CATHOLIC RECORD
THE AUSTRALASIAN

July 2003
VOL 60 NO.3
The Vatican II — The Context

The Vatican Council II, also known as Vatican II, was a significant event in the history of the Catholic Church. It began on October 11, 1962, and concluded on November 21, 1965. The council was convened by Pope John XXIII to address the challenges facing the Church in the modern world, particularly the need for reform and renewal.

The council was divided into two parts: the preparatory phase and the actual assembly. The preparatory phase took place from 1959 to 1962, during which the council fathers worked on the agenda and prepared documents. The actual assembly lasted from 1962 to 1965, during which the council fathers discussed and approved the documents.

The council had a profound impact on the Church, leading to significant changes in liturgy, education, and mission. It also paved the way for the Second Vatican Council, which was convened by Pope Paul VI in 1971.

The council's decisions were controversial at the time, but they have had a lasting impact on the Church. The council's emphasis on the importance of the local Church, the role of laypeople, and the need for the Church to be more open and responsive to the needs of the modern world have helped to shape the Church's approach to ministry and mission.

Despite its challenges and controversies, the Vatican Council II remains a landmark event in the history of the Catholic Church, one that continues to shape the Church's approach to ministry and mission in the modern world.
One point of view

In order to make a comprehensive analysis of the situation, it is necessary to take into account various factors. Firstly, the economic conditions of the country, including the state of the economy, the level of employment, and the rate of inflation, play a significant role. Secondly, political factors, such as the stability of the government and the presence of political instability, can significantly impact the situation. Thirdly, social factors, such as the level of education and the distribution of wealth, also need to be considered. Finally, environmental factors, such as climate change and natural disasters, can also have a significant impact.

In conclusion, the situation is complex and multifaceted. It requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account various factors. Only by understanding the underlying causes of the problem can we hope to develop effective solutions.
October is observed as the month when the world and those who care about the unborn are invited to pray in a special way for the sanctity of life.

1. We begin the month with the rosary. Pray the 7 Sorrows’ and optional mysteries of the rosary. The month is dedicated to the Precious Blood of Jesus.

2. On the first Sunday after October 7, the First Sunday of the Month of Mary, observe the Holy Hour in honor of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.

3. On the second Sunday after October 7, the Second Sunday of the Month of Mary, observe the Holy Hour in honor of Saint Joseph.

4. On the third Sunday after October 7, the Third Sunday of the Month of Mary, observe the Holy Hour in honor of the Holy Trinity.

5. On the fourth Sunday after October 7, the Fourth Sunday of the Month of Mary, observe the Holy Hour in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

6. On the fifth Sunday after October 7, the Fifth Sunday of the Month of Mary, observe the Holy Hour in honor of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.

7. The month ends with the rosary. Pray the 7 Sorrows’ and optional mysteries of the rosary.

The Australian Bishops at Vatican II: The Far-Mined Called Home

(The Final Session: 1965)