HISTORIC CANONIZATION OF TWO POPES WILL TAKE PLACE SUNDAY
The 2014 Bishop’s Annual Appeal Giving Back

By Michael Ames
Diocesan Office of Development and Planning

On May 4, the 2014 Bishop’s Annual Appeal will commence. This annual appeal is an opportunity for the Church to share the message of mercy which the Lord has given us, and to help us to support ourselves, to be attentive to others. It sets your stakes on great ideals, the ideals that enlarge the heart, the ideals that make your talents fruitful, the ideals that cause us to be joyfully guarded for ourselves, but is given to us so that we can be given to others.

Through your gifts to the Bishop’s Annual Appeal, you are helping to reach into the hearts and souls of countless poor, providing guidance and much-needed support through the activities and programs ministered by the diocese.

Each year, we are asked to prayerfully consider a monetary sacrifice in support of the work of your Diocese. This Bishop’s Annual Appeal supports and funds spiritual and pastoral programs, educational programs, parish life enrichment, education and support of seminarians and diaconate studies, religious, and diocesan assistance; and the programs and ministries administered by the diocesan Office of Social Concerns.

This year, the target goal of the appeal is $61 million, which will help the diocese meet its ever-increasing needs. It is very special and comforting to have the support and prayers of our wonderful friends, relatives, and neighbors.

Pope John XXIII and John Paul II inspired the world to be missionaries in the church. It is through their leadership that the world, and he converted the Second Vatican Council broadly.

Pope John Paul II, both in his teaching and his personal life, strove to live and teach the message of Divine Mercy. He wrote and spoken about the need for us to forgive, to believe, and to support and funds spiritual and pastoral programs, educational programs, parish life enrichment, education and support of seminarians and diaconate studies, religious, and diocesan assistance; and the programs and ministries administered by the diocesan Office of Social Concerns.

By Cindy Woodward
Catholic News Service

The rite of canonization for Blessed John XXIII and Blessed John Paul II on Sunday, April 27 will be the culmination of the work of the Church that began when Blessed John XXIII was beatified in 1950.

A requiem Mass for the two saints will be celebrated by Pope Francis in St. Peter’s Basilica at 9 a.m. on the Sunday after Easter, which the church celebrates as Divine Mercy Sunday. Father Lombardi said that retired Pope Benedict XVI will attend, a Vatican spokesman said.

For both Mora Diaz, a Cuban Rican whose recovery from a brain aneurysm was the miracle accepted for the canonization of Blessed John XXIII, and French Sister Marie Simon-Pierre, whose cure from Parkinson’s disease was accepted as the miracle that paved the way for his beatification, both were expected to attend the ceremony.

He said the Vatican is not issuing tickets for the event, which is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. on the Sunday after Easter, which the church celebrates as Divine Mercy Sunday.

The 2014 Bishop’s Annual Appeal

The diocese also has launched a special website — www.2papisanti.org — and several social media initiatives with the help of communications students at a Rome university. The Facebook fan page is “2papisanti,” the Twitter account is “@2papisanti,” the Instagram account is “#2papisanti,” and the YouTube channel screen term is also “#2papisanti.”

The Diocese of Birmingham, where Pope John was born and ordained a priest, has put much of the focus of its celebration on acts of charity. Mgr. Delville said the diocese is contributing the equivalent of about $2 million over the past three years and three years of operating costs of a St. John XXIII School in Haiti; it is building a church and pastoral center in Sheng, Alibaba, China; and it is remodelling a former military barracks in Bergamo to serve as a shelter and assistance center for the poor.

In addition, he said, the 900 priests of the diocese are being asked to donate one month’s salary and take up a collection in their parishes to strengthen the diocese’s “family and home” fund, which helps families who are difficult with rent, mortgage payments, or utilities. The diocese also is selling some of its property to increase its fund’s principal.

The Diocese of Columbus

The 2014 Bishop’s Annual Appeal is a chance for the Church to share the message of mercy which the Lord has given us, and to help us to support ourselves, to be attentive to others. It sets your stakes on great ideals, the ideals that enlarge the heart, the ideals that make your talents fruitful, the ideals that cause us to be joyfully guarded for ourselves, but is given to us so that we can be given to others.

Her Excellency, Sister Maria Faustina Kowalska, was born in Poland and became a nun in the Congregation of the Sisters of the Divine Mercy. After she died in 2003, the board of cardinals decided to study her life and recommend her for canonization. In 2005, she was beatified and canonized.

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Divine Mercy Programs

The following parishes in the Diocese of Columbus have scheduled programs for Divine Mercy Sunday:

Childcote St. Peter – 12:30 to 3 p.m., Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament; 3 p.m., singing of Chaplet of Divine Mercy, followed by Benediction, Sacrament of Reconciliation available from 3 to 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, April 26. Chaplet is being recited every hour through Sunday at 3 p.m.

Grange St. Joseph – 5 p.m., Chaplet, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Columbus Holy Family – 12:30 p.m., Exposition, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m., Reconciliation (Rosary will be prayed during confessions); 1:45 p.m., solemn Blessing and veneration of Divine Mercy image; 2:15 p.m., Station of the Cross; 3 p.m., Chaplet; 4:30 p.m., Benediction; 5 p.m., Mass.

Columbus Sacred Heart – 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., Reconciliation; 2 p.m., Exposition; 2:10 p.m., Stations; 2:30 p.m., Stations; 3 p.m., Chaplet, led by soloist; 3:10 p.m., Benediction.

Dublin St. Brigid of Kilcarney – 2 to 3:45 p.m., Reconciliation; 3 p.m., Chaplet and Benediction.

Lancaster St. Mark – 3 p.m., Chaplet; 3:20 p.m., Mass, followed by reception.

Mattingly Stetting St. Mary – 3 to 3:45 p.m., Holy Hour of Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, with Reconciliation available; 3 p.m., Chaplet and Benediction. Divine Mercy Novenas will be prayed following 3 p.m. daily Mass through Friday, April 25. Novenas will be at 3 p.m. Saturday, April 26, followed by Reconciliation with Mass for the second Sunday of the Octave of Easter. New Philadelphia Sacred Heart – 2:30 p.m., Rosary, sermon, Chaplet, Benediction, Reconciliation.

New Bostin St. Monica – 2 to 3 p.m., Reconciliation, followed by a talk on the Divine Mercy message with Sister Mary Magdalene of the Sisters of Reparation, and praying of the Chaplet; 4 p.m., Mass with Anointing of the Sick, and veneration of first-class relic of St. Faustina.

Newark Blessed Sacrament – 10:30 a.m. Mass; 11:30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Adoration, 1 to 3 p.m., Reconciliation; 3 p.m., Chaplet, followed by Benediction. Divine Mercy Novena will be prayed at 3 p.m. daily through Saturday, April 26.

Plain City St. Joseph – 2 p.m., Exposition, 2 to 2:15 p.m., Reconciliation; 2:30 p.m., Rosary; 3 p.m., Chaplet; 3:30 p.m., Benediction.

Powell St. Jean of Arc – 3 p.m., Exposition, followed by blessing of Divine Mercy image and Chaplet; 3:30 to 5 p.m. Reconciliation; 5 p.m., Benedictions; 5:30 p.m., Mass. Rosary will be prayed throughout the celebration.

Sunbury St. John Neumann – 5 p.m., Mass, followed by Holy Hour and sung Chaplet. The Chaplet also is being prayed daily at 3 p.m. in the adoration chapel as part of a novena that concludes on Divine Mercy Sunday.

West Jefferson St. Simon and Jude – 1 to 3 p.m., Adoration; 2 to 2:45 p.m., Reconciliation; 3 p.m., Chaplet, followed by Benediction.

On Saturday, May 2, several Columbus Franciscan ministers, students, staff, and parents will take part in their own form of the ZeroEve Home Makeover television program. Lead by Sarah Gante, a DeSales gradu-
For Blessed John XXIII, calling Vatican II was an act of faith

By Francia X. Roeca, Catholic News Service

Blessed John XXIII called the Second Vatican Council in the conviction that it was necessary for the Catholic Church, yet without preconceived ideas of what it would accomplish, said Vatican II participants who recalled the event half a century later.

The men spoke in exclusive interviews featured in a forthcoming Catholic News Service documentary film, “Voices of Vatican II: Council Participants Re-member.”

Blessed John had come to a “conviction that some- thing hang in the balance in order to make the church responsive to this modern world,” said Jesuit Father Ladislas Orsy, a theological adviser -- at the council. Cardinal Paul Poupard, who served as a peritus -- or expert theological advisor -- at the council, said Blessed John believed “liturgy better expressed the mystery of the church in as everyone takes part, so the more who take part, the better.”

In that spirit, Cardinal Poupard said, the liturgical reform that followed in the council’s wake produced “a missal that was simpler, clearer, and celebrated in modern languages.”

The pope’s influence was also eventually seen in the council’s 1965 declaration Nostra Aetate, which incorporated the Jewish people’s collective guilt for the killing of Jesus and affirmed that God’s covenant with them had never been abrogated.

Cardinal Georgios Cottier, a Vatican II peritus, said Blessed John appreciated the special need for the document in the aftermath of the Holocaust. His sensitivity to the matter reflected his experience as a Vatican diplomat in prewar Bulgaria, where he had befriended many Jews, and his later actions to save Jews in the region from the Nazi genocide.

“Se he knew the drama” of the Jews, Cardinal Cotti- er said. “Right away he said ‘Yes,’ with enthusiasm” to a proposal for such a document.

Yet the pope who called the council refused to defi- nitely for the bishops who would actually serve as its fathers. When asked what Vatican II was, Cardinal Poupard recalled, Blessed John would reply, “On the subject of the council, we are all novices. But when all the bishops are there, the Holy Spirit will be there and all will go well.”

Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, another peritus, re- called the now-legendary occasion when the future pope stepped to the window of his study and said, “What is the council? I don’t know.” He opened the window and said, “Nothing, at least for the church.”

Though Blessed John did not have a set program for the council, he did have models for it, including some contemporary secular initiatives.

“After the Second World War, it was a very good thing that there arose three international councils: the U.N. for peace, the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) for the fight against hunger, and UNESCO,” Cardinal Poupard recalls the pope saying. “Why don’t we get together to talk?”

Blessed John XXIII, who will be made a saint on April 27, is remembered by many for his warmth, simplic- ity by calling the Second Vatican Council. Blessed John was beatified in 2000 by Blessed John Paul II, with whom he will be canonized on Sunday, April 27.

April 27, 2014

April 27, 2014

CNS photo

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Cardinal Pelluci, who served as a Vatican diplomat in prewar Bulgaria, where he had befriended many Jews, and his later actions to save Jews in the region from the Nazi genocide.

Voices of Vatican II: Council Participants Re-member

April 27, 2014

By Catholic News Service

Although he served as pope for less than five years, Blessed John XXIII left one of the most lasting lega- cy in the Catholic Church’s history by convening the Second Vatican Council.

A plump, smiling Italian of peasant origins, the future pope had an illustrious career as a papal diplomat in Bulgaria, Turkey, and postwar France. He became pope amid the dismantling of colonial- ism and the rise of the Cold War and on the cusp of a technological transformation unlike anything the world had experienced since World War II.

Citing the Holy Spirit as his source of inspiration, he called the council “an extraordinary event for the church confront the rapid changes and mounting challenges unfolding in the world -- and, by inviting non-Catholics to the council, to work toward Chris- tian unity.”

As pope from 1958 to 1963, Blessed John launched an extensive renewal of the church when he con- voked the council, which set in motion major re- forms in liturgy, religious life, Christian education, the laity, and in- ternational cooperation.

After the initial session’s close in 1962, he set up a committee to direct council activities during the nine-month interval between sessions. The final one ended in December 1965 -- produced docu- ments on the role of bishops, priestly formation, religious life, Christian education, the laity, and ecumenical relations.

He produced a number of historic encyclicals, including Mater et Magistra on Catholic social doctrine and Pacem in Terris, issued in 1963 at the height of the Cold War, on the need for global peace and justice.

He established the Pontifical Commission for the Revision of the Code of Canon Law, which overview the updating of church law of the church after the Second Vatican Council, culminating in publication of the new code in 1983.

Before he was elected pope, he served as a Vatican diplomat. His work in Bulgaria and Turkey put the future pope in contact with many Christians who were not in full communion with the Catholic Church and inspired him to dedicate much effort to try to recover the unity lost over the centuries. It was Blessed John who, as pope in 1960, created the Vati- can’s office for promoting Christian unity.

With his humility, gentleness, and active courage, he reached out like the Good Shepherd to the mar- kets in the city’s growing subways. He listened to the people and his open display of personal warmth, sincerity, and fatherliness earned him the nickname “the Good Pope.”

Blessed John brought a humble, yet charismatic, personal style to the papacy. He placed great import- ance on his modest upbringing in a village about 25 miles northeast of Milan, saying “I come from the country, from poverty” that he said was “happy and blessed poverty -- not cursed, not endured.”

Born in Sotto il Monte, Italy, in 1881, Angelo Gi- sseppe Roncalli was one of 15 children in a family of sharecroppers. He entered the minor seminary at age 11 and was sent to Rome to study law in 1919.

He was ordained to the priesthood in 1904 and, after several years as secretary to the bishop of Bergamo, was called to the Vatican. In 1925, he began serving as a Vatican diplomat and was sent to countries such as Greece and Turkey, and finally to France. He was named a cardinal and patriarch of Venice in 1953.

When the pope called the council, then-Cardinal Roncalli was elected pope on Oct. 28, 1958.

He died of cancer on June 3, 1963.

Blessed John was beatified in 2000 by Blessed John Paul II, with whom he will be canonized on Sunday, April 27.
As a child, one of my favorite memories of the Easter season is a tradition known as spreading the tree. The custom involves the family procuring a sapling from the woods to find an Easter tree. I don’t know how many of you remember this tradition, but my family always got a small, potted tree, brought the tree home, my siblings and I would water it nightly, and we decorated it with eggs and Lights. The whole family was involved in the decoration, and last weekend, our two children came home to help find our tree and celebrate Easter. Even though our children are grown, my wife still puts an Easter basket for the kids, and, of course, one for me: I love to see my 80-year-old basket (my mother saved it all these years!) filled with chocolate goodies on Sunday morning before Mass. Later, we gather with friends and family and feast on a traditional meal. You see, the Eas-

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Moreover, it symbolizes a new beginning, much in the way the sapling’s smallness in the context of the tree. You see, the Easter season reminds us of the hope inherent in our family. The sapling’s smallness in the context of the tree. You see, the Easter season reminds us of the hope inherent in our family. The sapling’s smallness in the context of the tree. You see, the Easter season reminds us of the hope inherent in our family. The sapling’s smallness in the context of the tree. You see, the Easter season reminds us of the hope inherent in our fami-

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NEW SAINTS IMPACT ON LOCAL RESIDENTS

BY TIM PUET
Reporter, Catholic Times

As they prepare for this Sunday’s canonization ceremonies for Blessed John XXIII and Blessed Pope John Paul II, many people in the Diocese of Columbus will be taking a few extra looks at an image of John Paul II in their homes or workplaces that was painted by an anonymous donor.

The portrait of the pope leaning his head on his shoulders portrait of the pope, with the Shroud of Turin in the background.

“After I started reading more about John Paul’s life, I became more impressed by his back - shoulders portrait of the pope, with the Shroud of Turin in the background. At the time, and we were fortunate enough to see Pope John in 1987 with Molly McKain, recipient of one of the miracles attributed to St. Lorenzo that allowed him to be canonized. Quinn said a car accident had left McKain in a vegetative state, but after several months of prayer by friends and family members to St. Lorenzo, she recovered and learned to walk and talk again. During the canonization, McKain received the Eucharist and a blessing from John Paul.

The number wasn’t important, but the quality of the saints impacted the lives of many compl iments he received. The second model is pictured above with the Shroud of Turin.

The statue blessing and dedication will take place in the parish on that day, said Msgr. Frecker, who will narrate a summary of the canonization’s oc- casion at a formal banquet in honor of St. John XXIII at 6:30 p.m. Sunday, May 5. A limited number of members on a first-come, first-served basis because of limited capacity in the parish hall.

This will be followed on Sunday, June 8 by the dedication of a bronze statue of Pope John that is being prepared in Italy and will be shipped to the United States sometime next month. The artist, Carol Monier, a sculptor whose works can be found throughout the United States and worldwide, started work on the first of two clay models of the statue in October. The second model is pictured at left.

In late March, he began the wax ver- sion which will form the finished prod- uct. A mold will be made around it, the wax will be melted out, and molten bronze will be poured in.

“The idea for the statue began even before the announcement last July that the two popes would be can- onized,” said Jim Gerkin, who with Msgr. Frecker and others formed a committee which developed the design of the statue. A member of the parish stepped forward with an anonymous donation which was speciﬁed for a special project the parish wouldn’t normally do with its regular operating funds.

John XXIII’s home.

and color reflect the buildings found at left.

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Blessed John Paul brought moral force, intellect, flair to world stage

By Catholic News Service

Blessed John Paul II, who will be canonized on Sunday, April 27, was one of the most forceful moral leaders of the modern world. He brought a philosophy to leadership, a pilgrim’s spiritual intensity, modern age. He brought a philosopher’s mind to the wall stage.

His role as head of the universal church. As vigorous and no less controversial. Including seven to the United States. To 129 nations in 104 trips outside Italy -- a millennium of Christianity.

Blessed John Paul became a spiritual protagonist in the fall of European communism, which began in his native Poland in 1989, and the passage to the third millennium of Christianity. As pastor of the universal church, he led around the world, taking his message to 100 million people, including seven to the United States. With a style at once supple and firm, drawn just as vigorous and no less controversial. He disciplined dissenting theologians, excommunicated self-styled “traitors,” and upheld often unpopular church positions such as his opposition to artificial birth control. At the same time, he pushed Catholic social teaching into areas including bioethics, international economics, racism, and ecology.

In his later years, the pope moved with difficulty, tired easily, and was less expressive -- all symptoms of Parkinson’s disease. Yet he pushed himself to the limits of his physical capabilities, convinced that each suffering was itself a form of spiritual leadership.

He led the church through a huge period of soul-searching in the wake of the Great Year of the Vatican II. His predecessor to the Holy Land that year took him to the roots of the faith and dramatically illustrated the church’s improved relations with Jews. And he also provided a new unprejudiced public apology for the sins of Christians during darker chapters of church history, such as the Inquisition and the Crusades.

His social justice encyclicals, including “Human Solidarity as the Foundation of the Church’s Mission” and the New Millennium,” made a huge impact addressing the moral dimensions of human labor and the shortcomings of the free-market system.

The pope approved a universal catechism as one remedy for doctrinal ambiguity. He also pushed church positions further into the public forum. In the last years, he urged the world’s leaders to step up their fight against abortion and euthanasia. His sharp retelling of these and other “anti-family” policies helped make him Time magazine’s choice for Man of the Year in 1994.

The pope was a curious ecumenist, insisting that real differences between religions and churches not be covered up. Yet he led several dramatic gestures, including: launching a Catholic-Orthodox theological dialogue in 1979; visiting a Rome synagogue in 1986; hosting world religious leaders at a “prayer summit” for peace in 1986; and traveling to Damascus, Syria, in 2001, where he became the first pontiff to visit a mosque. Karol Jozef Wojtyla was born on May 18, 1920, in Wadowice, a small town near Krakow, in southern Poland. He lost his mother at age 9, his only brother at 12, and his father, a priest, in 1941.

An accomplished worshiper in Krakow’s underground theater during the war, Wojtyla became a “pro-Christian, anti-communist” as a mouthpiece for the struggle for the fall of European communism.

In June 1979, less than nine months after becoming pope, Blessed John Paul visited his native land, where he spoke to crowds totaling 30 million and publicly called for “political self-determination” for Poland, its citizens and civilization.

The next year, nations forces the Polish government to cease wages, lower censorship, and permit the formation of an independent labor union. Solidarity, Blessed John Paul was a major inspiration for this nonviolent movement.

Lech Walesa, a Solidarity leader and later president of Poland, said the accord ending those strikes with a pen bearing the pope’s picture. The alarm of Polish officials and Solidarity leaders at the pope’s influence in that period has been well-documented in books published since the end of the Cold War. When a Turkish gunman nearly succeeding in killing Blessed John Paul in May 1981, many observers suspected a Soviet connection. The link never has been proven, but the pope and Stanislaw Dziwisz, the late pope’s secretary, wrote in 2007 that Blessed John Paul himself believed Moscow was behind the assassination attempt.

“Don’t all roads, however disparate they are, lead to the KGB?” Cardinal Dziwisz wrote.

As a result of those talks, elections in May 1989 led to the formation of a new Polish government led by a non-communist prime minister. Within a few months, the Berlin Wall was down, and communist regimes had fallen in Czechoslovakia and Romania. The drive for independence by other Soviet bloc countries and Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of “perestroika” and “glasnost” led to the end of the USSR in 1991.

“Everything that happened in Eastern Europe,” Gorbachev wrote in 1992, “would have been impossible without the presence of this pope and without the important role including the political role that he played on the world stage.”
An appropriate reading for Divine Mercy Sunday

**Father Lawrence L. Hummer**

Saints continued from Page 11
to spend a moment with each of what we call our ‘extended family,’ the disabled individuals who are in a special care.

Mary Mag. Geog. Geog. and living and residing at the Villa at St. Theresa, celebrated Mass with John Paul in 1983 while on suburban leave at the Valley.

I was part of a group of about 25 priests for whom an Army chaplain made arrangements. With Pope Holy Father in his chapel,” he told the Catholic Times in a 2010 interview. “After, we were gathered in the hall outside his office. He greeted us individually and a photographer took pictures as the pope spoke with us. And the pope remains a cherished possession. During the same visit, he also celebrated Mass with Pope Benedict XVI. He was the first pope whom I met who had abandoned him at his arrest.

The Acts reading introduces the early community’s experiments with communal living, flanked by the breaking of bread and prayers. They had “all things in common” and they divided what they held in common among all, “according to each one’s need.” Increasingly, the pope said, the episcopal church has become centered in a city, such as Rome, and the mission of the church is to reach out to the needs of people.

The Gospel reading is for the Second Sunday of Easter (Cycle A)

**THE WEEKDAY BIBLE READINGS**

**Monday** 7:30 a.m. Acts 13:17-19

**Tuesday** 7:30 a.m. Psalm 145-150

**Wednesday** 7:30 a.m. John 13:25-30

**Thursday** 7:30 a.m. John 14:6-14

**Friday** 7:30 a.m. John 15:13-20

**Saturday** 7:30 a.m. John 20:19-31

**Sunday** 7:30 a.m. Acts 2:42-47

**ROCHESTER WEEKLY READERS AND TELEVISION Mass SCHEDULE WEEK OF APRIL 27, 2014

**SUNDAY Mass**

10:30 a.m. Mass from Columbus St Joseph Retreat Center, 3880 Reed Road, Columbus, and at www.stjosephcolumbus.com. Mass will be in English at 7:30 a.m. on WTVG-TV (the CW) Channel 37, Columbus. For live streaming system for WTVG’s channel, please check Mass from Our Lady of Angels Monastery, Marion, Newark, Newcomerstown and New Franklin.

**PUBLIC TELEVISION Mass Schedule**

**Monday**

6 p.m., St. John’s, Marion, on I-Lifetime

**Tuesday**

6:30 p.m., WTVG (the CW) Channel 37, Columbus is scheduled to beam its Mass to the entire viewing area.

**Wednesday**

6:30 p.m., WTVG (the CW) Channel 37, Columbus.

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**CATHOLIC TIMES**

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Acts 2:42-47

1 Peter 5:8-14

John 20:19-31

First Peter may well be a postbaptismal instruction and be taking an introductory course to biological studies this summer. She will be working in the laboratory on Lake Erie in one of aquatic biology. She is writing a Masters’ degree.

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SOMERS, Patrick J., 68, April 16
He was a letter carrier for more than 30 years at the Post Office in Columbus. He was a past president of the New York and Pennsylvania Letter Carriers. He is survived by his parents; his first wife, Patricia (Par); his second wife, Linda (Grant); his sons, Brian and David; his daughters, Elizabeth, Karen, Marianne (Geff) Stow; and his grandchildren (Benjamin) Carter; 10 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

GOLF OUTING
Scouting International Awareness Program
8 a.m. to 3 p.m., St. Joseph Cathedral, 212 E. Broad St., Columbus. Aerial renewal retreats for diocesan Life On Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church. 7 p.m., Bryce Eck Center, St. Andrew Church, 3880 Reed Rd., Delaware. Scouting International Awareness Program.

HAPPPENINGS

PUBLICATION DETAILS

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The Columbus St. Charles Preparatory School drama department will present its spring musical, Working, at 8 p.m. Thursday through Saturday, May 1 to 3, and 3 p.m. Sunday, May 4 in the campus theater, 2010 E. Broad St. Tickets are $10 for adults and $5 for students. For reservations, call the school at 614-252-6714.

This is the fourth time St. Charles has produced the show. Previous productions were in 1989, 1996, and 2006. The creators of the show have updated the script to more accurately reflect the working class of 2014.

Working is a musical based on the book with the same title by Pulitzer Prize-winning author Studs Terkel. Newly adapted by Stephen Schwartz (Wicked, Godspell) from the original adaptation by Stephen Schwartz and Nina Faso. Working is the working man’s A Chorus Line, a musical exploration of people from all walks of life, with songs by composers Craig Carnelia, Micki Grant, Tony Award winner Lin-Manuel Miranda, Mary Rodgers, Susan Bolenhek, Stephen Schwartz, and Grammy Award winner James Taylor.

Working explores the American workday from the Monday-morning blues to a working person’s pride in having “something to point to.” Schwartz and Faso adapted it into a stage play, mostly using the original words of some uncommon men and women. In the musical, 26 workers, including a parking-lot attendant, corporate executive, schoolteacher, gas man, housewife, firefighter, waitress, millworker, and sailor sing and talk about their jobs, defining not only their daily round, but also their hopes and aspirations.

The show opened on Broadway in 1978. Although it had a short run, it became popular for regional theaters, colleges, and high schools. The updated version introduces songs and content relevant to the technology-filled world of today. It includes new characters, monologues, and songs addressing aspects of 21st-century work life, such as outsourcing, technology, caregiving, and fundraising. This version preserves earlier material that is still relevant to today’s world.

Working celebrates everyday people in a genuinely funny and touching way. Working tells you how and inspiration and is the perfect musical for everyone who has ever worked a day in their lives.

BOOK REVIEW

Thérèse, Faustina and Bernadette

Elizabeth Ficocelli introduces her readers to three remarkable women saints who became not only her role models, but also her life-changing friends, teaching her about faith, hope, and love, and showing her what true Catholic womanhood looks like.

Some of the best saint stories are not about wonder-workers, but rather the everyday saints—friends who understand the challenges of marriage and motherhood and the banalities of day-to-day life. Ficocelli discovered these three friends in Thérèse of Lisieux, Faustina of the Divine Mercy, and Bernadette of Lourdes. The wisdom of these lives moved her to cultivate the virtues of faith, hope, and love as she journeyed from a successful career as a marketing executive to a wife and mother and a best-selling, award-winning author of 15 books for adults and young people. She has been published in Catholic magazines such as America, St. Anthony Messenger, Columbia, Catholic Parent, and Episcopal. Elizabeth hosts the program, Answering the Call on St. Gabriel Catholic Radio AM 820, in which she interviews priests, deacons, and religious about their spiritual journeys. She is also a popular national speaker at conferences, parishes, schools, retreats, and organizational meetings, and has been a frequent guest on EWTN radio and television.

Thérèse, Faustina and Bernadette is a wise and mother and a best-selling, award-winning author of 15 books for adults and young people. She has been published in Catholic magazines such as America, St. Anthony Messenger, Columbia, Catholic Parent, and Episcopal. Elizabeth hosts the program, Answering the Call on St. Gabriel Catholic Radio AM 820, in which she interviews priests, deacons, and religious about their spiritual journeys. She is also a popular national speaker at conferences, parishes, schools, retreats, and organizational meetings, and has been a frequent guest on EWTN radio and television.
The first anniversary of Pope Francis’ election brought stories highlighting the unique style he has brought to the papacy. Maybe people have forgotten how much of what passes today for papal “tradition” was actually an innovation of Pope John Paul II.

Frequent parish visits? Check. Joking with and leading a big crowd in a chant? Check. Sneaking out of the Vatican? Wait, that was Blessed John Paul who’d head out to go skiing or hiking. Pope Francis categorically denied in February that he had ever snuck out of the Vatican.

As John Thavis, the former Rome bureau chief of Catholic News Service, once wrote: “If there’s anything Pope John Paul II loved more than following traditions, it was inventing new ones.”

The calendar of Pope Francis and of the universal church is filled with annual appointments established by Pope John Paul, who is scheduled to become St. John Paul on Sunday, April 27.


Presiding over the first universal observance of Divine Mercy Sunday in 2001, Pope John Paul quoted from his 1980 encyclical Dives in Misericordia (Rich in Mercy): “The cross and resurrection of Christ speak and never cease to speak of God the Father, who is absolutely faithful to his eternal love for man … believing in this love means believing in mercy.”

Meeting in March with priests from the Diocese of Rome, Pope Francis said one of the greatest inspirations of Pope John Paul was his intuition that “this was a time for mercy.”

“If it is a gift he gave us, but one that came from above,” Pope Francis said. “It is up to us as ministers of the church to keep this message alive, especially in our preaching and gestures, in signs and pastoral choices – for example, in deciding to give priority to the sacrament of reconciliation and, at the same time, to works of mercy.”

Pope John Paul also instituted the annual Feb. 2 World Day of Consecrated Life, the Feb. 11 World Day of the Sick, and a World Meeting of Families every three years. When welcoming hundreds of thousands of young people to the Vatican for a special Palm Sunday celebration in 1984, Pope John Paul launched what has become the biggest international gathering on the church’s calendar: World Youth Day.

Explaining to the Roman Curia the importance of World Youth Day and youth ministry in general, Pope John Paul said, “All young people must sense that the church is accompanying them; therefore, the whole church in union with the successor of Peter increasingly must be committed, on a worldwide level, to the good of youth, their worries and concerns and their openness and hopes.” At the end of the U.N.-declared International Year of Youth in 1985, he said that young people were hoping for change in society and in the world; that the church, which looks to youths with “hope and love,” must help young people realize that change by communicating the Gospel truths to them, supporting them as they seek God’s plan for their lives and educating them in living their faith.

Of course, Pope John Paul left a mark on more than the church’s calendar. Surprisingly for many people, St. Peter’s Square didn’t have a Christmas tree or Nativity scene until 1982. Even after the College of Cardinals asked him to leave Krakow, Poland, and lead the universal church, he continued to keep Polish Christmas traditions; for years, he would invite fellow Poles to the Vatican on Christmas Eve to break oplatek (a Christmas wafer) with him and to sing Polish carols. He had been pope for four years when he asked the Vatican governor’s office to put some Christmas decorations in the square under his window; thus, a new tradition was born.

Some of Pope John Paul’s innovations had a lot to do with the fact that he was a very outdoorsy, fit 58-year-old when elected to the See of Peter in 1978. He liked to ski and walk in the mountains, and apparently didn’t think that should change. As he grew older and weaker from Parkinson’s disease, the physical activity diminished, but he and a few aides never stopped slipping out of the Vatican on the occasional Tuesday for a drive to the mountains and a sack lunch al fresco.

But he didn’t just head for the hills. Pope John Paul made the nine international trips taken by Pope Paul VI seem like a trifle. Pope John Paul took his message on the road, visiting 129 nations -- several repeatedly -- on 104 trips and logging more than 700,000 miles in a papacy that lasted more than 27 years.

Many of today’s papal ‘traditions’ were blessed John Paul’s innovations.