

團體活動/ Upcoming Events

23/10 (星期日)	晚上六時		為慶祝何潤發兄弟領受悉尼總教區終身執事聖秩，將於華埠「八樂居酒樓」為他設宴聯歡，費用每位五十元。報名請盡快聯絡 Thomas 黃先生 0414-341-361，Mary 廖太 0412-261-196 或 Joseph 周先生 0418-600-382。已經向其他善會負責人報名的教友無需再報名。
29/10 (星期六)	下午二時 至四時	亞洲中心	每月的團體明供聖體聚會 歡迎各位邀請家人或朋友前來在耶穌聖體前一起祈禱。
5,12,19/11 (星期六)	下午二時 至四時	亞洲中心	天主教亞洲中心主辦 珠寶玉石講座 主講者：梁尚志先生 (Mr. Ken Leung) 三課講座，每講座二小時，前一小時講解，後一小時免費鑑定。 講座免費，自由捐獻給教會。歡迎有興趣人士出席。

23/10 (Sun)	6pm		Our community is organizing a dinner for Eddie Ho to celebrate his Ordination to Permanent Diaconate of the Sydney Archdiocese. The dinner will be held at THE EIGHT CHINESE RESTAURANT at Market City, Chinatown. The cost is \$50 per person. Anyone who wants to join in, please contact Thomas Wong (0414-341-361), Mary Liu (0412-261-196) or Joseph Chow (0418-600-382) ASAP. Those who have already booked with other group leaders do not have to book again.
29/10 (Sat)	2-4pm	Asiana Centre	Community Monthly Eucharistic Adoration. Please open the invitation to any of your relatives & friends to join and pray together in front of the Blessed Sacrament.

報告 News

團體將臨期靈修活動，將於十二月三日（星期六）上午十時半至下午五時在亞洲中心舉行。 主講嘉賓：方濟會陳樹榮神父。 請大家預留這天！詳情請留意未來幾星期的報告。
中文天主教教義函授課程是為不能抽空出席慕道班的人士而設。請介紹親友參加。有興趣者請向鄧女士 (0401 058 199) 查詢。
再慕道聚會星期日下午一時半在聖伯多祿朱利安教堂二樓會議室舉行。繼續以「小磐石讀經法」去研讀「羅馬人書」，以增加大家對聖保祿宗徒的書信的認識。歡迎各位參加。

Our Community Advent Spiritual Activity will be held at Asiana Centre on 3 Dec (Sat) from 10:30am to 5pm with our guest speaker Fr Harry Chan OFM. Please reserve this date. More details will be posted in the next few weeks.
Chinese Catechism Corresponding Course is open to people who cannot attend our catechism class in person. Please encourage your non-believer friends and relatives to enrol. Please contact Mrs Tang on 0401 058 199 for details.
Catechism Refresher gathering meets on Sundays at 1.30pm and the venue is Meeting Room # 2 located on the first floor of St Peter Julian's Church. We are studying the "St. Paul's Letter to the Romans" by using the Little Rock Scripture Reading Method. All are welcome to join us.

Continue ...

Apart from the six sacraments, there are of course other ministerial actions which Catholic clergy have the power to perform. For example, deacons have the power to impart many (but not all) types of blessings, in accord with the liturgical book (c. 1169.1). A deacon can expose the Blessed Sacrament for Eucharistic adoration, and bless the people with the monstrance (c.943). A deacon can conduct wake and funeral services. And a deacon is permitted to preach at Mass. Canon 764 states that in general, priests and deacons have the faculty to preach everywhere, unless a particular bishop or religious superior has restricted that right.

http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG1104/_INDEX.HTM



天主教華人牧靈團體 CHINESE CATHOLIC PASTORAL COMMUNITY

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常年期第二十九主日(丙年) 2016年10月16日
October 16, 2016, Twenty Ninth Sunday in Ordinary Time (Year C)



John Everett Millais, Victory O Lord! 1871

As long as Moses kept his hands raised up, Israel had the better of the fight. ... Aaron and Hur supported his hands. (Ex 17:11-12)

當梅瑟舉手的時候，以色列就打勝仗；... 亞郎和胡爾，一邊一個托著他的手。(谷 17:11-12)

下主日讀經: Next Sunday Readings:

讀經一:	德訓篇	Sir 35:12-14,16-18
讀經二:	弟茂德後書	2 Tim 4:6-8,16-18
福音:	路加福音	Lk 18:9-14

Month of Prayer and Fasting for Marriage and Families. Sunday 16th October.

Today and throughout this week we pray for all persons who experience same sex attraction or gender uncertainty and their families.
 Heavenly Father, grant true peace and joy to our family members and friends who experience same sex attraction or gender uncertainty. May we be sensitive and supportive especially in times of trial. Lead us to deeper faith as we all strive for Christian perfection. www.acmfc.org.au

WALK WITH CHRIST COMPLETING THE YEAR OF MERCY

The annual CBD Walk With Christ Eucharistic procession will take place this year at 2.30pm Sunday, 20 November; the Feast of Christ the King. As the procession coincides with the closing of the Jubilee doors at St Peter's Basilica, Rome, it will be the completing event for the Year of Mercy in Sydney. Participants will gather for the start in a closed section of Pitt St, between Hunter St and Martin Place. The Blessed Sacrament will be brought to meet us there from St Patrick's, Church Hill. For more details visit www.sydneycatholic.org/walkwithchrist.

彌撒時間: 星期六 下午 6:00 亞洲中心 (國語);
 星期日 早上 9:30 亞洲中心 (粵語); 早上 11:00 聖伯多祿朱利安堂 (粵語)
 星期日 早上 11:30 St. Dominic's Church, Flemington (國語)

九日敬禮: 每月第二個星期六 下午 4:30 亞洲中心
 每月首星期五耶穌聖心彌撒: 晚上 6:30 (粵語), 晚上 8:00 (English) 亞洲中心
 明供聖體: 每月最後一個星期六 下午 2:00-4:00 亞洲中心
 領洗、婚配及病人傅油: 請聯絡主任司鐸/神父

執事職務上之『能』與『不能』

劉瑪定神父

一般平信徒大致上明白執事並不是司鐸，所以有一些聖事上或禮儀上的行動，一位執不能執行。有時會使到一些平信徒們大吃一驚，看到一些執事進行一些聖職只限於司鐸方可能勝任的工作。所以解釋一下:首先要明白執事的職位，和他可以擔任聖職內的工作範圍。

最重要的地方要明白:一位執事是神職人員參《聖教法典》(266.1)，不論他是終身執事或準備晉鐸的修生(又稱『過渡期執事』)成為執事，一定要由主教頒授聖秩。一經晉陞為執事，便不可能返回平信徒身份，因為一個人經過授品典禮後，本身已經在實體上有改變，而不能將之還原的。作為神職人員，執事便歸屬於教區或修會。終身執事必須履行教區主教的委派的職務，大多數為到堂區工作，協助本堂司鐸，為當地教友服務。在實際情況而論，執事可負擔很多職務，但不是本堂司鐸所有的工作。主要的理由是一些聖儀和公務司祭職務是所有神職人員的工作範圍，而有一些工作需要由鐸職品秩。我們可以從《聖教法典》上規定看到施行聖事的要求，而執事可擔任的事工。

(1) 聖洗聖事

任何人可以為他人施洗，因為合法的施行洗禮聖事並不需要由領受了聖職人士擔任。因此，執事可以施行洗禮。在非緊急情況下，執事只合法地施行授洗，正如《聖教法典》(861.1)條之規定，因為執事亦為通常施洗聖職人員，等同司鐸或主教。所謂「通常聖職人員」的意義有何意義？因為執事是一位神職人員，施行聖洗聖事是符合他個人職務。換句話說，平信徒只可能在非常環境下，方可為當事主施洗(當一位有死亡危險的受洗者，或在戰亂地區而沒有神職人員可以擔任此職務時)。執事可在平時，非緊急情況下為他人合法地施行洗禮，一如其他聖職人員所作的一樣。例如:終身執事為堂區嬰兒施洗時，要通知堂區主任司鐸，並得其同意時方能合法地和有效地施行聖洗聖事。

(2) 聖體聖事

一般教友明白執事不能奉獻感恩祭，因為他不能將麵餅和葡萄酒祝聖為基督的體血，《聖教法典》(900.1)指明成聖體的功能只限於合法晉鐸的司祭。《聖教法典》(907)強調，在感恩祭舉行時，執事或信眾們不能誦念成聖體經文，或進行祝聖行動，只能由主祭司鐸單獨進行。關於分送聖體給信眾時，《聖教法典》(910.1)說明，通常只限於主教，司鐸和執事。平信徒亦獲准送聖體，但此種安排以『非常務(特派)送聖體員』進行。《聖教法典》(910.2)

(3) 堅振聖事

《聖教法典》(882)說明，通常堅振聖事由主教施行。但在法律上可以施放堅振，當他為成年人或已受洗成年人進入教會，又或在有死亡危險時可以施行。《聖教法典》(883 nn 2 & 3)。執事則不論任何情況下，不能施放堅振聖事。如要繼續施行，堅振聖事變成無效。

(4) 懺悔聖事

這件聖事在法律上毫不含糊，只有司鐸才可施行懺悔聖事。《聖教法典》(965)不論任何情況下，執事不能聽取告解。

(5) 為病人傅油(即傅臨終)

《聖教法典》(1003.1)特別說明，只有司鐸方能合法地為病者傅油。如有重病，執事可以作牧民探訪，但執事一定不可為任何人傅油。

(6) 婚配聖事

教友們的婚姻大事，必須遵守教會法規定的模式。除其他細節外，婚禮必須在主教，或堂區司鐸，或一位由上述二者中一位授權之司鐸或執事前舉行。《聖教法典》(1108.1) 執事如經司鐸正式授權，可合法地主持天主教婚禮。

除了六件聖事外，天主教神職人員當然有其他職務要負擔的，而只有他們才有職權進行職務。例如執事有權可主持多種降福，(並非全部)，依照禮儀書所規定《聖教法典》(1169.1)，執事可負責明供聖體，及用聖體豪光降福信眾。《聖教法典》(943) 執事可為主持亡者守夜禮及殯喪禮，又可在感恩祭中講道。《聖教法典》(764)說明，一般情況下，司鐸及執事具有職能在任何地方講道，除非主教或修會長加以限制。

What Can (and Can't) a Deacon Do?

Fr Martin Low OFM

Lay Catholics generally understand that because a deacon is not a priest, there are some sacramental/liturgical actions which he cannot perform. But occasionally the laity is taken aback when they see a deacon engaged in some sort of ministerial activity which they thought only a priest could do. Let's take a look first at what it really means to be a deacon, and then at the ministerial actions which he may rightly perform.

It's important to note that a deacon is a cleric (c. 266.1). This is true whether he's a permanent deacon, or a seminarian who's preparing to be ordained a priest (known as a transitional deacon). Becoming a deacon must actually be ordained by a bishop. Once a man becomes a deacon, there's no going back to the lay state. Ordination brings with it an ontological change in the person, which cannot be undone. As a cleric, a deacon is incardinated into a diocese or religious institute. A permanent deacon is bound to minister where the diocesan bishop assigns him, most commonly in a parish, assisting the pastor in ministering to the parishioners. On a practical level, the average lay Catholic will notice that a deacon does many but not all of the same things a priest can do. This is because some sacramental/ministerial actions are the purview of all clerics, while others specifically require priestly ordination. Let's look at the sacraments in which they are addressed in the Code of Canon Law, and see which actions a deacon has the ability to perform:

1. Baptism. Anybody can baptize, as ordination is not required for the valid conferral of this sacrament. Therefore, a deacon can baptize. In a non-emergency situation, however, a deacon doesn't merely baptize validly: canon 861.1 notes that he is also an ordinary minister of baptism, as is a priest or bishop. What does the term ordinary minister mean here? Since a deacon is a cleric, administering the sacrament of baptism is an action that is proper to him. In other words, a lay-person should only be administering baptism in extraordinary situations, (when an unbaptized person is dying, or perhaps in some war-torn region where there are no clergy available to do it); but a deacon lawfully baptizes in ordinary, non-emergency circumstances, just like any other member of the clergy. Thus if (for example) a permanent deacon baptizes a baby in his parish, with the knowledge and approval of the pastor, he does so both validly and licitly.

2. Holy Eucharist. The average Catholic understands that a deacon cannot celebrate Mass, as he is unable to consecrate the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ. As canon 900.1 states the only minister, who can do this is a validly ordained priest. This is reinforced by canon 907, which notes that at Mass, neither deacons nor the laity are permitted either to say those prayers (particularly the Eucharistic prayer) or to perform those actions which are proper to the celebrating priest. But with regard to the distribution of Holy Communion to the faithful, canon 910.1 states that the ordinary minister of this sacrament is a bishop, priest, or deacon. The laity is allowed to distribute the Eucharist too, but only in situation that are outside the norm which is why such persons are properly termed *extraordinary minister* of the Eucharist (c. 910.2).

3. Confirmation. Canon. 882 asserts that the ordinary minister of confirmation is a bishop. However, a priest can also administer confirmation by law, when he baptizes all adult or receives all already baptized adult into the Catholic Church, and also in danger of death (c. 883 nn. 2 & 3). A deacon, however, cannot administer the sacrament of confirmation under any circumstances - if he were to attempt to do so, the confirmation would be invalid.

4. Penance. The law regarding this sacrament is unequivocal: only a priest can administer the sacrament of penance (c. 965). There are no circumstances under which a deacon can hear a confession.

5. Anointing of the Sick. Canon 1003.1 specifically notes that only a priest can validly administer the anointing of the sick. If a person is gravely ill, a deacon might very well pay a pastoral visit to him; but a deacon cannot actually anoint anyone.

6. Marriage: Catholics who wish to marry are bound to observe the *canonical form* for marriage. Among other things, this means that the wedding must be celebrated in the presence of either the bishop, or the pastor of the parish, or a priest or deacon delegated by either of them (c. 1108.1). It follows, then, that a deacon can validly officiate at a Catholic marriage ceremony, so long as he has been delegated to do so by the pastor.

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