediction
12:15pm Holy Mass
Brief meeting after Mass



All are welcome. Questions, call the Shrine office at (415) 986-4557, or email info@shrinesf.org

Mass Intentions— OCTOBER 21 to 27

- Sunday 11:00 am † Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Collins, Jr.
Monday 12:15 pm † Martin Cruzada Da Maté
Tuesday 12:15 pm † Francisco Evora
Wednesday 12:15 pm † Joseph Pierre
Thursday 12:15 pm † Duc Huynh
Friday 12:15 pm † Buon Huynh
Saturday 12:15 pm † Carrie Piscioneri

ALL SAINTS AND ALL SOULS DAY SCHEDULES

Thursday, November 1st—Solemnity of All Saints

Holy Day of Obligation

- 11:00am—12:00pm Confession
12:15pm Mass
5:30—6:30pm Confession
7:00pm Mass



Friday, November 2—All Souls,
The Commemoration of all the
Faithful Departed

- 11:00am—12:00pm Confession
12:15pm Mass
5:30—6:30pm Confession
7:00pm Mass
8:00pm Exposition & Adoration

These evening liturgies are in addition to our regularly scheduled 11:00am Confession and 12:15pm Mass times.

All Souls Remembrance envelopes can be found in the pew pockets and the back of the church

- ◆ List the names of your departed loved ones and they will be remembered at Mass at the Shrine.
- ◆ Please place with your gift in the collection basket during Mass, or
- ◆ Drop in the rear-center aisle donation box
- ◆ You may also mail in your written names and offering on an envelope to the Shrine office.
- ◆ An online link is available on ShrineSF.org to submit names and offerings.

Thank you for your generosity

ASSISI PARDON

PORZIUNCULA PARDON is always available under the conditions the Catholic Church has stipulated.

The conditions for receiving the Porziuncula Pardon are:

To receive the Porziuncula Indulgence, one must receive sacramental absolution and receive Holy Communion at Mass. Additionally, one must visit a church where one prays at least the Creed and an Our Father for the intentions of the Pope. Additionally, one must be completely free of any attachment to sin; if this condition is not met, the indulgence is partial rather than plenary.

At the National Shrine of St. Francis of Assisi, the Pardon of Assisi may be received on October 4th, the Feast of St. Francis of Assisi (in the Shrine Church); on any two days of one's own choosing during the year (one day in the Church and one day in the Porziuncula Nuova); and as often as one makes a formal pilgrimage as part of a group to the Shrine Church or to the Porziuncula Nuova. (One may receive a plenary indulgence only once a day and it may be applied to oneself or to the soul of one of the faithfully departed.)

The Capuchins

PERPETUAL VOWS FOR BR. VIC

Our Capuchin brother VICTOR TAGLIANETTI will be celebrating his PERPETUAL VOWS on Saturday, January 19, 2019 at 10:00 am at St. Bede's Church, 215 Foothill Blvd., La Cañada-Flintridge, CA. For those who are familiar with Victor's participation in our Shrine events and wish to support him by attending his lifetime commitment to the order, mark your calendars!



NOVICE GATHERING OF THE FRANCISCAN BRANCHES



On October 16 our province's own Capuchin novice, Br. Pio Cornelio joined those of the Observant and Conventual orders, 13 of whom were invested in their habit (garment), signifying their entrance to their religious communities. Did you know that all three branches of the Western United States Franciscans have their novitiate houses within one hour's proximity of each other? They are located in California's Central Coast—Arroyo Grande, Santa Inés, and Santa Barbara.



Order of Friars Minor Capuchins
(O.F.M. Cap.)

www.olacapuchins.org
Capuchin Franciscans www.BeAFriar.com
WESTERN AMERICA PROVINCE

Reflections on the Wisdom from St. Francis

by Fr. Bobby

Even if you were more handsome and richer than everyone else: you could not boast in these things.
(Admonition 5)



Francis, son of a wealthy cloth merchant, knew the power of money. He knew it could help him achieve his goal of becoming someone important. He freely spent his father's money on lavish parties and tripping himself out as the best dressed man in Assisi. But one day he learned a painful lesson. He stood naked before his father, Pietro, in front of the bishop's palace, holding out his clothes with the money his father had demanded he return. Francis saw his father choose money over the dignity of his son. From that moment on, he wanted nothing to do with coin or money. When love of money could become more powerful than love of a father for his son, then it had to be repudiated. Leaving behind his riches helped Francis focus on a new center for his life: his Father in heaven. May the Lord bless and keep you always!

Fr. Robert Barbato, OFM Cap. is the pastor of Old Mission Santa Inés in Solvang, CA.

POPE FRANCIS NAMES CAPUCHIN AS BISHOP



The Pope has appointed Fr. Cleonir Paulo Dalbosco, OFM Cap. to be Bishop of Bagé (Brazil). Br. Cleonir has been serving most recently as a parochial vicar in the diocese of Caxias do Sul.

Br. Cleonir was born on September 25, 1970 in Barros Cassal, in the diocese of Cruz Alta, in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul.

He studied philosophy at the Instituto Superior de Filosofia Berthier (IFIBE) in Passo Fundo and theology at the Escola Superior de Teologia e Espiritualidade Franciscana (ESTEF) in Porto Alegre. He also studied business administration at the University of Caxias do Sul.

Br. Cleonir made his religious profession as a Friar Minor Capuchin on January 25, 1994 and was ordained priest on February 20, 1999.

In the course of his priestly ministry he has been parochial vicar (1999) and then pastor of Nossa Senhora de Fátima in Santa Maria (2002-2005). Within the Province of Rio Grande do Sul he has been councilor (2005-2008), provincial vicar (2008-2011), and provincial minister (2011-2017).

CANONIZATION OF SEVEN SAINTS

The names and brief biographies of the new saints were presented to the Pope and to the thousands of people in St Peter's Square last Sunday morning, October 14 by the Prefect of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, Cardinal Giovanni Becciu.

Francesco Spinelli

Blessed Francesco Spinelli was born in Milan on April 14, 1853. After completing his priestly formation, he was ordained a priest in 1875. He started a community of young women in Rome who consecrated their lives to Eucharistic adoration. After meeting St. Catherine Comensoli, he founded the Institute of the Adorers of the Blessed Sacrament. Blessed Francesco Spinelli fulfilled the role of both Founder and Superior. He died peacefully on February 6, 1913. Pope St John Paul II declared him Blessed in 1992.

Vincenzo Romano

Blessed Vincenzo Romano was born in Torre del Greco, near Naples, on June 3, 1751. In 1775 he was ordained a priest. His ministry was characterized by his special attention to those most in need, and his commitment to educating children and young people. On June 15, 1794, the town of Torre del Greco was almost completely destroyed by a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Blessed Vincenzo Romano spearheaded both the material and spiritual rebirth of the community. He died on December 20, 1831. Blessed Pope Paul VI declared him Blessed in 1963.

Maria Catherine Kasper

Blessed Maria Catherine Kasper was born on 26 May 1820 in Dernbach, Germany. A strong and extrovert child, she spent her adolescence working in the fields and even breaking stones for the construction of roads. In this context she chose to found an Institute of Sisters at the service of the humblest social classes. In 1848 she opened the House of the "Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ", where the poor of the country were welcomed. The Congregation spread rapidly, even outside Germany and Europe, reaching the Americas and, later, India. She died of a heart attack on February 2, 1898. Blessed Paul VI proclaimed her Blessed in 1978.

Nazaria Ignazia of Saint Teresa of Jesus

Blessed Nazaria Ignazia of Saint Teresa of Jesus March Mesa was born in Madrid on January 10, 1889. Her family moved to Mexico where she met the Sisters of the Abandoned Elders and entered the Institute in 1908. After making her first vows in 1911, she was sent to Bolivia. As she became aware of the increasingly problematic social situation there, Nazaria founded the Congregation of the Missionary Crusaders of the Church to serve the poor and assist women. Her life was in grave danger both in Bolivia and in Spain during the civil war from 1936 to 1939. In 1942 she travelled from Spain to Buenos Aires, but her health deteriorated. She died on July 6, 1943. She was beatified in 1992, by Pope St John Paul II.

Nuncio Sulprizio

Blessed Nuncio Sulprizio was born on April 13, 1817 in Pescosansonesco, in the province of Pescara, Italy. Orphaned of both parents at the age of six, he was cared for by his maternal grandmother, who taught him to seek Jesus present in the Eucharist and to invoke the Blessed Virgin. When his grandmother died Nuncio was entrusted to an uncle, with whom he worked as a blacksmith. Hard work and ill-treatment caused him to contract bone tuberculosis. He moved to Naples and was admitted to the Hospital for Incurable Diseases. There he was able to receive his long-desired First Communion. The disease degenerated quickly and he died on May 5, 1836. Nuncio was just nineteen years old. It was Pope Leo XIII who decreed his heroic virtues in 1890, and proposed him as a model for young people. On December 1, 1963, St. Pope Paul VI proclaimed him Blessed.

Óscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdámez (15 August 1917 – 24 March 1980) was a prelate of the Catholic Church in El Salvador who served as the fourth Archbishop of San Salvador. He spoke out against poverty, social injustice, assassinations, and torture. In 1980, Romero was assassinated while officiating Mass in the chapel of the Hospital of Divine Providence. Though no one was ever convicted for the crime, investigations by the UN-created Truth Commission for El Salvador concluded that the extreme right-wing politician, founder of ARENA and death squad leader Roberto D'Aubuisson had given the order.

During Romero's beatification, Pope Francis stated, "His ministry was distinguished by his particular attention to the most poor and marginalized." Hailed as a hero by supporters of liberation theology inspired by his work, Romero, according to his biographer, "was not interested in liberation theology" but faithfully adhered to Catholic teachings on liberation and a preferential option for the poor, desiring a social revolution based on interior reform. While seen as a social conservative at his appointment as archbishop in 1977, he was deeply affected by the murder of his friend and fellow priest Rutilio Grande a few weeks after his own appointment and subsequently developed into an outspoken social activist.

Pope Paul VI

Born **Giovanni Battista Enrico Antonio Maria Montini** (26 September 1897 – 6 August 1978) served as Pope from 21 June 1963 to his death in 1978. Succeeding John XXIII, he continued the Second Vatican Council which he closed in 1965, implementing its numerous reforms, and fostered improved ecumenical relations with Eastern Orthodox and Protestants, which resulted in many historic meetings and agreements. Montini served in the Holy See's Secretariat of State from 1922 to 1954. While in the Secretariat of State, Montini and Domenico Tardini were considered as the closest and most influential advisors of Pius XII, who in 1954 named him Archbishop of Milan, the largest Italian diocese. Montini later became the Secretary of the Italian Bishops' Conference. John XXIII elevated him to the College of Cardinals in 1958, and after the death of John XXIII, Montini was considered one of his most likely successors.

Upon his election to the papacy, Montini took the name Paul VI. He re-convened the Second Vatican Council, which had automatically closed with the death of John XXIII. After the Council had concluded its work, Paul VI took charge of the interpretation and implementation of its mandates, often walking a thin line between the conflicting expectations of various groups within Catholicism. The magnitude and depth of the reforms affecting all fields of Church life during his pontificate exceeded similar reform programmes of his predecessors and successors. Paul VI spoke repeatedly to Marian conventions and mariological meetings, visited Marian shrines and issued three Marian encyclicals. Following his famous predecessor Saint Ambrose of Milan, he named Mary as the Mother of the Church during the Second Vatican Council. Paul VI described himself as a humble servant for a suffering humanity and demanded significant changes from the rich in North America and Europe in favour of the poor in the Third World. His positions on birth control, promulgated famously in the 1968 encyclical *Humanae vitae* were often contested, especially in Western Europe and North America. The same opposition emerged in reaction to the political aspects of some of his teaching.