

Holy Family

CATHOLIC CHURCH

January 22, 2012



Office Hours

Monday-Friday, 8:00am to 4:00pm

Saturday Masses

7:30am ~ Church
4:00pm ~ English Vigil

Sunday Masses

8:00am, 12 Noon & 7:00pm ~ English
10:00am, 2:00pm & 5:00pm ~ Spanish

Daily Masses

7:30am Monday through Friday
Chapel of St. Joseph

Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament

Monday through Friday, 8am to 3:30pm
Chapel of St. Joseph

Sacrament of Reconciliation

English Confession ~ Last Monday
of month after morning Mass
Saturdays at 10:00am ~ English Only
Thursdays at 7:00pm ~ Spanish Only



- As he passed by the Sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and his brother Andrew casting their nets into the sea; they were fishermen. Jesus said to them, "Come after me, and I will make you fishers of men." *Mk 1:16-17*

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3rd Sunday in Ordinary Time

Telephone: (702)458-2211 Fax: (702)458-0966

Fr. M. Eugene Kinney, Pastoral Administrator

*Fr. Ruben Bedoya, Parochial Vicar
Deacon Santiago Guerrero
Msgr. Ben Franzinelli, Pastor Emeritus*

4490 Mountain Vista Street • Las Vegas, Nevada 89121

Mass Intentions



Sunday, January 22nd

8:00am	Steve Muscarella +	Fr. Ruben
10:00am	All Souls	Fr. Gene
12 Noon	Barbara Bonaventure +	Fr. Ruben
2:00pm	Pro Populo	Fr. Gene
5:00pm	Jose I. & Agustina Huerta	Fr. Gene
7:00pm	Multiply Mass Intentions	Fr. Ruben

(See Bottom of Page)

Monday, January 23rd

7:30am	Evan & Matthew Giana +	Fr. Gene
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Tuesday, January 24th

7:30am	Deo Lagrosa +	Fr. Gene
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Wednesday, January 25th

7:30am	Wanda Rassler +	Fr. Gene
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Thursday, January 26th

7:30am	Andrew McGurn +	Fr. Ruben
7:00pm	Spanish Confessions	

Friday, January 27th

7:30am	Angelina Levy +	Fr. Ruben
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Saturday, January 28th

7:30am	Luis & Cristina Santianez +	Fr. Ruben
10:00 am	English Confessions	
4:00pm	The King Family +	Fr. Ruben

Sunday, January 29th

8:00am	Louise Jones	Fr. Ruben
10:00am	All Souls	Fr. Gene
12 Noon	Barbara Bonaventure +	Fr. Ruben
2:00pm	Mercedes Macias +	Fr. Gene
5:00pm	Pro Populo	Fr. Gene
7:00pm	William, Margaret, Tootsie Livengood +	Fr. Ruben

**Multiply Mass Intentions for
January 22nd, 7:00pm Mass**

**Norma Farmer +
Katrina LaDelfa-Swanson +**

Jan. 22, Sun.	Choir	9:00am
	RCIA	1:00pm
	Youth Group	3:00pm
Jan. 23, Mon.	Spanish PG	6:00pm
Jan. 24, Tue	K of C	7:30pm
Jan. 25, Wed.	Bible Study	8:45am
	Rosary Makers	9:00am
Jan. 26, Thu.	English Char. PG	6.00pm
	Spanish Char/ PG	6:00pm
	Spanish Confess	7:00pm
	Med. Mass	6.00pm
Jan. 27, Fri.	Crafty Ladies	9:30am
Jan. 28, Sat.	Eng. Confessions	10:00am

**Food Distribution on Tuesday, January 24th
and Thursday, January 26th from 10:30am to
12 Noon.**

*Thank
You*

**Offertory for
January 14/15, 2012
\$10,695.00**

Parish Debt: \$232,000.00

4:00pm	\$2462
8:00am	\$2232
10:00am	\$1696
12 Noon	\$1377
2:00pm	\$1150
5:00pm	\$994
7:00pm	\$784

Dear Parishioners,



Dear Parishioners, I would like to share with you this article: **LIFE MATTERS: ABORTION**

In *The Gospel of Life*, Blessed John Paul II writes: “Life is always a good. ...The life which God gives man is quite different from the life of all other living creatures, inasmuch as man ... *is a manifestation of God in the world, a sign of his presence, a trace of his glory.* ... Man has been given a sublime dignity, based on the intimate bond which unites him to his Creator: in man there shines forth a reflection of God himself.” Each human being is unique, unrepeatable, and infinitely precious to God. In becoming man and by his death on the cross, Jesus showed us the incomparable value of each human life, making his human life the “instrument of the salvation of all humanity!” (*The Gospel of Life*, no. 33).

WHAT IS ABORTION? Abortion is “the deliberate and direct killing, by whatever means it is carried out, of a human being in the initial phase of his or her existence, extending from conception to birth” (*The Gospel of Life*, no.58). A new human being comes into existence at conception, i.e., the moment the sperm and egg fuse. Even before the first cell division, the new human being’s 23 chromosomes from mom and 23 from dad already contain the child’s unique DNA—the entire genetic blueprint and instructions for developing from a single-celled person to an adult. Remarkably, when only a few hours old, the embryo sends a signal to the mother’s immune system not to attack him! Development is rapid: On day 22, an embryo’s heart begins beating, and by day 44, his brain waves can be recorded. Thanks to ultrasound technology, we can watch babies in the womb behaving very much like newborns—smiling, kicking, grasping, hiccupping, and sucking their thumb.

ABORTION HAS BEEN CONDEMNED THROUGHOUT HISTORY: Though science alone proves that human life begins at conception, the Church is obligated to speak out on the profound moral, spiritual, and social implications of abortion. For almost 2,000 years—from the 1st century A.D. until about 50 years ago—abortion and infanticide were considered crimes in every nation and community informed by faith in Christ. Still, like murder, abortions have always occurred. And over time, laws were enacted to establish penalties for the crime of abortion, in order to protect the lives of unborn children and protect vulnerable pregnant women from being forced to undergo abortion. Prominent feminists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries called abortion “child murder” and “the ultimate exploitation of women.”

EFFORTS TO LEGALIZE ABORTION: The majority of Americans opposed the killing of unborn children in the 1960s and early 1970s. But a small number of prominent activists hailed the newly available birth control pill as the key to women’s career success, empowerment, and “sexual liberation—the ability to have sex in the same way that guys always have, without guilt, fear, or strings attached.”³ Moral problems aside, the pill often fails to prevent pregnancy, so abortion was promoted as a back-up for contraceptive failure.⁴

Other early advocates for liberalized abortion laws were “population bomb” scaremongers who claimed that one-third of Americans would starve to death by 2000. Controlling the rate of population growth in poor developing countries was soon to become official U.S. government policy. Domestic racism and elitism were also factors in the legalization of abortion.⁵

Population control groups teamed with other abortion promoters in lobbying states to enact exceptions to existing abortion bans. About ten states did so before the fledgling grassroots pro-life movement began successfully countering these efforts. So abortion advocates turned to the courts, where it was easier to convince five justices to lift restrictions on abortion, than it had been trying to win pro-abortion majorities in state legislatures.

ROE v. WADE AND DOE v. BOLTON: The Supreme Court’s 1973 decisions striking down the abortion laws of all fifty states, *without any plausible basis in the Constitution for doing so*, shocked almost everyone. Prominent legal scholars condemned Roe and Doe as examples of judicial extremism. Even so, their commentaries did not grasp how extreme the new abortion license was or would become. Although the decisions appear to permit an abortion ban in the third trimester of pregnancy, any such “ban” would have to allow abortions throughout all nine months for reasons of the mother’s “health.” As defined in *Doe v. Bolton*, health includes “all factors—physical, emotional, psychological, familial, and the woman’s age—relevant to the well-being of the patient.”

Therefore, if an unwanted pregnancy caused any anxiety, or if the mother were unmarried, young or old—anything was enough to satisfy the health exception. Abortion on demand was now legal for any reason and at any point during pregnancy.

No one in 1973 could have anticipated that by 2011 over 50 million children in the U.S. would die from abortion. No one could have imagined that some abortionists would partially (and even entirely) deliver living, viable infants before killing them—by plunging scissors into the base of their skulls and sucking out their brains or “snipping” their spinal cord after birth. No one could have foretold that staff at some hospitals would induce the birth of babies with a disability, such as Down syndrome, shortly before viability, and callously let the infants die due to their immature lungs, without concern for their human dignity or their inherent right to life. No one would have imagined that fertility specialists would continue to implant multiple embryos, leaving mothers to choose who among their children would die by “selective reduction.”

Sincerely yours in Christ

Father Gene Kinney
Administrator of Holy Family



Queridos feligreses, Quiero compartir con ustedes el siguiente artículo **LA VIDA IMPORTA: EL ABORTO**

En El Evangelio de la Vida, el Beato Juan Pablo II escribe: “La vida es siempre un bien. ...La vida que Dios da al hombre es original y diversa de la de las demás criaturas vivientes, ya que el hombre...*es manifestación de Dios en el mundo, signo de su presencia, resplandor de su gloria.* ...Al hombre se le ha dado una altísima dignidad, que tiene sus raíces en el vínculo íntimo que lo une a su Creador: en el hombre se refleja la realidad misma de Dios.” Cada ser humano es único, irrepetible e infinitamente valiosísimo para Dios. Al hacerse hombre y por su muerte en la cruz, Jesús nos mostró el valor incomparable de cada vida humana, haciendo de su vida humana el...“¡lugar donde se realiza la salvación para toda la humanidad!” (*El Evangelio de la Vida*, no. 33).

¿QUE ES EL ABORTO? El aborto es “la eliminación deliberada y directa, como quiera que se realice, de un ser humano en la fase inicial de su existencia, que va de la concepción al nacimiento” (*El Evangelio de la Vida*, no. 58). Un nuevo ser humano comienza a existir en la concepción, es decir, cuando el espermatozoides y el óvulo se fusionan. Incluso antes de la primera división de células, los 23 cromosomas de la mamá y los 23 del papá del nuevo ser humano ya contienen todo su ADN único, el mapa genético e instrucciones para desarrollarse de una persona con una célula a un adulto. ¡Notablemente, con solo unas horas de vida, el embrión envía una señal al sistema inmunológico de la madre de no atacarlo! El desarrollo es rápido: El día 22, el corazón de un embrión comienza a latir, y para el día 44, sus ondas cerebrales pueden registrarse. Gracias al ultrasonido, podemos ver a los bebés en el seno materno que se comportan de manera muy similar a los recién nacidos: sonríen, patean, agarran, tienen hipo y se chupan el pulgar.

EL ABORTO HA SIDO CONDENADO EN EL CURSO DE LA HISTORIA: Aunque la ciencia por sí misma demuestra que la vida humana comienza en la concepción, la Iglesia está obligada a hablar claro sobre las profundas implicaciones morales, espirituales y sociales del aborto.

Durante casi 2000 años, desde el siglo I d.C. hasta hace más o menos 50 años, el aborto y el infanticidio eran considerados delitos en todas las naciones y comunidades formadas por la fe en Cristo. Aun así, al igual que el homicidio, siempre hubo abortos. Y con el tiempo, se sancionaron leyes para fijar castigos para el delito del aborto, proteger la vida de los niños por nacer y proteger a las embarazadas vulnerables de ser obligadas a someterse a un aborto. Feministas destacadas de fines del siglo XIX e inicios del XX llamaron al aborto “asesinato infantil” y “la explotación final de las mujeres”.

ESFUERZOS PARA LEGALIZAR EL ABORTO: La mayoría de los estadounidenses se oponía al asesinato de niños por nacer en la década del 60 e inicios de los 70. Pero unos cuantos activistas destacados aplaudieron la nueva píldora para control de la natalidad como la clave para el éxito en la carrera de la mujer, darle poder, y “liberación sexual –la capacidad de tener sexo al igual que los hombres, sin culpa, temor u otras cosas”.³ Dejando de lado los problemas morales, la píldora a menudo no previene el embarazo, por lo tanto se promovía el aborto como un respaldo si fallaba la anticoncepción”.⁴

Otros primeros defensores de leyes liberales sobre el aborto eran los alarmistas de la “bomba de la población” que aducían que un tercio de los estadounidenses se moriría de hambre para el año 2000. El control de la tasa de crecimiento de la población en países en desarrollo pronto se convirtió en la política oficial del gobierno de EE. UU. El racismo y el elitismo en el país también fueron factores en la legalización del aborto.⁵

Los grupos de control de la población se juntaron con otros defensores del aborto para influenciar a los estados a que sancionen excepciones a las prohibiciones existentes sobre el aborto. Alrededor de diez estados lo hicieron antes de que el naciente movimiento pro vida de base comenzara exitosamente a contrarrestar estos esfuerzos. Fue así como los defensores del aborto acudieron a los tribunales, donde era más fácil convencer a cinco jueces para que levantaran las restricciones contra el aborto, que tratar de ganar mayorías pro aborto en las legislaturas estatales.

ROE v. WADE Y DOE v. BOLTON: Las sentencias de la Corte Suprema de 1973 que echaron abajo las leyes de aborto de los cincuenta estados, *sin ninguna base creíble en la Constitución para hacerlo*, horrorizaron a casi todos. Los destacados expertos en leyes condenaron *Roe y Doe* como ejemplos de extremismo judicial. A pesar de eso, sus comentarios no dieron a entender cuán extrema era o se convertiría la nueva licencia de aborto. Aunque las decisiones parecen permitir una prohibición al aborto en el tercer trimestre del embarazo, toda “prohibición” tendría que permitir abortos durante los nueve meses por razones de “salud” de la madre. Según se define en *Doe v. Bolton*, la salud incluye “todos los factores, físicos, emocionales, psicológicos, familiares y la edad de la mujer, pertinentes al bienestar del paciente”. Por consiguiente, si un embarazo no deseado causaba ansiedad, o si la madre era soltera, joven o mayor, cualquier cosa era suficiente para satisfacer la excepción de salud. El aborto a pedido ahora era legal por cualquier motivo en cualquier momento del embarazo.

Nadie en 1973 podría haber anticipado que para 2011 más de 50 millones de niños en este país morirían por el aborto. Nadie podría haber imaginado que algunos abortistas harían nacer parcialmente (e incluso en forma completa) a niños vivos y viables antes de matarlos, clavándoles tijeras en la base del cráneo y extirpándoles el cerebro o “cortándoles” la médula espinal después del nacimiento. Nadie podría haber anticipado que el personal de algunos hospitales induciría el parto de bebés con discapacidad, como el síndrome de Down, poco tiempo antes de ser viables, y cruelmente los dejaría morir por sus pulmones inmaduros, sin preocuparse por su dignidad humana o su derecho inherente a la vida. Nadie hubiera imaginado que los especialistas en fertilidad seguirían implantando múltiples embriones, y dejando que las madres elijan cuál de sus hijos moriría mediante una “reducción selectiva”.

Padre Gene Kinney, Administrador Parroquial de La Sagrada Familia

TALLERES DE ORACION Y VIDA

Método Padre Ignacio Larrañaga

¿Busca la Paz la Alegría de vivir?

¿Quieres profundizar en tu vida de Oración?

Te invitamos al Taller de Oración y Vida para **adultos en español** que se impartirá aquí en la Parroquia **Holy Family** comenzando el Jueves 9 de Febrero del 2012 a las 6:30pm. Para inscripción o información adicional favor de llamar **Zaydee 205-1958**, para información de Talleres.

Save the Date!

On Sunday, February 12, 2012 at 2:30pm the Diocese of Las Vegas will celebrate the **Annual Jubilee Mass** for all couples who have been married in the Roman Catholic Church, celebrating their Silver, Golden or other significant wedding anniversary. More details on how to register in a later bulletin.

Retrouvaille

HURTING—DEALING with ISSUES **in your MARRIAGE?!**

Retrouvaille (re-tro-vi) **has helped thousands of couples in all stages of disillusionment!!!** You can save your marriage!!! Is your marriage suffering from distress? Poor Communication? Misunderstanding? Are you considering Separation or Divorce? Give your marriage a new beginning!!! **Call 604-1006 to register.**

Bl. Bartolo Longo Lay Dominican Community of Las Vegas

Invites you to pray and study with us in community. Catholic men and women of every walk of life belong to Lay Dominican communities.

Lay Dominicans of Las Vegas will meet on January 28, 2012 from 9:30am to 12Noon
A Special Mass will be held at 11:00am to witness the

Advancement of Joseph Haller to membership.

For more information call:

Mr. Dan Morin OP at 249-2399

Fr. Albert Felice-Pace OP at 763-0887.

Q

January 25 is the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul and the end of the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity. What does one have to do with the other?

A

The Week of Prayer for Christian Unity consists of eight days beginning January 18, at that time the feast of the Chair of Peter, and ending on January 25, the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul. The Franciscan Friars of the Atonement, founded in the early twentieth century in Graymoor, NY, sought to promote unity among Anglicans and Roman Catholics. Paul James Wattson, a former Episcopalian priest, founded the community, which was formally accepted into the Catholic communion.

The idea for Christian unity soon began to catch on, and by the 1930s, more and more Christians welcomed such a focus. Suggestions for prayer and education are distributed each year, emphasizing a jointly chosen theme. The 1964 Vatican II document on ecumenism, *Unitatis Redintegratio*, gave a great boost to the octave, so that today many Christians worldwide promote and participate in the octave time of prayer.

The emphasis on both Peter and Paul aptly fits into the rationale of the octave. Peter is seen as the source of unity within the Christian tradition. Paul is highlighted due to his vision of bringing all to Christ. The Week of Prayer for Christian Unity is an ideal opportunity to pray for and promote respect, understanding, and, hopefully, eventual unity among Christians.

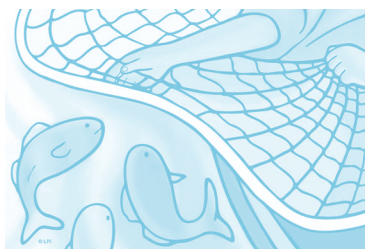
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Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada

Is hosting an Adoption Orientation. If you're ready to grow your family, take the first step and learn about domestic infant adoption. No cost or obligation for attending. Contact Susan at **702-385-3351**.

Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada
1501 Las Vegas Blvd North
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Reflection - 3rd Sunday in Ordinary Time



For seven seasons The Discovery Channel's highly rated show *Deadliest Catch* has wowed viewers with the real life tales of extreme fishermen in the Bering Sea off the coast of Alaska. They are after crab, with hopes for a big payday if they're successful. But the challenges of weather, luck and crew can leave a captain without a large enough catch and finally without a job. Viewers can watch from the comfort of their homes, settled back in an easy chair while a crew fights ice, high seas, equipment failure, and frayed nerves. What is entertainment for those watching the television is daily life on the boat for those who work at sea.

In the Gospel today, Jesus meets up with some fishermen. Simon and Andrew, James and John were casting their nets, probably not very far from shore. While the Sea of Galilee cannot compare to the Bering Sea, we know from the Gospels that storms can be violent on that body of water as well. Certainly at the time of Jesus fishing was as dangerous a job as it is today. So when Jesus called the two sets of brothers to follow him, were they looking for a safer job?

Unlikely! Fishing for men and women is a lot more difficult than fishing for fish. The disciples answered the call to follow Jesus. It is a call that he continues to issue today. Whether in the priesthood, the religious life, the married state, or the committed single life. Jesus is asking people to follow him, not in a job, but in a way of life. Just as the crew of a boat on the Bering Sea doesn't punch out after eight hours, the life of a Christian is more than a full-time job. Following Jesus forms the basis for our lives. We do it all day, every day. That is the call he gives. ©2011 Liturgical Publications, Inc.

Adult Friendship Group

February 2, 2012

1:00 to 3:00pm

Fun & Games

Please Remember the Food Pantry!

Save the Date

Saturday, February 25, 2012

a Scout Mass with

Bishop Joseph A. Pepe

at St. Francis of Assisi Church.

For Contact information visit

DCCS@<http://www.lasvegascgs.com>.



Read the Gospel and Color



Attention

Please remember that you need to be a registered member of this parish for at least six months in order to receive any letter from the Church. If you recently moved or changed your telephone number, we would appreciate an update with your new information. Please complete and return the updated information to the office, make sure to check the box labeled "change of address". This keeps us from issuing you a new member number.

Atencion

Recuerde que para poder obtener cualquier carta o constancia de la parroquia usted necesita ser miembro registrado por un tiempo mínimo de seis meses. Les pedimos de favor a las familias que están cambiando de dirección o de teléfono que lo notifiquen a la oficina para tener su información actualizada. Si usted cambia de domicilio y decide llenar una forma por favor rellene la casilla que dice "cambio de dirección". Usted no necesita tener un nuevo número de miembro.

Office of Victim's Assistance

If you believe you are a victim of sexual abuse please call our hotline at 702-235-7723.

Si usted cree que usted es una víctima del abuso sexual llama por favor nuestra línea directa en 702-235-7723.



*Leti Baeza ~ Elizabeth Peach Calderone
Anita DeGrace ~ Lois Gulett ~ Bea Halili
Flo Kadlubek ~ Rebeca Perea
Primo Valletti*

Save The Date

**Youth Rally 2012
Featuring:
Joe Melendez & Friends
February 4, 2012
Bishop Gorman High School
\$15.00 per person**

Anyone with concerns or questions regarding the bulletin, contact Dee at the Parish Office, 458-2211.



Parish Registration Form/Forma de Registracion

Today's Date: _____

Sacraments Received: Baptism ____ First Communion ____ Confirmation ____ Marriage ____ Penance ____

Sacramentos Recibidos: Bautismo ____ Primera Comunion ____ Confirmacion ____ Matrimonio ____ Confesion ____

Please check one/Marque una: New Member/Feligrés Nuevo ____

Change in Address, Name or Phone: _____

Cambio de nombre, teléfono o dirección: _____

Family Last Name/Apellido de la Familia: _____

Head of Household/Primer Nombre de El: _____ Date of Birth/Fecha de Nacimiento: _____

Spouse/Ella: _____ Date of Birth/Fecha de Nacimiento: _____

Contact Phone: _____

Address/Dirrección _____ City/Ciudad _____ State/Estado _____ Zip/Codigo Postal _____

Weekly Envelopes/Sobros Semanales: Yes/Si ____ No ____