Immaculate Conception Catholic Church

522 Main Street • P.O. Box 399 • Marydel, Maryland 21649-0399
Phone: 410-482-7687 • Fax: 410-482-7253
www.iccmarydel.org

Office Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Closed Wednesdays & Fridays
Because of the limited size of our staff, hours are subject to change. It's best to call first.

July 8, 2018 – Fourteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time

Eucharist of the Lord's Day

Sunday: 8:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m.
1:00 p.m. (in Spanish)

Weekday Eucharist
Thursday 7:00 p.m. (in Spanish)

Holydays of Obligation
As announced in the bulletin

Reconciliation
After the Sunday morning Masses,
Thursday evening 6:30pm
And by appointment at any reasonable time

Pastoral Care and Liturgy
Very Rev. James S. Lentini, V.F., Pastor
Rev. Idongesit A. Etim, Parochial Vicar
Rev. Timothy J. Brady, Parochial Vicar

Deacon James M. Tormey, Sr.
Deacon Sherman Mitchell, III

Christian Formation
Mrs. Alicia Poppiti, D.R.E.
Hispanic Ministry
Mrs. Arline Dosman

If you or someone you know is in need of financial assistance, please call
St Vincent DePaul (302) 670-6702

The Sacraments

The Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA) is the process in which adults and children of catechetical age join the Catholic Church. Please contact Deacon Sherman Mitchell III, our R.C.I.A. Coordinator, for details at 302-492-0753.

Parents wishing to present their children for **Infant Baptism** must participate in an orientation session. Please call the parish office at 410-482-8939 for details.

Please contact Alicia Poppiti at 410-482-8939 about the preparation of young people for **Confirmation**, or about children's first reception of the Sacraments of **Reconciliation** and the **Eucharist**.

Couples planning **Matrimony** meet with the Pastor or one of the Deacons at least one year in advance of the wedding date they are considering. Please call the parish office to arrange for this meeting.

Pastoral Care of the Sick: The **Anointing of the Sick** is appropriate for anyone faced with hospitalization or a serious challenge to health. When a hospital admission is planned, please arrange to receive the Anointing here beforehand, if at all possible. Our lay ministers to the sick bring **Holy Communion** to those unable to come to Mass for any length of time. Please call the parish office to arrange for these services.

Your Pastor, Deacons and parish staff members are always happy to speak in confidence with anyone who senses a call to **ordained ministry** or **religious life**.

Dear Parishioners,

Like the high school student who fails to study for his history class, if he doesn't learn and remember his history he is doomed to repeat it! Not wishing that doom on anyone, this week's column is dedicated to some historical remembrances and words of the forefathers of our nation, as they related to the Lord, to religious liberty and to the religious identity of these United States.

This past week our nation observed Independence Day for the 242nd time; on this national holiday we remember our nations forefathers signing and promulgating the Declaration of Independence. And what exactly did that document put forth that made it so memorable and worthy of celebrating? Well, a vast portion of it is a delineation of specific complaints against the British crown, however, the opening paragraphs contextualize the desire for independence within the context of an understanding of the place of God in our world.

Life! Most pointedly, the second paragraph says, in part, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." It goes on, "That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it." Hence, the Revolutionary War was well, revolutionary, as it was fought not to merely replace one government with another, but to seek a government that affirms a right to life, a right to liberty and a right to pursue happiness. Further, it made clear, that these rights were not of the political sort, but rather given us by God (the Creator), and unalienable.

Good Company. The connection to God cited in the Declaration of Independence was not some one-off a-ha moment of religious reflection, but rather represented a developed view of the value of God and faith in this "new world." In 1609, the Virginia Company which forged the Jamestown Colony published a pamphlet called "The

Purposes and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia." That pamphlet cited the main objective of the colony was "to preach and baptize" people by the "propagation of the Gospel… to add to the treasury of Heaven."

Thank God! Let us fast-forward to 1620, the Pilgrim settlers fleeing religious persecution in Europe, notably in Anglican England but also in Holland, forged "The Mayflower Compact," which put forth that the purpose of their foray into this new unknown land was "for the Glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith." A year later, amidst difficulties and hardships, they set aside a day to give Thanksgiving to God for his blessings.

The Rhode Less Travelled. In 1636, Roger Williams founded the Providence Plantations (modern day Rhode Island), so named by Williams to honor God's abiding presence with the new comers to this new land. He wrote that religious liberty was to be understood "as a natural right." This idea of religious liberty was further affirmed in Maryland's 1649's Religious Toleration Act which, recognizing the varying flavors of Christianity living in the same areas and anticipating disagreement, stated: "no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall from henceforth be any wise troubled… in respect of, his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof within this province." Further it posited that no one could be "compelled to the beliefs or exercise of any other religion against his or her consent."

Penn's State. In Pennsylvania, founder William Penn, took a similar stance, saying that no one who believed in "Almighty God… Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the World," should face any persecution by the Government. Penn held that this would make Pennsylvania prosper (and it did), because "God will bless us and make it the seed of a nation." And with the exception of the outlandishly high tolls on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Penn forged a pretty good state!

A Caveat. Religious liberty took a slight detour in the late 18th century, when in many state constitutions a defined belief in God as a requirement for public office. In Delaware, the most specific requirement of all the states was found, as, to hold public office, a man would have to make "a profession of faith in God, the Father, Jesus Christ his only son, and the Holy Ghost, one God, blessed for evermore." As states made more and more requirements, Catholics found themselves locked out of public life, but soon most of these requirements fell from favor. Of note, eight states today do require belief in a supreme being (not a specific religious test, but that of belief that there is a God): Pennsylvania, Maryland, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Who's on First. In 1791, the view dating back to Jamestown, the Mayflower Compact, Roger Williams and William Penn, found expression in the adoption of the First Amendment to our United States Constitution, which stated in part, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof…" And so, religious liberty was enshrined in the governing document of our nation – and nation born of the Declaration of Independence, a document for which we just celebrated its signing.

God and Country. So, we have a nation born of a belief in God – core to the American experience – and defining three specific rights as unalienable: the right to life, the right to liberty and the right to property. But, though they are unalienable, let us never take those rights for granted, for they are constantly under attack, at home and abroad. And please remember that our nation is not neutral about God; our forefathers, our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, and our Presidents from Washington, through history and to the present day, all invoke the name of God. He is the fabric of our nation, he is our protector, and we should be wary about losing sight of Him, as a nation.

GBA! Patrick Henry, American Patriot and Statesman, famously wrote, "It is when people forget God, that tyrants forge their chains." More pointedly, Governor William Bradford, who led the Plymouth Colony from 1621-1657, cautioned us: "What our fathers, with so much difficulty, attained, do not basely relinquish. This week on which we celebrated the Independence of the United States of America, let us pray that we never forget our dependence on God – either individually or as a nation. God bless America!

Yours in Christ, Fr. James Lentini, Pastor

MASS INTENTIONS:

Sunday, July 8
8:30 Louis Adam
11:00 John Carrow
Misa en Español 1pm For the People

Thursday June 12 Misa en Español

Sunday, July 15
8:30 William F. Sullivan, Jr.
11:00 Bruce Schepens
Misa en Español 1pm For the People

COLLECTION TOTALS:

Offertory: $ 2917.00
Supplementary**:** $ 387.00
Second Collection Today: Vacation Bible School

Your continued support of the work of your Church is much needed, and appreciated.

2018 Mass book is now open.
To schedule a Mass, please contact the office

STEWARDSHIP OF TIME & TALENT

Collection Counters

July 8 Frank & Joyce Cristiano
July 15 Ann Lawson & Assistant
July 22 Paul & Robin Engstenberg

Church Cleaning Crew

Julio 13, 2018 Grupo #10
Marcos Domingo, Orelia Berdugo, Carmen Gabriel, **Susana Ortiz Morales,** Alberto Morales.

Julio 20, 2018 Grupo #11
Maurilio Gabriel, **Carlos Migue**l, Aurora Rivera, Bernarda Miguel., Dario Ortega.

Altar Servers

July 15
8:30am Mass –Averi Locke & Mike Dixon
11am Mass – Savannah Strauss & Sherlin Santizo
Spanish Misa 1pm – Jeffrey Gabriel & Itzel Roblero

Lectors

July 15
8:30am Mass – Karen Cairns
11am Mass – Alicia Poppiti
Spanish Misa 1pm – Pavel Rivera, Román Cuin

Eucharistic Ministers

July 15
8:30am Mass – Tom & Elisa Costello
11am Mass – Joan Stewart, Jim Ward
Spanish Misa 1pm – Dolores Cuin, Carlos Miguel, Flora Pérez, Genaro Pérez, Antonio Pérez

Marriage & Family Life Corner

Marriage Moment –

In a healthy marriage both spouses strive to be good and strong. But, sometimes it is through recognizing our weakness that we can grow stronger. Can you identify a weakness in yourself that has punctured your pride and made you a better spouse?

Parenting Pointer –

July 13 is Friday the 13th which means bad luck to some people. Why not turn the tables and make it a lucky day for someone today. Can you think of a way to make someone feel lucky today?

SCHEDULED EVENTS

Fri, Jul 13 7pm Band Practice
Sun, Jul 15 9:45am VBS meeting -office
Sun, Jul 15 12noon Baptism
Sun, Jul 15 2pm-8pm Soccer Tournament

Knights of Columbus

Next meeting Tues, July 10th
6:30pm Rosary
7pm Meeting
in the Knights Hall
All members are encouraged to attend. Membership is open to men 18 years of age or older who are practicing Catholics. For more info, contact Grand Knight, Bruce Kelley (302) 502-6040 or **kelley29@comcast.net. Follow us on Facebook @ Knights of Columbus Council 12509**

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING?"

Prayer + Fraternity + Sports

The ***Quo Vadis*** **2018** program is a three day event for high school and college age men to learn more about the priesthood; deepen their catholic faith; and have fun. **Registration is free. Register on line and find more information at cdow.org/vocations**

Thursday, July 26 to **Sunday, July 29** at the **Malvern Retreat Center** in Malvern, PA.

Vacation Bible School will be here at ICC soon!

July 30th - August 3rd

We will be having our next VBS meeting on **Sunday, July 15th between the Masses at 9:45 in the hall.**

Join us for MOVIE DAY to begin the countdown. On Sunday, July 22 at 2:15pm in the hall. Showing the Movie, MOANA. There will be hotdogs and popcorn. And a last chance to sign up for VBS.

Congratulations Class of 2018!

Saint Thomas More would like to congratulate the Class of 2018. The graduating class of 36 was offered $6 million dollars in college scholarships and grants. $1.58 million was accepted. "The beautiful thing about learning is that no one can take it away from you" B.B. King

We encourage you to visit us in person or through our website www.saintmore.org to learn why we were voted 2017 Best Private School in Kent County.

Registration for Religious Education starting in September is open.

Please stop in the office and register your children and reserve their spot now. Do not wait for September! Do it today.

REGISTRATIONS!! Registrations for 2018-2019 are now available at the office, and online. Please get your registrations for school of Religious Education this weekend. We would like to have all registered for next year by July 1st. Please return registrations to Alicia as soon as possible. Fees are as follows: $35 per child, not to exceed $150 per family. This is to defray all costs of books, materials, and supplies.

LAS MATRICULAS: para nuestro programa de formación cristiana de niños en domingo están todavía disponibles en el despacho parroquial, en la entrada principal del templo, y en el internet. Favor de someterlas en lo más pronto posible, con la cobra de $35 por cada niño, y no más de $150 cada familia.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Fourteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time

Theme: We must believe in Jesus ourselves.
Question for Children: What helps you have deeper faith in Jesus?
Question for Youth: When have you struggled to speak the truth among your friends? What makes this difficult? What are the consequences?
Question for Adults: Name a time when you placed your trust in God even though those around you did not believe.

14to domingo del tiempo ordinario

Tema: Debemos creer en Jesús.
Pregunta para los niños: ¿Qué te ayuda a tener una fe más profunda en Jesús?
Pregunta para los jóvenes: ¿Cuándo luchaste por decir la verdad entre tus amigos? ¿Por qué es difícil? ¿Cuáles son las consecuencias?
Pregunta para los adultos: Mencione un momento en el que depositó su fe en Dios a pesar de que los que lo rodeaban no creían en él.

Are you being called to the priesthood or religious life?

Find out more about the priesthood at **www.diocesanpriest.com**
Find out more about the religious life: **religiouslife.com**

Let us help you to discover God's plan for your life.

E-mail: **vocations@cdow.org** or
Call us: **(302) 573-3113** today!

VACATION MASS GUIDE

Before you head to the beach or bay, check out www.cdow.org/vmg/

COLUMNA DEL PÁRROCO PADRE JAMES LENTINI 8 DE JULIO, 2018.

Queridos feligreses,

Al igual que el estudiante de secundaria que no estudia para su clase de historia, si el no aprende y recuerda su historia, ¡está condenado a repetirla! No deseando esa perdición para nadie, la columna de esta semana está dedicada a algunos recuerdos históricos y palabras de los antepasados de nuestra nación, ya que se relacionan con el Señor, a la libertad religiosa y a la identidad religiosa de estos Estados Unidos.

La semana pasada, nuestra nación observó el Día de la Independencia por 242ª vez; en este día festivo nacional recordamos a los antepasados de nuestras naciones que firmaron y promulgaron la Declaración de Independencia. ¿Y qué fue lo que hizo exactamente ese documento presentado que lo hizo tan memorable y digno de celebrar? Bueno, una gran parte de ella es una delineación de quejas específicas contra la corona británica, sin embargo, los párrafos iniciales contextualizan el deseo de independencia en el contexto de una comprensión del lugar de Dios en nuestro mundo.

¡Vida! Más específicamente, el segundo párrafo dice, en parte, "Sostenemos que estas verdades son evidentes por sí mismas, que todos los hombres son creados iguales, que están dotados por su Creador de ciertos derechos inalienables, que entre estos están la Vida, la Libertad y el búsqueda de la felicidad". Continúa," que cada vez que cualquier forma de gobierno se vuelve destructiva para estos fines, es el derecho del pueblo a alterarla o abolirla". Por lo tanto, la guerra revolucionaria, bueno, revolucionaria, como lo fue luchó para no simplemente reemplazar un gobierno por otro, sino para buscar un gobierno que afirme el derecho a la vida, el derecho a la libertad y el derecho a buscar la felicidad. Además, dejó en claro que estos derechos no eran del tipo político, sino que nos los dio Dios (el Creador) e inalienables.

Buena Compañía. La conexión con Dios citada en la Declaración de Independencia no fue un momento aislado de reflexión religiosa, sino que representó una visión desarrollada del valor de Dios y la fe en este "nuevo mundo". En 1,609, la Compañía de Virginia que forjó la colonia de Jamestown publicó un folleto llamado "Los propósitos y los fines de la plantación iniciada en Virginia". Ese folleto citaba que el objetivo principal de la colonia era "predicar y bautizar" a las personas mediante la "propagación del Evangelio... para agregar a el tesoro del cielo".

¡Gracias a Dios! Avancemos rápidamente a 1,620, los colonos peregrinos que huían de la persecución religiosa en Europa, especialmente en la Inglaterra anglicana pero también en Holanda, forjaron "El Pacto del Mayflower", que establecía que el propósito de su incursión en esta nueva tierra desconocida era "para la Gloria de Dios y el avance de la fe cristiana. "Un año después, en medio de dificultades y privaciones, reservaron un día para dar gracias a Dios por sus bendiciones.

Ruta Menos Transitada. En 1,636, Roger Williams fundó las Plantaciones de Providence (hoy en día Rhode Island), así llamado por Williams para honrar la presencia permanente de Dios con los recién llegados a esta nueva tierra. Escribió que la libertad religiosa debía entenderse como "un derecho natural". Esta idea de libertad religiosa se afirmó en la Ley de Tolerancia Religiosa de Maryland de 1,649 que, reconociendo los diversos sabores del cristianismo que vivían en las mismas áreas y anticipando el desacuerdo, declaró: ninguna persona que profese creer en Jesucristo se turbará en lo sucesivo... con respecto a su religión, ni en el libre ejercicio de la misma dentro de esta provincia". Además postuló que nadie podría ser" obligado a las creencias o ejercicio de cualquier otra religión en contra de su consentimiento".

Estado de Penn. En Pensilvania, el fundador William Penn adoptó una postura similar y dijo que nadie que creyera en "Dios Todopoderoso... Creador, Defensor del Pueblo y Gobernante del Mundo" debería enfrentar cualquier persecución por parte del Gobierno. Penn sostuvo que esto haría prosperar a Pensilvania (y lo hizo), porque "Dios nos bendecirá y lo convertirá en la semilla de una nación". Y con la excepción de los peajes extravagantemente altos en Pennsylvania Turnpike, Penn forjó un estado bastante bueno. !

Una Observación. La libertad religiosa tomó un pequeño desvío a fines del siglo XVIII, cuando en muchas constituciones estatales se definía la creencia en Dios como un requisito para un cargo público. En Delaware, se encontró el requisito más específico de todos los estados, ya que, para ocupar un cargo público, un hombre tendría que hacer "una profesión de fe en Dios, el Padre, Jesucristo, su único hijo, y el Espíritu Santo, uno Dios, bendito por los siglos". A medida que los estados cumplían cada vez más requisitos, los católicos se vieron excluidos de la vida pública, pero pronto la mayoría de estos requisitos cayeron en desgracia. Cabe destacar que ocho estados hoy en día requieren la creencia en un ser supremo (no una prueba religiosa específica, sino la creencia de que existe un Dios): Pensilvania, Maryland, Arkansas, Carolina del Norte, Carolina del Sur, Texas, Tennessee y Misisipí.

Quién en Primera. En 1791, la visión que se remonta a Jamestown, el Pacto Mayflower, Roger Williams y William Penn, encontró expresión en la adopción de la Primera Enmienda de nuestra Constitución de los Estados Unidos, que declaró en parte, "El Congreso no hará ninguna ley respecto de un establecimiento de religión, o prohibir el libre ejercicio de la misma ... "Y así, la libertad religiosa fue confirmada en el documento de gobierno de nuestra nación, y nación nacida de la Declaración de

Independencia, un documento por el cual acabamos de celebrar su firma.

Dios y el País. Entonces, tenemos una nación nacida de la creencia en Dios, esencial para la experiencia estadounidense, y que define tres derechos específicos como inalienables: el derecho a la vida, el derecho a la libertad y el derecho a la propiedad. Pero, aunque son inalienables, nunca tomemos esos derechos por dado, ya que están constantemente bajo ataque, en el hogar y en el extranjero. Y recuerden que nuestra nación no es neutral con respecto a Dios; nuestros antepasados, nuestra Declaración de Independencia, nuestra Constitución y nuestros Presidentes de Washington, a través de la historia y hasta el presente, todos invocan el nombre de Dios. Él es el tejido de nuestra nación, él es nuestro protector, y debemos tener cuidado de no perderlo de vista, como nación.**DBA!** Patrick Henry, Patriota Americano y Representante Estatal, escribió: "Cuando las personas se olvidan de Dios, los tiranos forjan sus cadenas". Más específicamente, el gobernador William Bradford, quien dirigió la colonia de Plymouth desde 1621 hasta 1657, nos advirtió: "Lo que nuestros padres , con tanta dificultad, logrado, no lo regalen. Esta semana en la que celebramos la Independencia de los Estados Unidos de América, recemos para que nunca olvidemos nuestra dependencia de Dios, ya sea individualmente o como nación. ¡**D**ios **B**endiga **A**mérica!

Tuyo en Cristo,
P. James Lentini
Párroco