



Cardinal Gibbons Assembly 783
Newsletter
July 2014



REFLECTIONS FROM OUR WAR TIME ALLY

"The truth is incontrovertible. Malice may attack it, ignorance may deride it, but in the end, there it is."

"You have enemies? Good. That means you've stood up for something, sometime in your life."

Sir Winston Churchill

https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/w/winston_churchill.html

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY OFFICERS
FOR FRATERNAL YEAR 2014/2015

Faithful Navigator:	Bob Testa	Faithful Scribe:	Chris Cooper
Faithful Comptroller:	Rod Komlofske	Inner Sentinel:	Neil Vince
Faithful Friar:	Father Jack Kelly	Outer Sentinel:	David Rosero
Faithful Captain:	Dwayne Orosz	Faithful Trustee:	Jose Santos
Faithful Admiral:	Paul Tomacelli	Faithful Trustee:	John Handley
Faithful Purser:	Jeff Michaud	Faithful Trustee:	Steve Canali
Faithful Pilot:	Ken Pilkenton	Honor Guard Commander:	TBD

THE NEW WINE PARADOX

SK Christopher R. Cooper

The new wine paradox is a perfect example of misleading propaganda. I have encountered individuals who use a rudimentary knowledge of ancient Hebrew and Greek to justify the notion that the wine mentioned in the Bible is grape juice or unfermented wine. This notion furthers their temperance agenda. I find their arguments to be full of poppy-cock and half-truths. I make homemade beer and wine and I am familiar with the terms used in both processes. The terms for wine making have been misconstrued to fit the propaganda. One question that is overlooked is, "why was wine or any alcoholic beverage made in the first place?" The first item to address is the term "half-truth."

A half-truth by definition is intended to deceive. (Braham, 1996) It only contains the part of the truth a propagandist wants the public to know. If the public knows the whole truth it may harm the agenda the propagandist is promoting. How does this pertain to the new wine paradox? New wine as referred to in *The Holy Bible – King James Version* is fresh grape juice from grapes immediately after being pressed. (Brown, 2013) This grape juice is also known as "must" and is unfermented. (Merriam Webster, 1993) It was called by different names in ancient Greek and Hebrew. Half the truth is stated and now, the rest of the truth. Yeast is a single cell organism that flows through the air and is responsible for the fermentation process. This little organism is present on grapes and mixes with the must during the press. It takes about a week for the yeast to turn the must into the alcoholic beverage, wine. The propagandist leaves this part out to justify their temperance agenda.

The next question is, “what evidence does the Bible provide that must was fermented into wine?” There are numerous examples, but the prominent one is the Gospel of St. Matthew 9:17, “People do not put new wine into old wineskins. Otherwise the skins burst, the wine spills out, and the skins are ruined. Rather, they put new wine into fresh wineskins, and both are reserved.” (New American Bible - Saint Joseph Edition, 1987) As the wine ferments alcohol and carbon dioxide are produced. New wineskins are pliable and can expand to accommodate the build-up of carbon dioxide. In this passage Christ is referencing the fermentation process and thus proving new wine (aka grape juice or must) was fermented into wine during His time on Earth. During my research I did not find any article that adequately explained this passage away in favor of the temperance agenda.

What was the purpose for making wine or any alcoholic beverage? The answer is twofold. The first part of the answer is food preservation. Before the invention of refrigeration in the 19th century food spoilage was a major concern. One method employed the use of an agent to eliminate or control bacterial growth in food. Alcohol is an effective agent to preserve food especially in liquids. (Natural food preservatives, 2014) The alcohol extended the shelf life of the beverage to be preserved for later consumption. The second part of the answer is food safety. The water supply up until the turn of the 20th century could be quite unsafe to drink especially in urban areas. Alcohol controls harmful bacteria making wine a safer alternative then water to drink.

I’m not advocating consuming alcoholic beverages. Rather, I’m putting the subject into proper perspective. The Bible does not prohibit the consumption of wine or other alcoholic beverages. Rather, Scripture is quite clear on the abuse of alcohol as stated in Proverbs 20:1, “Wine is arrogant, strong drink is riotous; none who are intoxicated by them are wise.” (New American Bible - Saint Joseph Edition, 1987) The Bible in this passage warns against over indulging in alcoholic beverages, not the prohibition.

Some individuals twist around what the Bible says about the use of alcohol especially in the area of new wine. The reasons given result from a misunderstanding of ancient Hebrew and Greek terms for wine making without really understanding what they mean. Furthermore, the temperance propagandists do not understand how the fermentation process for wine works or food preservation techniques before the advent of refrigeration. As it was in Biblical times as it is today wine is a fermented beverage no matter what it is called. Thus, the new wine paradox is an endeavor in mental gymnastics to warp what the Bible says to fit a personal agenda.

Works Cited:

Braham, C. G. (1996). *Webster's Dictionary*. New York: Ballantine Books.

Brown, K. (2013, January 28). *The New Wine of Acts 2:13*. Retrieved July 17, 2014, from The Brown Bible: <http://brownbible.com/index.php/Biblical-Considerations/the-new-wine-of-acts-213.html>

Merriam Webster. (1993). *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. Springfield: Merriam Webster.

Natural food preservatives. (2014). Retrieved July 17, 2014, from Food Additives Suppliers: <http://www.food-additives-china.com/food-preservatives/natural-food-preservation.html>

New American Bible - Saint Joseph Edition. (1987). New York: Catholic Book Publishing Co.

DEGREE CEREMONIES

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

Third Degree Ceremony: 9 August 2014. Location: Council 7184, Hendersonville, NC. For more details go to: http://www.kofcnc.org/09_10Files/calendar.htm?pli=1

Third Degree Ceremony: 13 September 2014. Location: Council 7225, Lumberton, NC. For more details go to: http://www.kofcnc.org/09_10Files/calendar.htm?pli=1

Fourth Degree Exemplification: 15 November 2014. Location: Sheraton Imperial Hotel & Convention Center 4700 Emperor Blvd., Durham, NC 27703 (RTP). For more details go to:
<http://www.kofcnc.org/FOURTH%20DEGREE/Exemplification%20Page.htm>

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

NEW HONOR GUARD COMMANDER WANTED

Faithful Navigator Bob Testa will not be to continue as Honor Guard Commander. If you are interested in becoming Honor Guard Commander contact him or any of the Assembly Officers to volunteer.

CARMELITE MONASTIC ORDER

SK Christopher R. Cooper

In this installment on monastic orders the Carmelite Monastic Order will be the topic for review. Unlike the previous monastic orders covered in this series the Carmelite Order was not founded by a single individual and the Order's founding was outside of Europe. Like the previous monastic orders discussed the Carmelite Order is governed by its rule called the Rule of St. Albert. The Carmelite Order has kept up with modern technology and has resources on the internet. First let's take a look at the history of the Carmelite Order.

The Carmelite Order traces its beginnings to the Holy Land in the 12th century. (Order of Carmelites, 2014) Around the end of the Third Crusade some of the Crusaders stayed in the Holy Land. Some lived as hermits on Mt. Carmel. Mt. Carmel is associated with the Old Testament Prophet Elijah and where the Carmelites take their name from. Over time the hermits joined together and started living in communities. In 1206 A.D. they approached St. Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, to write a monastic rule for them to live by. St. Albert presented the rule to them in 1214 A.D. This rule is referred to as the *Rule of Life* or the *Rule of St. Albert*. The rule consists of 24 chapters and governed the life of the Carmelite Community. (CARMELITENET, 2014) When the Crusaders lost control of the Holy Land the Carmelites were forced from their mountain communities. They left the Holy Land and migrated to Western Europe.

At first the Carmelites tried to maintain their cloistered way of life. (Order of Carmelites, 2014) However, the younger members wanted to go out and preach the Gospel like the Franciscan and Dominican Orders. Brother Simon requested Pope Innocent IV to modify the *Rule of St. Albert* in 1247 A.D. The modification permitted the Carmelites to set-up communities among the people. Thus began the Carmelites' pastoral role to the Faithful. The Carmelites numbered 12,000 members by the mid-14th century. Later in this century the numbers started to dwindle because of societal events in Europe; the Hundred Years War between France and England, the Black Plague, and the schism within the Church with two Popes, one in Rome and one in Avignon, France. In 1432 A.D. some of the Carmelite Rules were relaxed which resulted in a reform movement in 1462 A.D. The reformists were called "Barefooted" or "Observants."

In spite of the turmoil affecting Europe the Carmelites survived and grew. During the mid-19th century the Carmelites made their way to America. (Order of Carmelites, 2014) Father Cyril Knoll set up parishes and schools run by the Carmelites in Kentucky and Kansas. Over time the Carmelites spread through the United States and Canada. By the mid-20th century the Carmelites established communities throughout North and South America.

As the Carmelites expanded through the Americas and the world they brought the *Rule of St. Albert* with them. The Rule consists of 24 chapters detailing the life of a Carmelite and a Carmelite Community. Like the Rules of other monastic orders, the Rule of St. Albert details fasting, a strong work ethic, and time to pray.

The Carmelite Order has a long and usual history. This Order was not founded by one person, but by a group of individuals who wanted to be closer to God. Also, the Carmelite Order did originate in Western Europe, but the Holy Land. The Carmelites expanded over the centuries and survived the turmoil of the late Middle Ages. The Order spread to the Americas and throughout the world. Three internet sources I found interesting are the CARMELITENET <http://carmelnet.org/>, Carmelite Monks <http://www.carmelitemonks.org/index.php>, and Order of Carmelites <http://www.carmelites.net/>. I hope you find these resources useful and use them to further your own research on the Carmelite Monastic Order.

Works Cited:

CARMELITENET. (2014). *The Rule of Saint Albert*. Retrieved July 18, 2014, from CARMELITENET: <http://carmelnet.org/chas/rule.htm>

Order of Carmelites. (2014). *History: Tracing Our Beginnings*. Retrieved July 18, 2014, from Order of Carmelites: <http://www.carmelites.net/about/history/>

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 submit an article to the Newsletter, turn the article into Faithful Scribe SK Chris Cooper at the next Assembly meeting or send it via email to COOP5614@yahoo.com.