

**Intentions for the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass**  
**Saturday, February 6, V Sunday in Ordinary Time**  
**(Vigil)**

5:00 pm Nora & Timothy Bowe

**Sunday, February 7, V Sunday in Ordinary Time**

9:00 am For the Unborn & Their Parents

12:00 pm Rev. Msgr. John J. Keaveney

**Monday, February 8, weekday in Ordinary Time**

12:00 pm Nicholas & Helen Kraljic

**Tuesday, February 9, weekday in Ordinary Time**

12:00 pm John V. McElduff (Birthday Remembrance)

**Wednesday, February 10, St. Scholastica**

12:00 pm Br. John Lesica, C.F.X. (11th Anniversary)

**Thursday, February 11, Our Lady of Lourdes**

12:00 pm Patrick Weadock

**Friday, February 12, weekday in Ordinary Time**

12:00 pm Joseph & Kathleen Trustey

**Saturday, February 13, VI Sunday in Ordinary Time**  
**(Vigil)**

5:00 pm Anne & Fred Roys

**Sunday, February 14, VI Sunday in Ordinary Time**

9:00 am Kevin Williams

12:00 pm James J. Vickers (Birthday Remembrance)

**Attendance and Collections for the Fourth**  
**Sunday in Ordinary Time (January 31)**

Our attendance was 177; the collection was \$1325. Thank you for your generosity. Our second collection for next Sunday is for the Restoration Fund

**Please Pray for the Sick of Our Parish**

Please pray for our sick parishioners: Patti Adcroft, Mary Barone, Mary Billings, Johnathan Caban, Anne Cahill, Kara Jean Fleming, Margaret Flynn, Sister Eileen McCabe, Carol Mohler, Jacqueline O'Grady, Fred Serafini. If you know of a parishioner who is sick, please contact the Rectory.

**Visit to the Sick, Homebound, or Hospitalized**

If you or someone you know is sick, homebound, or hospitalized and would like a visit from a priest for Confession, Communion, or Anointing of the Sick, please call the Rectory.

**Our Restoration Fund at Work**

Restoration work is still ongoing, if a little slower in the cold weather. It is our hope to work slowly, but surely, to restore the church.

**Catholic Elementary School Graduate?**

Are you a graduate of a Catholic elementary school? Catholic Schools Week was celebrated with a theme this year of 'Dividends for Life,' we ask that you look back on the faith, knowledge, discipline, and morals you learned at Catholic elementary school student and reflect on how these lessons have shaped who you are today.

You may have recently received a letter from your Catholic elementary school about the Catholic Alumni Partnership (CAP). CAP is a groundbreaking program—enabling schools to reconnect with and reengage their alumni for ongoing support. A contribution to your Catholic elementary school will help ensure that the next generation of students receives the same education you did. Together, we can create a new future for the schools that helped us realize our own.

Please visit [www.ClickYES.com](http://www.ClickYES.com) to sign up now, and to see if your elementary school is participating in CAP. Your school needs you today more than ever!

**Selfishness and Self Love**

*Part of the Guardian Angel Writing Project. Please send material to Peter Simpson at [petersimpson@hotmail.com](mailto:petersimpson@hotmail.com). Selfishness and Self Love is written by Peter.*

We all know that selfishness is bad and we blame people who are selfish and we try to teach our children not to be selfish but to be kind and generous. What perhaps we do not know as well is that selfishness is not self love but the opposite.

The good things we most think of are material goods like money and fame and power. These are goods but they are not the best goods. The goods we call virtues, as kindness and courage and politeness, are also goods. They are good things to the person who has them, as money is a good to the person who has it, for they make the person who has them better. But these goods are also good to others. For if I am generous I benefit others through my generosity. Everyone is thus better off through my generosity.

If, on the other hand, I am selfish I am worse off because I lack the better goods, the virtues. For while I may deny others some material good through my selfishness, I deny myself a greater good, namely virtue of character. So if I am selfish and deprive others of the generosity I could have instead, then I deprive myself more than I deprive them.

The selfish are not only nasty people but also miserable people because even if they have lots of material goods they are lacking in the greater spiritual goods of character and of good deeds, and it these greater goods that really make us happy.

So the message is: love yourself with proper self love by not being selfish, and then at the same time you will be loving others too. And love, as we know, is what the Gospel of Christ is all about.

the Christian year that does not fall within the seasons of Advent, Christmas, Lent, or Easter. The Catholic Church celebrates two periods of the year as Ordinary Time. The first period begins after the Feast of the Baptism of the Lord (the Sunday after Epiphany) has ended. Some interpret this to mean that Ordinary Time begins on Sunday night, while others, including The General Norms for the Liturgical Year and the Calendar, specifically mention the first period of Ordinary Time beginning on the Monday after the Baptism of the Lord. Either way, the point is the same. The next Sunday is still reckoned "The Second Sunday in Ordinary Time," because it is the Sunday of the second week in Ordinary Time. The reckoning can be confusing, and has many asking, "what happened to the first Sunday in Ordinary Time?" This first period of Ordinary Time runs until the Tuesday evening before Ash Wednesday. The second period of Ordinary Time runs from the Monday after Pentecost until Evening Prayer is said the night before Advent begins. This includes Christ the King Sunday, the final Sunday of Ordinary Time.

Ordinary time does not need to be "ordinary," and is not meant to mean that somehow we get a break from the Liturgical Year. The opposite is true: Ordinary Time celebrates "the mystery of Christ in all its aspects." Many important liturgical celebrations fall during Ordinary Time, including, Trinity, Corpus Christi, All Saints, the Assumption of Mary, and Christ the King. In addition, the Church continues to celebrate Saints days and other events such as The Octave of Christian Unity. The major feasts, when occurring on a Sunday, trump the regular Ordinary Time Sunday lessons and liturgy. In the American Catholic Church, Corpus Christi is usually transferred to a Sunday, so often there are fewer than the 33 or 34 Sundays labeled "Sundays of Ordinary Time," although these Sundays still fall within Ordinary Time. We also may remember and celebrate the parts of Jesus' life that were ordinary, much like our own lives. The color of green is appropriate because it is the most ordinary color in our natural environment.

During the Liturgical Year, the Scripture readings for Seasons of Lent, Easter, Advent, and Christmas have prominent themes. During Ordinary Time the readings are not chosen according to a theme. Rather, they present in a continuous fashion: the life and work of Jesus Christ as proclaimed in the Gospels of either Matthew, Mark, or Luke. John's Gospel is read principally during the liturgical seasons.

During the Christmas season, the gospels recount the birth and early life of Jesus. On the Second Sunday of Ordinary Time, the gospel begins to speak about the ministry of Jesus through the text about the wedding feast at Cana and two other passages from the Gospel of John. Then, with the Third Sunday, the life and preaching of Jesus unfold in each of the Gospels.

The readings from the Old Testament were chosen

### Ordinary Time

With last week's Feast of the Baptism of the Lord, we end the Christmas Season and begin "Ordinary Time."

The Latin *Tempus Per Annum* ("time throughout the year") is rendered into English as "Ordinary Time." Many sources, online and in print, suggest that Ordinary Time gets its name from the word ordinal, meaning "numbered," since the Sundays of Ordinary Time, as in other seasons, are expressed numerically. However, others suggest the etymology of "Ordinary Time" is related to our word "ordinary" (which itself has a connotation of time and order, derived from the Latin word *ordo*). Ordinary Time occurs outside other liturgical time periods, periods in which specific aspects of the mystery of Christ are celebrated. According to The General Norms for the Liturgical Year and the Calendar, the days of Ordinary Time, especially the Sundays, "are devoted to the mystery of Christ in all its aspects." Ordinary Time, depending on the year, runs either 33 or 34 weeks.

Basically, Ordinary Time encompasses that part of

to correspond to the Gospel passages and to bring out the unity between the Old and the New Testaments. The selections were made so that many of the principal pages of the Old Testament would be read on Sundays. The readings are arranged in a logical order, but according to what the gospel reading requires.

During Ordinary Time, the Letters of Paul and James are read in a sequential manner. (The Letters of Peter and John are read during the Easter and Christmas seasons.) Because of the length of the First letter to the Corinthians and the diverse issues it addresses, the selections from it are read at the beginning of Ordinary Time over the three years of the lectionary cycle. The Letter to the Hebrews is divided into two parts. The first part is read in year B and the second in Year C.

The feast of Christ the King is the last Sunday of Ordinary Time and of the liturgical year. The liturgical color for Ordinary Time is green, a sign of hope. The Chi Rho is a Christian symbol that dates from the early Church. It is comprised of the first two letters of the Greek word for Messiah, Christos—the letter Chi looks like the letter "X", and the letter Rho looks like the letter "P." This abbreviation became a symbol representing Jesus Christ.

