

From the Pastor The Transfiguration of the Lord - A August 6, 2023

LOOK BEYOND THE BREAD YOU EAT. In reflection #7 on Pope Francis' 2022 Apostolic Letter, 'Desiderio Desideravi,' Latin for Jesus' pre-Last Supper words: "I have earnestly desired [to eat this Passover with you before I suffer."] [Luke 22:15] We

ponder two often misunderstood and misused words: sign and symbol. 'Desiderio Desideravi' dovetails so perfectly with our years-long series on the 2022-2025 National Eucharistic Revival that this is Part #36 of the reflections on the Eucharist. All previous articles may be found on our Parish website.

FULLY REVEALED. By ancient tradition, Christ's Transfiguration is proclaimed on August 6, 40 days before the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross on September 14, and on the 2nd Sunday of Lent, about the same time before Good Friday. In both cases, it prepares us for the "scandal of the Cross" [Preface for the Transfiguration] and reveals Christ's <u>full</u> identity as one of us, a human person <u>AND</u> as our God who fulfills the Law and the Prophets, represented, respectively, by Moses and Elijah. Three Apostles: Peter, James and John saw what was there but was hidden beneath Christ's human Body: they glimpsed His Divinity 'veiled' by His human Flesh.

Although those three **Apostles** had a glimpse of **Christ's** Divinity 'hidden' within His **Humanity**, and witnessed the miracles that confirmed His **Divinity**, they struggled to accept how **Jesus**, whose **Humanity** was so evident when He was tired, hungry or overwhelmed, could also be **God**. Likewise, some struggle with - or even reject - how **Christ** can be '**truly present**' in the **Eucharistic Bread** and **Wine**. So, as we celebrate the **Transfiguration**, we ask **Jesus** to help us accept what the **Apostles** eventually accepted: that He is truly **God**, truly the **Risen Lord**, who is also truly present in the **Eucharist**.

As **Pope Francis** points out in his *Letter*, this is not a mental exercise, although academic reflection and study is essential for those who wish to try to grasp this miraculous article of our *Faith*. It is a down-to-earth, humble acceptance of what *God* began by creating the world, through which He reveals His majesty and glory. While God's self-revelation reached it pinnacle in the Incarnation, when God became Flesh and lived among us in Jesus, the Eucharist enables this Divine Presence to not only continue ... but to do so in a way that enables God to literally enter us so that we can become like God! As Pope Saint Leo the Great said, "Our participation in the Body and Blood of Christ has no other end than to make us become that which we eat."

The Transfiguration also shows how God used, and continues to use, ordinary earthly things to reveal and make present extraordinary, heavenly realities. That's why Sacraments and Sacred Liturgies use tangible items: bread, wine, oil, water, fragrances, fire, ashes, rock, fabrics, colors, body, words, sounds, silences, gestures, space, movement, action, order, time, light, to convey <u>spiritual</u> graces. However, unless we appreciate the 'sign' or 'symbol' 'beneath' or 'hidden in' these outward signs, we can easily

miss their point and purpose. Let's try to explain this idea by using two very familiar and very prominent 'signs' or 'symbols:' **bread** and **wine**. To make **bread**, we need **God's** gifts of the land,

water, seeds and sun, to name a few; human labor is needed to sow, nurture, reap the harvest, mix, knead and bake the bread - which is formed from many individual grains of wheat blended together into one loaf. To make wine, many of the same gifts are needed from God and our human labor; but to ferment, the juice of the grapes must be 'buried' in a dark, tomb-like cask. This imagery should bring to mind the Eucharistic mystery.

Like the grains of wheat that are gathered into one to form one load, each Christian, through Baptism, is joined to the Lord and to one another to form one Church. And as grapes are crushed and fermented into wine, we, like Christ, whose Body was broken and whose Blood was poured out on the Cross, are called to die to self, and accept any sufferings we might endure for the sake of the Gospel. Could it be that the reason so many people see weekly Holy Communion as 'optional' is that they do not appreciate these 'signs' and 'symbols' beneath the Eucharistic Signs and Symbols?

In Christ,

Father mark

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O514-pg 3