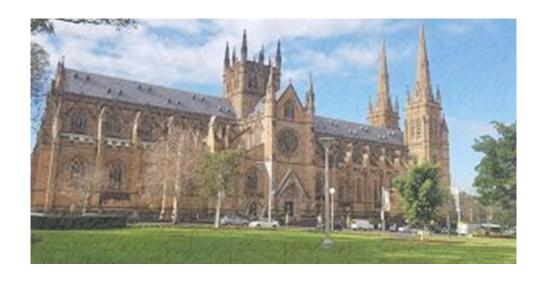


CATHEDRAL BULLETIN



THE THIRTY FIRST SUNDAY OF THE YEAR

2021

ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL PARISH
INCLUDING
ST COLUMBKILLE'S CHURCH,
MCELHONE STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO

UPCOMING LITURGIES AND EVENTS

October - November 2021

	January 1, 2020 to D commemorates the 1 of St. Joseph being so Patron of the Cath Pope Piu The Holy See has pr the Year of St	.50 th anniversary olemnly declared olic Church by s IX. oclaimed 2021	30 Saturday	31 Sunday	1 Monday ALL SAINTS	2 Tuesday ALL SOULS
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6:30pm RCIA (Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults)	Thursday St Charles Borromeo 6:30pm CITY COMPASS	Friday	Saturday	Sunday Embrace A Mary's Cathedral	Monday	Tuesday The Dedication of the Lateran Basilica
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
St Leo the Great 6:30pm RCIA (Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults)	St Martin of Tours 6:30pm CITY COMPASS	St Josaphat		Embrace (Mary a Cathedral Sadary		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Wednesday St Elizabeth of Hungary	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday CHRIST THE KING	Monday St Cecilia	Tuesday
St Engabeth of Hungary						

Mass & Confessions Schedule

Mass

Monday to Friday: 6.45am, 1.10pm, 5.30pm

Saturday: 9.00am, 12noon Saturday Vigil: 6:00pm

Sunday: 7:00am, 9:00am, 10:30am (Solemn Choral Mass), 12:15pm (Latin Mass), 6:00pm

Reconciliation

Monday to Friday: 12.00noon to 1:00pm, 5.00pm to 5.25pm **Saturday**: 11.30am to 11.55am, 4.30pm to 5.30pm

Evening Vespers

Monday – Friday: 5.00pm Saturday: 5:30pm Sunday: 5.00pm

(Choral Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament)

WORD FROM THE DEAN



Dear Parishioners and Visitors,

Welcome to St Mary's Cathedral once again. Please remember to check-in at the doors when you come to Mass, and to wear a face mask while here, in accordance with the current Public Health Orders. Unfortunately, singing by members of the congregation is not permitted at this time.

During most Sunday Masses this weekend, Confessions will be available. Keep an eye out for the light on at the confessionals on the College Street side.

Friday 29th October 2021 was the 200th anniversary of the day that Fr Therry blessed and Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone of St Mary's Chapel on this site. So the story of St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, began. The Covid pandemic has interfered with our planned lead-up to the bicentenary of Old St Mary's, so our commemorations will take place between now and the 201st Anniversary in 2022! A commemorative plate will soon be available – a nice Christmas present perhaps?

Tomorrow (Monday) is All Saints Day, and Tuesday is All Souls Day: November, the month we especially remember the dead, has arrived. There are "November Mass" envelopes available for you near the doors.

It has been lovely seeing people inside the cathedral again for this past couple of weeks!

Every blessing for the week ahead,

Fr Don Richardson, Dean.

CATHEDRAL NOTICE



Ten things you should know about the NSW

Voluntary Assisted Dying Bill 2021

Mental illness no barrier

The bill (the "Greenwich Bill"), makes it clear that mental illness does not make a person ineligible to access euthanasia or assisted suicide. Treatable mental health conditions such as depression, which are known contributors to the decision to suicide, do not prevent lethal drugs being prescribed or administered.

No requirement for psychological or psychiatric referral

There is no requirement for a doctor to refer a patient for psychiatric or psychological assessment or treatment before prescribing them lethal drugs. The last time a bill to legalise euthanasia and assisted suicide was debated in NSW was 2017. That bill (the "2017 Bill") required a qualified psychologist or psychiatrist to examine a patient before the patient was able to be given the means to kill themselves. This has been removed in the Greenwich Bill.

No obligation to offer palliative care before deadly drugs

The Greenwich Bill does not require that palliative care first be offered and made available to a patient with a terminal illness. That 2017 Bill required doctors to offer a referral for palliative care that they could accept or decline. Alex Greenwich MP has removed this requirement, meaning a patient seeking end-of-life 'choices' is not given the real choice of palliative care.

Doctors can suggest patients should take their own lives

Doctors are allowed to suggest euthanasia and assisted suicide to their patients, something that is prohibited under the Victorian law. Doctors have enormous influence over a patient's end-of-life decisions, and allowing them to suggest a patient end their life puts vulnerable patients at risk of undue influence from inexperienced, incompetent, exhausted or even unscrupulous doctors.

Doctors do not need to specialise in a patient's illness

The doctors who certify that a patient is suffering from a terminal illness and is likely to die within six months and who are supposed to provide them with details about potential treatments do not need to be a specialist in the patient's condition. This is another one of the key safeguards that was in the 2017 Bill that has now been removed. The doctors do not need to have any experience in treating a particular condition, but still be permitted to prescribe deadly drugs to someone suffering from that disease.

Doctors do not need to meet or physically examine the patient The doctors approving a patient's request for euthanasia or assisted suicide never have to meet the patient or examine them in person. A doctor can use telehealth to sign off on a request for death.

7 Death can be approved in as little as 5 days

The time between a patient's first and final request for death can be as short as 5 days. This condensed timeframe means that there is no time for serious reflection, for family to be notified, or for palliative care or mental health specialists to have time to step in and consult. In some circumstances (where the patient is expected to die or lose mental capacity within 5 days), the time period can be even shorter.

Conscience rights of doctors is not protected

The Greenwich Bill removes conscientious objection rights for doctors, requiring all doctors to provide information to a patient about where they can access euthanasia. It also requires doctors to inform the Voluntary Assisted Dying Review Board every time they conscientiously object to providing euthanasia or assisted suicide. For many doctors who know the scrutiny of health regulators when it comes to those who wish to follow their consciences, this requirement to announce their objection will amount to an implicit threat to their careers.

Faith-based institutions must participate

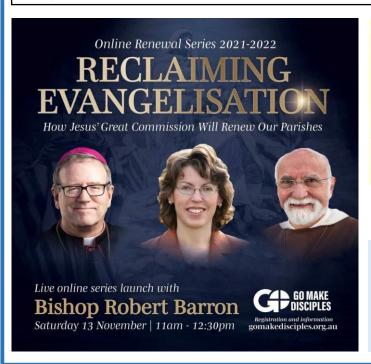
9 Faith-based institutions must participate
Faith-based aged care facilities cannot opt-out of euthanasia and assisted suicide. Even if staff members do not want to be involved, the facility is required to allow doctors and nurses on to the premises for every stage of the euthanasia process, including allowing them to enter and kill a patient on site. Faith-based hospitals can object to having euthanasia occur on the premises, but must still allow Voluntary Assisted Dying Navigators to consult with patients on site.

Offenders protected against prosecution

10 Offenders protected against prosecution.

Under NSW law, crimes like murder or manslaughter can be prosecuted at any time. In the Greenwich Bill, there is a 2-year statute of limitations, which means that once evidence comes to light of foul play, prosecutors only have two years to bring charges. If they don't, then a person can go unpunished for a wrongful euthanasia death.

Please contact your local MP, and ask them to vote against this Bill



MASS FOR THE HOLY SOULS Please offer Mass for the Family, Friends, Relatives and Benefactors of: Name: Address: Amount \$ November Masses





Please note:

Face masks are compulsory while inside the Cathedral.

Please respect and be mindful of social distancing requirements and practice good hygiene