

**LITURGIES FOR THE TWELFTH  
WEEK IN ORDINARY TIME AND  
THE THIRTEENTH SUNDAY IN  
ORDINARY TIME**

**June 26 – July 2, 2023**

**Monday, 6/26 † Weekday**

6pm: Ryan

**Tuesday, 6/27 † Weekday, Saint Cyril of**

**Alexandria, Bishop & Doctor of the Church**

8am: Addie

9am: A.S. Finley

**Wednesday, 6/28 † Saint Irenaeus, Bishop &  
Martyr**

9am: Milo

6pm: Corbyn & Jordan (Birthdays) by Larry & Sharon  
Richie

**Thursday, 6/29 † Saints Peter & Paul, Apostles**

8am: Tom

9am: Colette

**Friday, 6/30 † Weekday, The first Martyrs of the  
Holy Roman Church**

8am: Alicia

9am: Peggy Daly by Sister Mary Daly

**Saturday, 7/1 † Weekday, Saint Junipero Serra,  
Priest; BVM**

8:30am: Noelle

**Saturday, 7/1 † Vigil, Thirteenth Sunday in  
Ordinary Time**

4:30pm: – Joe Parthun by Vicki Parrott

6pm: A. S. Maizy (Birthday)

**Sunday, 7/2 † Thirteenth Sunday in Ordinary  
Time**

7:30am: Willa

9am: A. S. Parishioners

11:00am: Parishioners

†† R. I. P. ††

*Matiana Robriquez*

**This week at SS. C & M & All Saints**

Mon., June 26 – 6:30pm – SVDP, Parlor

Thurs. June 29 – 2:15pm – Legion of Mary

Thurs. June 29 – 4pm – Our Lady of Perpetual Help

**CSA UPDATE:** We're off to a good start just a few weeks into this year's CSA drive. So far, we have collected \$5,890 of our assigned goal of \$12,681. We have \$9,660 pledged. If you haven't already done so, please send in your pledge using one of the CSA envelopes in the back of the church and be sure to designate it for SSCM. You may also make your pledge or payment online at [www.dcgary.org/csa](http://www.dcgary.org/csa). Remember, you don't have to send in your entire pledge all at once. As always, any overage will be returned to us and any shortfall must be covered by the parish. Thank you for your support!

The Knights of Columbus & the Christian Ladies would like to thank everyone who supported the Knights of Columbus pancake breakfast and the Christian Ladies bake sale. Your support is greatly appreciated!!

**Starke County Food Pantry Needs**

**Peanut Butter**, pancake mix & syrup, canned fruit, laundry soap, dish soap, toilet tissue, salt, pepper, small packages sugar & flour, sanitary pads, fresh fruits & vegetables, canned meat, canned pasta with meat.

In the Gospel today, we hear Jesus say:  
“Everyone who acknowledges me before  
others I will acknowledge before my heavenly  
Father.”

This week, know that you will bring hope to  
the poor by your gift to the Society of St. Vincent  
de Paul.

## Dear Padre

June 25, 2023

**A friend of mine wants to be cremated. Does  
the Church permit it?**

The Church permits cremation when extraordinary  
circumstances warrant it. There was never a direct ca-  
nonical ban on cremation until 1886, simply because  
it was not widely practiced by the Christian Church; its  
members preferred inhumation—the traditional form  
of burial—in hopeful imitation of Christ, whose body  
was resurrected from the dead. The Church reacted  
to a proliferation of nineteenth-century cremation  
societies, primarily in Europe, with a decree that for-  
bade Catholics from membership in these societies  
or from cremation (with obvious exceptions made in  
times of public crisis, plagues, wars, etc.). The Church  
reinstated the ban as late as 1926 out of concern that  
these groups were anti-religious in promoting crema-  
tion as an argument against belief in the resurrection.

The Vatican has allowed cremation as an accept-  
able alternative to burial since 1963, except in cases  
where irreligious motives are apparent (Canon 1176,  
No. 3). Nevertheless, “although cremation is now per-  
mitted by the Church, it does not enjoy the same val-  
ue as burial of the body. The Church clearly prefers  
and urges that the body of the deceased be present  
for the funeral rites, since the presence of the human  
body better expresses the values which the Church  
affirms in those rites” (No. 413, *Order of Christian Fu-  
nerals*, “Appendix 2, Cremation,” 1997). Moreover,  
while the Church permits cremation, the scattering of  
ashes is forbidden. They are to be reserved with re-  
verence in a sacred place. ●

Fr. Byron Miller, CSsR / DearPadre.org

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# Good News!

June 25, 2023

*Twelfth Sunday in Ordinary Time (A)*

Jeremiah 20:10-13 / Romans 5:12-15 / Matthew 10:26-33

FR. JOSEPH JUKNIALIS

The Gospel of Matthew warns that the greater  
danger is not about those who may kill the body,  
but rather it is about those who can destroy both body  
and soul. Indeed, what if our soul dies long before our  
body dies? What then has become of our living?

Henry David Thoreau spent a year at Walden Pond  
in 1845. He did not go to escape life, he said, but to  
preserve it, to live it more fully. “I went to the woods  
because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the  
essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what  
it had to teach, and not when I came to die, discover  
that I had not lived,” he wrote in *Walden* in 1854. “I  
did not wish to live what was not life, living is so dear,  
nor did I wish to practice resignation, unless it was  
quite necessary. I wanted to live deep and suck out all  
the marrow of life, to live so sturdily and Spartan-like  
as to put to rout all that was not life.”

To have a soul is not as if some other-worldly re-  
ality has been given a home in our body. Rather, to  
have a soul is to have a source of hope even in the face  
of failure, to love in imitation of Jesus even when we  
are not loved, to see goodness even when it is hidden,  
to trust in God even when we are powerless. It is the  
source of mystery, of all that is transcendent, the home  
of all that is holy. ●

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*“Everyone who acknowledges me before others I will  
acknowledge before my heavenly Father.”*  
MATTHEW 10:32

Would others know that you are Catholic by the way  
you act and speak? Do you share your Catholic faith  
with others? Do you defend your Catholic faith when  
the situation arises or do you remain silent? Do you  
pray in public before meals? Pray for the strength and  
courage to be a joyful witness of our Catholic faith  
when the opportunity presents itself. Let us become  
the radiant light and bold witness that we are called to  
be!



Heart of Jesus, of whose fullness we have all received,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, desire of the everlasting hills,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, patient and most merciful,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, enriching all who invoke Thee,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, fountain of life and holiness,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, propitiation for our sins,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, loaded down with opprobrium,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, bruised for our offenses,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, obedient to death,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, pierced with a lance,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, source of all consolation,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, our life and resurrection,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, our peace and our reconciliation,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, victim for our sins	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, salvation of those who trust in Thee,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, hope of those who die in Thee,	have mercy on us.
Heart of Jesus, delight of all the Saints,	have mercy on us.

Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world,	spare us, O Lord.
Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world,	graciously hear us, O Lord.
Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world,	have mercy on us, O Lord.

V. Jesus, meek and humble of heart.

R. Make our hearts like to Thine.

**Let us pray:**

Almighty and eternal God, look upon the Heart of Thy most beloved Son and upon the praises and satisfaction which He offers Thee in the name of sinners; and to those who implore Thy mercy, in Thy great goodness, grant forgiveness in the name of the same Jesus Christ, Thy Son, who livest and reignest with Thee forever and ever. Amen

## Scientists develop synthetic human embryos from stem cells without eggs, sperm

(LifeSiteNews) Jun 20, 2023—Scientists recently announced the development of the first synthetic human embryos from stem cells, bypassing the need for eggs and sperm to unite and form the models. Researchers are hoping the breakthrough will enable better understanding of genetic disorders and miscarriages, but the development also raises ethical debates and concerns.

During the International Society for Stem Cell Research (ISSCR) annual meeting last week in Boston, scientists from the University of Cambridge and the California Institute of Technology shared that their work had successfully modeled a human embryo through stem cells. Complete details of the research have yet to be released to the public. Information obtained by *The Guardian* reveals that the models “do not have a beating heart or the beginnings of a brain but include cells that would typically go on to form the placenta, yolk sac and the embryo itself.” The outlet added that researchers can’t tell if the synthetic embryos would be able to continue development. Legally, they “are only allowed to cultivate embryos in the lab up to ... 14 days.” Scientists are also not legally permitted to implant the embryos into a woman’s womb.

“Our human model is the first three-lineage human embryo model that specifies amnion and germ cells, precursor cells of egg and sperm,” Professor Magdalena Żernicka-Goetz, who presented the research at the ISSCR meeting, told *The Guardian*.

According to Żernicka-Goetz’s lab, which spearheads the research efforts, the work is motivated by the “mystery” of implantation stages of embryo development, knowledge of which is limited “because this is when the human embryo becomes buried in the maternal tissues and so impossible to study.”

“In order to gain insights to this developmental transition, we developed approaches to culture and image mouse and human embryos through their implantation stages in vitro,” information on the lab’s website continues. “This knowledge has allowed us to create the first synthetic embryos through assembly of different stem cell types — embryonic and extra-embryonic stem cells — that assemble into structures that recapitulate natural spatially regulated gene expression” and development.

Based on information on the website, the researchers do not indicate any intention of using their work to create human embryos that are able to sustain life but rather as an “opportunity to dissect the genetic and extracellular modules underlying development.”

Although the extent of the research remains unknown, making it difficult to take an ethical stance on the work, some are expressing hesitation about where the research will lead. Melissa Moschella, professor of philosophy at The Catholic University of America, told Catholic News Agency that, so far, the research “does not seem to have the fully whole organizational potential of a real human embryo, which is why they call it a model.”

However, she also described the research as “worrisome” because of the potential for scientists to “cross that line from something that is merely a model and something that actually is a human being” without realizing they had done so. Moschella said “we are playing with fire here, experimenting with the origins of human life when it’s not quite clear how we would know when what we’ve created is actually a human being.”

She added that, should researchers want to test whether a synthetic embryo “could develop to full maturity,” that would go a step further and require gestation of the embryo in a woman’s uterus, amounting to “live experiments on human beings.”

The breakthrough research comes a decade after a similar ethical debate arose surrounding induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC), which involved taking adult stem cells and reprogramming them to imitate an embryonic stage of development. In 2013, Dr. John Gurdon, who spearheaded research related to nuclear transfer cloning techniques, told LifeSiteNews that “you can actually get a totally normal, reproducing, adult animal from a skin cell without the use of an egg,” as had already been done with mice.

He further argued that iPSC were “probably” already embryos, which would negate the narrative that this method was merely creating “embryo-like” cells and did not cross any ethical boundaries.

Researchers have also argued that the process was not understood well enough to dive into it too quickly, despite the potential for effective therapeutic treatments and regenerative medicine.

Developing embryonic cells stand in contrast to the use of adult stem cells for various treatments, which has proved to be a successful method of regenerative medicine for seemingly permanent health defects. Over the years, adults have been injected with their own stem cells and experienced massive improvements with various health issues, including multiple sclerosis, paralysis and other chronic conditions.