



INSTITUTE OF CHRIST THE KING SOVEREIGN PRIEST In the Diocese of Plymouth

**XXVI Sunday after Pentecost
2021**

21st of November

Important Notice:

Holy Angels Torquay Schedule Change this week only: Wednesday: No Mass or services, Thursday Mass at 8.30 am No Vespers or Adoration.

Seminary Support

Thank you for your very generous support of the Seminary! In Devon we were able to collect £80 and in Cornwall £410. The rector of the Seminary, Canon Philippe Mora, is very grateful.

IV Precept of the Church: To receive Our Lord Jesus Christ in the Holy Eucharist at least once a year during Easter Season.

Obligation of receiving Holy Communion

I. The Divine Precept

The obligation of receiving Holy Communion arises first of all from a divine precept : " Unless ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, ye shall not have life in you (Jn. 6, 54).

This divine precept obliges the faithful to receive several times during life, since the Sacrament was instituted as spiritual food to preserve, increase and restore spiritual strength. But our Lord did not determine the frequency of reception.

The Church, therefore, prescribes annual reception at Easter, and this frequency fulfils the command of Christ.



Secondly, Holy Communion must be received in danger of death from any cause, for then, most of all, man needs special spiritual help. (See canon 921 and canon 922 of the current Code of Canon Law.)

It should be obvious that the divine precept must be fulfilled by a worthy Holy Communion, so that one who received unworthily in danger of death is still obliged to fulfil the precept, if the danger persists.

Only those who are capable of receiving are bound by the divine precept, though the unbaptized are mediately obliged, inasmuch as they are bound to seek Baptism.

Those who are **doubtfully** capable of receiving are not bound by this precept.

Those who are capable, but **indisposed**, are bound to render themselves disposed.

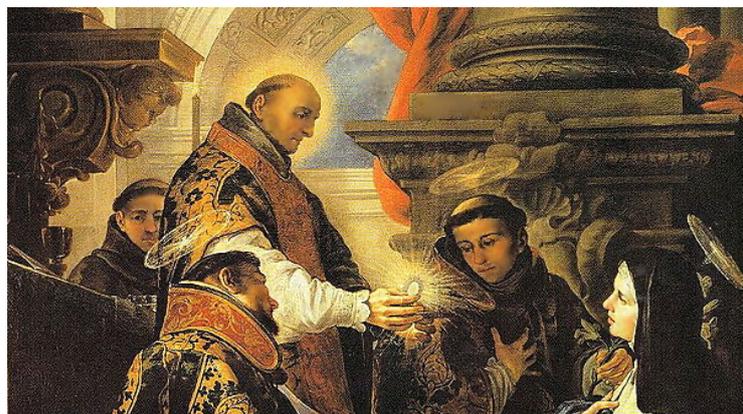
2. The Ecclesiastical Precept

The ecclesiastical precept of reception is expressed in the canons (c. 920) : “After being initiated into the Most Holy Eucharist, each of the faithful is obliged to receive holy communion at least once a year. This precept must be fulfilled during the Easter season unless it is fulfilled for a just cause at another time during the year.”

There is expressed, therefore, a **twofold obligation**, one to receive once a year, and this is partly a divine, partly an ecclesiastical precept, the other, it is maintained that Viaticum is matter of divine precept.

The Roman Catechism urges parish priests to exhort the people to receive It frequently.

St. Thomas advocated daily Communion; provided the recipient finds himself prepared for It, and adds that to receive daily is laudable. The Church never demanded extraordinary dispositions for daily Communion. Indeed it constantly opposed the exclusion by some theologians, of certain classes of people, as merchants and the married. Pope Alexander VIII condemned the proposition postulating a perfectly pure love of God, without any admixture of defect, as requisite on the part of those who wished to approach the Holy Table.



“Holy Communion is the shortest and safest way to Heaven. There are others: innocence, but that is for little children; penance, but we are afraid of it; generous endurance of trials of life, but when they come we weep and ask to be. The surest, easiest, shortest way is the Eucharist.” - Pope St. Pius X

The decree of the Congregation of the Council (1905) set forth the teaching of the Council of Trent on the subject, and a further decree *Quam singulari* was issued by the Congregation of the Sacraments (Aug. 8, 1910), on the age of those who are to be admitted to their First Communion.



Christ, from common and ordinary bread; and that they know how to receive it with proper religious spirit.”

“The Roman Catechism adds this: “At what age children are to receive the Holy Mysteries no one can better judge than their father and the priest who is their confessor. For it is their duty to ascertain by questioning the children whether they have any understanding of this admirable Sacrament and if they have any desire for it.”

“The same is the teachings of St. Antoninus, who wrote: ‘But when a child is capable of doing wrong, that is of committing a mortal sin, then he is bound by the precept of Confession and consequently of Communion.’ The Council of Trent also forces us to the same conclusion when it declares: ‘Children who have not attained the use of reason are not by any necessity bound to Sacramental Communion of the Eucharist.’ It assigns as the only reason the fact that they cannot commit sin: ‘they cannot at that age lose the grace of the sons of God already acquired.’

“From this it is the mind of the Council that children are held to Communion by necessity and by precept when they are capable of losing grace by sin. The words of the Roman Synod, held under Benedict XIII, are in agreement with this in teaching that the obligation to receive the Eucharist begins, “after boys and girls attain the age of discretion, that is, at the age in which they can distinguish this Sacramental food, which is none other than the true Body of Jesus

“From all this it is clear that the age of discretion for receiving Holy Communion is that at which the child knows the difference between the Eucharistic Bread and ordinary, material bread, and can therefore approach the altar with proper devotion. Perfect knowledge of the things of faith, therefore, is not required, for an elementary knowledge suffices—some knowledge; similarly full use of reason is not required, for a certain beginning of the use of reason, that is, some use of reason suffices.”

Hymn: *Ave Verum*

*Hail, true Body,
born of the Virgin Mary,
who having truly suffered,
was sacrificed on the cross for mankind,
whose pierced side
flowed with water and blood:
May it be for us a foretaste [of the
Heavenly banquet]
in the trial of death.*

The Sisters of Lanherne are grateful to the Providence of God who supplies their needs through the generous support of the faithful.

Lanherne Nuns

Sort code: 30-98-76

Account: 45742568

Holy Angels: Collection from last Sunday : £92.00

Torquay

Account Name: ICKSP

Account Details: 40-03-33

Account Number: 12333902

Date	Canon Smith	Canon Tanner
	Mass Offered For:	
21	Gregorian Series Benefactors	Thanksgiving <i>per intercessionem</i> BVM John Smeaton's Intentions
22	Gregorian Series	Nicholas Tanner
23	Gregorian Series	Moloney & Smith Family
24	Gregorian Series	Eithne Owens
25	Gregorian Series Louise Kelly RIP	Cardinal Burke
26	Gregorian Series	Mgr Wach
27	Gregorian Series	Bishop O'Toole
28	Gregorian Series Benefactors	Davies John Smeaton's Intentions

Rev. Canon Scott Smith
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At Lanherne Convent

Sundays:
8.30am Low Mass
10am Sung Mass

Monday through Saturday:
8am Mass

Thursdays:
8am and 6.15pm Mass

Confession: Saturdays at 3pm

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At Holy Angels

Sundays:
9.45 -10.15am Confessions
10.30am Mass
6pm Vespers & Benediction

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays &
Fridays:

4.30pm Vespers
5pm Adoration (with Confession
available)
6pm Mass

Tuesdays & Saturdays:
8.30am Mass

Plymouth: Sundays at 3pm