

# Adsum

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*The ordination of Fr. Anthony Short, CMRI, and Fr. Nino Molina*





*The investiture of the new priests*



*"Receive the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven..."*



*Religious and secular priests and seminarians who assisted at the ordination gather together for a photograph with the newly ordained priests and the Bishop.*



## Fr. Anthony Short, CMRI

Fr. Anthony Short, CMRI was born Caleb Short on July 22, 1990, in Littleton, Colorado, to Lee and Annette Short and was baptized on July 27. He received his First Holy Communion on May 3, 1998.

Having been homeschooled for his primary and junior high years, he entered St. Joseph's Minor Seminary in Rathdrum, Idaho as a sophomore until the completion of his high school studies.

In 2008, he transferred to Mater Dei Seminary and entered the Congregation of Mary Immaculate Queen as a postulant on February 2, 2008. On September 8, 2008, he was received as a novice, taking his religious name Anthony Marie. One year later, he took his first vows on September 12, and took his final profession of vows on October 7, 2013.

At Mater Dei Seminary, he completed his studies in the various branches of Philosophy, Moral and Dogmatic Theology, and Canon Law, advancing from clerical tonsure, through the minor orders and major orders towards the priesthood.

In January of 2013, he returned to St. Joseph's Minor Seminary in order to assist Fr. Benedict in classes at the seminary and at the school, in distributing Holy Communion and in various other tasks.

## Fr. Nino Molina

Fr. Nino Molina was born on March 24, 1989, in Hinundayan, Southern Leyte, Philippines, to Romulo and Gemilina Molina. Not aware of the problems in the Catholic Church since Vatican Council II, he attended a Novus Ordo grade school and high school. Later he transferred to a modern seminary run by the Barnabite Fathers, and by Divine Providence came into contact with Fr. Benedict Hughes (CMRI) of St. Joseph's Minor Seminary in Rathdrum, Idaho. He arrived in the U.S. in 2007 and spent some time in the minor seminary before he began his formal studies for the priesthood at Mater Dei Seminary. Fr. Molina has been assigned to assist Fr. Brendan Hughes, (CMRI), at Immaculate Conception Church in St. Cloud, Minnesota and Our Lady of Grace Church in Seneca, Wisconsin.



# *Father Connell Answers Moral Questions*

*by Very Rev. Francis J. Connell, C.S.S.R., S.T.D., LL.D., L.H.D.*

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## **Drinking Cocoa Made with Milk on a Fast Day**

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**Question:** On a day of Church fast may a person who is bound to fast partake outside of mealtime of a drink made from cocoa, milk and sugar?

**Answer:** St. Alphonsus discussed at some length the question whether chocolate (as a drink) is permitted between meals on a fast day. He was referring to chocolate made with water. After citing authors who permitted this beverage, without any qualification, and others who believed that it breaks the fast, St. Alphonsus gave his own view, a middle course. He held that one cup of chocolate a day, outside of mealtimes, is permissible, because it is a form of medicine, helpful to digestion, and also because a widespread custom allows it. However, he would certainly not have permitted chocolate made with milk, since, in agreement with the common view of his times, he held that milk is not allowed on a fast day outside of mealtimes because it is a form of food rather than a beverage.

Whatever may be said about this problem as far as the interpretation of the general law of fasting is concerned, it would seem that in those dioceses of the United States in which the bishops allow the relative norm of fasting and make an explicit statement as to the beverages allowed on a fast day outside of mealtimes, the drink described by our questioner would be permitted, as often as one wishes. For the bishops permit milk as a beverage that does not break the fast, and since the amount of cocoa and sugar that are added would not ordinarily exceed the amount of solid matter used in the making of tea or of coffee (which are certainly permitted), I believe that cocoa made as the questioner describes could be taken as often as one desires on a day of fast. However, I would not give an affirmative judgment if cream instead of milk were used.

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## **A Malted Milk or a Milk Shake on a Fast Day**

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**Question:** On a fast day may one take between meals a malted milk or a milk shake?

**Answer:** It is the common teaching of theologians that liquids that are very nourishing may not be taken between meals on fast days, while those that furnish only slight nourishment are permitted. To the former class belong soup and cream, to the latter belong tea and coffee. Theologians have given divergent decisions regarding milk and undiluted fruit juices. When those bishops of the United States who have accepted the relative norm of fasting sent out their directives several years ago, they expressly stated that in their dioceses milk and fruit juices may be taken between meals. But this ruling may not be extended to liquids that are considerably more nourishing; and to this category surely belong the milk shake and the malted milk, as these drinks are ordinarily made. Hence, even where the bishop has accepted the relative norm of fasting, these drinks must be regarded as forbidden between meals.

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