



Cardinal Gibbons Assembly 783
Newsletter
June 2014



TRAPPIST REFLECTION

"The fulfillment of love is conversation with God in continual thanksgiving."

Abba Isaiah

<http://trappists.org/>

DOMINICAN MONASTIC ORDER

SK Christopher R. Cooper

The Dominican Monastic Order was founded in the 13th century by St. Dominic. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2014) The Dominican Order is also known as the Order of Preachers. Members of the Order wear a distinctive black cowl. At the beginning, the Dominican Order fought against the Albigenses Heresy. Today the Order has a presence on the internet and in North Carolina. First, let's look a brief biography of St. Dominic.

St. Dominic was born in 1170 A.D. in Caleruega, Castile in modern day Spain. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2014) St. Dominic's full name is Domingo De Guzmán. He was born to noble and wealthy parents. After his education he joined a religious community under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Osma. In 1203 A.D. the Bishop took St. Dominic with him on a mission abroad starting in the southwest of France. During this stop St. Dominic encountered the Albigenses and Cathari heresies.

These heresies were in direct opposition to the Catholic Church. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2014) The heresies denied the existence of the Blessed Trinity, but espoused two principle entities, one good and one evil. The soul was created by the good and imprisoned in the body created by the evil. The believers in this heresy view the Old Testament with skepticism and some rejected it altogether. They also believed Christ's death on the cross as merely an illusion. St. Dominic began to preach against these beliefs.

At first Pope Innocent III did accept St. Dominic's request to preach against the heresies. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2014) However, when the Pope's emissaries failed to convert the heretics he granted permission to St. Dominic. The first step in St. Dominic plan to convert the heretics was the establishment of convent for nuns at Prouille, France in 1206 A.D. The nuns of this convent were converts from the heresies.

St. Dominic continued his work in Prouille when a civil war broke out between the heretics and the Church in 1208 A.D. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2014) Simon de Montfort led the Christian forces of the king of France allied with the Church. Raymond VI, count of Toulouse, led the heretic forces. The civil war ended in 1213 A.D. with Simon's victory over the heretics in Muret, France. The Bishop of Toulouse welcomed St. Dominic. In 1215 A.D. the Bishop made St. Dominican a diocesan preacher.

In 1216 A.D. St. Dominic received papal permission form Honorius III to found the monastic order known today as the Dominican Order. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2014) This Order abides by the rule of St. Augustine. A principle objective is to teach and promote the Faith. This objective hold true today with numerous universities founded by the Dominican Order. In North Carolina the presence of the Dominican Order is at Belmont Abbey. More information about Belmont Abbey can be found at: <http://belmontabbey.org/>.

St. Dominic continued his mission of preaching until his death in 1221 A.D. His feast day is 8 August.

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DEGREE CEREMONIES

Second Degree Ceremony: 22 June 2014. Location: Council 7225, Red Springs, NC. For more details go to:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AikDmqXJMAyKdF9WQkNOaXdEQXZYMFRqMVFzM EtrUVE#gid=0>

First Degree Ceremony: 23 June 2014. Location: Council 11683, Fayetteville, NC. For more details go to:

http://www.kofcnc.org/09_10Files/calendar.htm?pli=1

Third Degree Ceremony: 19 July 2014. Location: Council 10852, Charlotte, NC. For more details go to:

http://www.kofcnc.org/09_10Files/calendar.htm?pli=1

First Degree Ceremony: 21 July 2014. Location: Council 15250, Ft. Bragg, NC. For more details go to:

http://www.kofcnc.org/09_10Files/calendar.htm?pli=1

If your Council is hosting a Degree Ceremony send an email to COOP5614@yahoo.com with the information and I will place it in the next Assembly Newsletter and on the website Calendar page.



CARDINAL GIBBONS ASSEMBLY HONOR GUARD

MEMORIAL DAY WREATH LAYING CEREMONY – 26 MAY 2014

Thank you to the Sir Knights who participated in the Memorial Day Wreath Laying Ceremony.

Faithful Navigator	Jose Santos
Honor Guard Commander	Robert Testa
Past Faithful Navigator	John Handley
Past Faithful Navigator	Rodney Komlofske
Past Faithful Navigator	Paul Tomacelli
Sir Knight	Jeff Jankovics
Sir Knight	Darryl Gerow
Sir Knight	David Sherrard

Chaplain (Maj) Charles J Watters Assembly 3459

Past Faithful Navigator Bob White

Sir Knight Carlos Cortes

PAST FAITHFUL NAVIGATOR COURTNEY FOX – VISITATION

Thank you to the Sir Knights who participated in Past Faithful Navigator Courtney Fox – Visitation.

Honor Guard Commander	Robert Testa
Past Faithful Navigator	Rodney Komlofske
Sir Knight	Jeff Jankovics
Sir Knight	John Millay

ORDINATION OF THE PERMANENT DEACONATE – 28 JUNE 2014

Our Assembly has an Honor Guard Event on 28 June 2014. The event is the Ordination of the Permanent Diaconate.

Location: St. Michael the Archangel Church, 804 High House Road, Cary, NC 27513 (Tel# 919-468-6100)

Date: June 28, 2014

Show Time: 8:30 AM

Start Time: 10:00 AM

Completion Time: 11:30 AM (Approximately)

If you would like to sign up for this event please click on the following link:

<http://cardinalgibbonsassembly783.weebly.com/ordination-of-the-permanent-deaconate.html>

IMPRIMATUR, NIHIL OBSTAT, AND IMPRIMI POTES

SK Christopher R. Cooper

Through the years I found many individuals and organizations defaming the Catholic Church. They claim to be an authority on Catholic doctrine. I have also found many of the individuals and organizations do not have a clue. Several assertions are “I heard on the radio or television,” “a friend told me,” and my personal favorite, “I read it on the internet.” When challenge on the source of the information it is from someone claiming to write on behalf of the Catholic Church. A good method to determine if a source is in accordance with Catholic teaching is to look for one of three terms, Imprimi Potest, Nihil Obstat, or Imprimatur. These terms certify the document does not contain anything contrary to Catholic teaching. (Imprimi Potest, Nihil Obstat, Imprimatur, 2007) These terms are part of a process to certify a document is in line with Catholic doctrine. Some examples are translations of the Bible, missals, and prayer books. The terms are used mostly in the Roman Catholic Churches. The Eastern Catholic Churches may have these terms or use a certification statement. The importance of these statements is essential with translations of the Bible. First let’s look at the terms Imprimi Potest, Nihil Obstat, and Imprimatur and how they fit into the certification process.

Any of the Faithful who writes a document concerning instruction on Catholic doctrine will first submit the document to his or hers diocese. (“Imprimi Potest,” “Nihil Obstat,” and “Imprimatur,” 2014) The diocese censor who is a priest appointed by the bishop reviews the document. If the censor finds the document is in order he declares it, “Nihil Obstat” which is Latin for, “nothing stands in the way.” The bishop now reviews the document. If the bishop finds everything in order he declares it, “Imprimatur” which is Latin for, “let it be printed.” If a member of a religious community such as a monastic community there is a third step. The member of the religious community submits the document to the superior. If the superior finds the document is in order he or she declares it, “Imprimi Potest” which is Latin for, “able to be printed.” This step is accomplished before the document is sent to the diocese.

Some examples of the use of these terms are in translations of the Bible, missals, and instructions. The *New American Bible – St. Joseph Edition* and *The Holy Bible – Douay-Rheims* have the Nihil Obstat and the Imprimatur approvals. (USCCB, 1986) (*The Holy Bible - Douay-Rheims*, 2005) I have three Roman Missals I use for research. Two are the *New St. Joseph Daily Missal and Hymnal* and the *New St. Joseph Sunday Daily Missal*. (USCCB, 1966) (USCCB, 1999) Both have the Nihil Obstat and the Imprimatur approvals. The third one is *The New Marian Missal*. It has only the Imprimatur approval. (Juergens, 1963) I found Imprimi Potest in one Catholic instruction book, *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. (USCCB, 1994)

Imprimi Potest, Nihil Obstat, and Imprimatur are used mostly in the Roman Catholic Church. (Imprimi Potest, Nihil Obstat, Imprimatur, 2007) In the Eastern Catholic Churches the terms may be used or the document may have certification statement. The new Maronite Catholic Missal titled the *Book of Offering* and the missal for the Byzantine Catholic Church Ruthenian Tradition has certification statements. The *Book of Offering* is certified by the Maronite Patriarch and the Bishops of the four English speaking Eparchies. (Maronite Catholic Church, 2005) The Byzantine Missal has a certification statement from the four Byzantine Catholic Bishops in the United States whose

eparchies (dioceses) use this missal. (Byzantine Catholic Metropolitan Church, 2006) However, one example of Nihil Obstat and Imprimatur used in an Eastern Catholic document is in the *Eyes of the Heart Weekday Prayer*. (Beshara, 2000)

Why are the Imprimi Potest, Nihil Obstat, and Imprimatur so important? As stated earlier in this article one area is in translations of the Bible. The Catholic translation of the Bible has more books in the Old Testament. (USCCB, 1986) The books are Tobit, Judith, Wisdom, Sirach, Baruch, 1 and 2 Maccabees and some parts of Ester and Daniel. Judaism and Protestantism do not recognize these books. A Catholic Bible will not receive the Imprimatur approval if these books are missing. Another example is the *New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures* (2013 Revision) used by the Jehovah's Witnesses religion. One case in point is in the Gospel of St. John 1:1,

Jehovah's Witnesses, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was a god." (Jehovah's Witnesses, 2014)

Catholic Church, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." (USCCB, 1986)

The Jehovah's Witnesses version is used to support their assertion that Jesus is not God. (Jehovah's Witnesses, 2008) This belief is an echo from the distant past known as the Arianism heresy which denied the divine nature of Jesus. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2014)

Imprimatur, Nihil Obstat, and Imprimi Potest are useful terms to identify if a document has been vetted by a competent authority within the Catholic Church. They identify each step a document has gone through during the vetting process. The terms are usually after the title page. These approvals are usually used in the Roman Catholic Church. Sometimes they are used by the Eastern Catholic Church. If not, the Eastern Catholic Churches use a certification statement. There are numerous examples of these terms used to approve Catholic documents. The most important is the Bible. Protestant Bibles are missing books from the Old Testament. Imprimatur, Nihil Obstat, and Imprimi Potest guard against mistranslation of the Bible used to support anti-Catholic doctrine.

Works Cited:

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IN MEMORIAM:

Please keep in your prayers for the repose of the souls of:

Deceased Knights of Columbus and U.S. Armed Forces

ARTICLES FROM THE ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP

Any Sir Knight who wants to add his article to the Newsletter, submit the article to Faithful Scribe, SK Chris Cooper, at the next Assembly meeting or send it via email to COOP5614@yahoo.com.