



Adsum

Adsum is published by **Mater Dei Seminary** for the enjoyment of our families, friends, and benefactors.

LETTER FROM THE RECTOR

Dear Friends and Benefactors,

The months of April and May are always the busiest times for our seminary. No sooner have we completed the beautiful ceremonies of Holy Week and the Easter octave, than we conclude our classes for the scholastic year, conduct retreats for the seminarians receiving major and minor orders, ordain those seminarians advancing, and celebrate the First Solemn High Masses of the newly ordained priests.

There will be three more priests to be ordained this year: Rev. Kyle St. Aubin (Canada), Rev. Thomas Netzel (Washington) and Rev. Richard Lauricella (Washington). Please pray for them!

We congratulate four of our seminarians who received First Clerical Tonsure: John Aguiar (Portugal), Frater Anthony Kuck CMRI (Nebraska), Frater Simon Davis CMRI (Iowa), and Thomas Vigil (Colorado)!

In addition to the usual end of the seminary year events, we honored Our Lady with a public Rosary



Fr. Anthony Alley offers his First Solemn High Mass, assisted by Fr. Michael Sellner



Fr. Lucas Costa de Oliveira offers his First Solemn High Mass, assisted by Fr. Carlos Borja

procession, and, during the three days preceding the feast of the Ascension, there was the chanting of the Litany of the Saints for the Rogation days.

As you well know, this month of June is dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and we also celebrate the beautiful feast of Corpus Christi. How wonderfully are we reminded of the infinite love of Our Lord for us by the institution of the Sacrament of His Love! When one loves someone, it is manifested by two particular expressions: to be with that person and to sacrifice for them. Day and night Our Lord is ever present on our altars to console and strengthen us; daily He is sacrificed on our altars in an unbloody manner in order that we may receive the fruits of His Passion and Death. Let us hear Our Divine Savior call us from the tabernacle: "Come to Me all you who labor and are burdened and I will refresh you!" Let us show Him our love and appreciation by frequent attendance at Holy Mass and by regular visits to the Blessed Sacrament. With my prayers and blessing,
Most Rev. Mark A. Pivarunas, CMRI



First Clerical Tonsure of those seminarians who have completed their two years of study in Philosophy

The Foundation of the City of Montreal

excerpts by Blessed Peter Julian Eymard

It is impossible to read of the beginnings of the City of Montreal, in Canada, without being deeply moved.

On the 18th of May, 1642, M. de Maisonneuve and his intrepid companions landed on the island where later on the city was to be built. Lifting their voices in psalms and hymns in the excess of their gratitude, their first care before undertaking anything else was to have the Divine Sacrifice solemnly celebrated, and the Sacred Host remained exposed all that day, which was entirely devoted to pious exercises and thanksgiving to the Adorable Person of the Savior present in the Sacred Species, and Who thus took possession of the territory.

But by whom was this demonstration prepared? Was it not Mary who, six years before on the Feast of

the Purification had inspired M. Olivier and M. de la Danversiere simultaneously with the idea of sending some priests and religious to evangelize Canada? Yes, it was certainly the Mother of God who impelled the first explorers to sail towards Montreal, so that they might there erect a throne for her Son. But, as ever, Jesus will not be outdone in generosity. The city which was soon to rise on the banks of the St. Lawrence River would be called preeminently Ville Marie (Maryville), the City of Mary, and its Bishop would justly bear the title of "Vicar of Mary." Mary had erected a throne for Jesus at Montreal; Jesus wanted His Mother to have a throne beside His own. Oh! How the thrones of Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament are multiplying throughout the entire world. (from Lepicier, *The Most Holy Virgin in Relation to the Most Blessed Sacrament*)



Our May Rosary procession in honor of Our Lady of Fatima

Moral and Pastoral Theology

by Henry Davis, S.J.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED

1. The contract of service, if just, must be faithfully fulfilled by both employer and employed. If circumstances have entirely changed so that the terms of the contract have become too arduous, each party must have recourse to law, unless both agree to avoid the obligations undertaken. Unilateral repudiation of contracts, as of treaties, too common a phenomenon today, results in grave harm to the common good and a cynical indifference to every agreement. Such a procedure not only violates justice, but brings moral principles into ridicule.

2. Employers must see to it that conditions of working are decent and tolerable, and that employees do not indulge in indecent talk and loose behavior, to the scandal and corruption of the young worker. Since these things go on, the Catholic worker must be prepared for them and uphold prudently and so far as possible Christian standards. But the contest is hard and ever-present.

3. A just wage must be given to the employee in return for an honest day's work. The honest work is as obligatory as the just wage. The legal wage is usually a fair one, but where there is no settlement by law, the just wage is what will be sufficient in the case of a normally good, frugal and careful worker to maintain himself, his wife and all his children. There is no justification in limiting the just wage to what will maintain a man, his wife and three children, for the worker must support the family which he has. There is no other source for him except his labor. The wage must suffice not merely for the bare maintenance of the family, it must be sufficient to allow a man to lay by such amounts as will be needed for incidental expenses, such as are necessary for reasonable recreation, ill-health, holidays, unless holiday pay is already given, marriage, and death, for all such expenses must be covered by the man's resources that he may lead a decent human life. But great difficulty is experienced in adjusting wages as between the married and the unmarried. Consequently some system of family allowances must be imposed by the State, since that adopted by many employers is much too precarious and limited. In determining what is a just wage an employer may take into account the assistance given by the State.

4. A strike is an organized cessation from work by a body of men with the object of forcing a consideration of their claim to, or a grant of, more wages or better conditions of working. The simple strike is set going by a number of men suffering from a grievance, often just, sometimes unfounded or unjustified. The sympathetic strike is set going by one body of men for the remedy of a grievance of another body of men. The general strike is set going by practically all the workers, in order to bring all industry to a standstill, with the object of bettering the workers' conditions or of seizing political power.

5. That a strike may be justified there must be a just reason for it; the benefit to be obtained by it must be at least as great as the evil effects it produces; the means employed must be just. No man or body of men are justified in pressing their claims or the claims of their class for a small benefit, which is wholly disproportionate to great harm done to the common good.

When all necessary conditions are fulfilled, a strike is a legitimate act of self-defense. But the strike must be an official one. Unofficial strikes are rarely justified; but there are exceptions, as when neither employers nor union officials take notice of a real grievance, or spend too much time discussing the case whilst the men are suffering.

6. A sympathetic strike requires much more justification than the simple strike. Though the workers in one trade may repel injustice done to workers in another trade, the injustice to be repaired must be very evident. The solidarity of the workers is, indeed, a thing to be commended and defended, for there is a solidarity of employers which is also defensible, and what is just for one set of men is just for another set. Compulsory arbitration appears to be the only remedy for adjusting the mutual rivalries of employers and employed, but it is a desperate remedy in a democracy.

7. The general strike requires the greatest justification, and though theoretically it might be defended, in point of fact it produces such immense evils to innocent people, that it is hardly possible to imagine any reason that would justify it short of a legitimate revolution. The too common phenomenon of a minority seizing political power by force cannot be justified at all.

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