

Intentions for the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass

Saturday, May 15, Seventh Sunday of Easter (Vigil)

5:00 pm Mother's Day Novena

Sunday, May 16, Seventh Sunday of Easter

9:00 am Agnes Leahy

12:00 pm Mother's Day Novena

Monday, May 17, Easter weekday

12:00 pm Mother's Day Novena

Tuesday, May 18, Pope St. John I

12:00 pm John McGrath & Dan Weadock

Wednesday, May 19, Easter weekday

12:00 pm Walter Strauss

Thursday, May 20, St. Bernadine of Siena

12:00 pm Bernadette McLoughlin

Friday, May 21, Easter weekday

12:00 pm Joseph & Kathleen Trustey

Saturday, May 22, Pentecost Sunday (Vigil)

5:00 pm Anne & Fred Roys

Sunday, May 23, Pentecost Sunday

9:00 am Jean & Sal Calabro

12:00 pm Robert O'Keefe (3rd Anniversary)

Attendance and Collections

for Sixth Sunday of Easter Sunday (May 9)

Our attendance for May 9 was 155. The regular collection was \$1067. The second collection for the Restoration Fund was \$428. Our second collection today is for Catholic Relief Services. Thank you for your generosity.

Please Pray for the Sick of Our Parish

Please pray for our sick parishioners: Patti Adcroft, Mary Barone, Mary Billings, Anne Cahill, Kara Jean Fleming, Margaret Flynn, Sister Eileen McCabe, Carol Mohler, Jacqueline O'Grady, Clara Rancier, 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.

Mother's Day Novena

This year our Mother's Day Novena will run from Sunday, May 9, Mother's Day, through Monday, May 17. A novena is a series of nine Masses for a particular intention. This novena is an opportunity to express your love for a special mother, grandmother, godmother, mother-in-law, an expectant mother, or any woman who has played a motherly role in your life.

Mother's Day Novena and Flower Remembrances

DECEASED

Isabel Betts

Juanita Bishop

Nora Bowe

Juana Cabrera

Sis Connolly

Elizabeth Dominkowitz

Mrs. Donovan

Mary Dwan

Florence Francoeur

Madeline Geisen

Martha Henry

Rasha Hoffman

Annetta Gomez-Jefferson

Myrtis Emma Johnson

Nancy Kenny

Jane Leonard

Juanita Lois

Catherine Mahoney

Jean Mainella

Margaret Monica & Mary McNiff

Kathleen O'Neil

Marie Paparelli

Josephine Paskewitz

Anne V. Roys

Roslyn Savoca

Ann Tietjen

Ellen Tracey

Jane Vickers

Julia Waisman

Barabara Weadock

Mary Weadock

LIVING

Mary Califano

Pearl Tracy McDonald

Grace Morrison

Mass for Cardinal Egan

Archbishop Timothy M. Dolan cordially invites you to a Mass on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of Cardinal Egan's Episcopal Consecration to be celebrated at Saint Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, May 23, 2010, at 12:00 noon.

Pope St. John I

Pope St. John I died at Ravenna on 18 or 19 May (according to the most popular calculation), 526. A Tuscan by birth and the son of Constantius, he was, after an interregnum of seven days, elected on 13 August, 523, and occupied the Apostolic see for two years, nine months, and seven days.

We possess information — though unfortunately very vague — only about his journey to Constantinople, a journey which appears to have had results of great importance, and which was the cause of his death. The Emperor Justin, in his zeal for orthodoxy, had issued in 523 a severe decree against the Arians, compelling them, among other things, to surrender to the Catholics the churches which they occupied. Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths and of Italy, the ardent defender of Arianism, keenly resented these measures directed against his coreligionists in the Orient, and was moreover highly displeased at seeing the progress of a mutual understanding between the Latin and Greek Churches, such as might favour certain secret dealings between the Roman senators and the Byzantine Court, aiming at the re-establishment of the imperial authority in Italy. To bring pressure to bear upon the emperor, and force him to moderate his policy of repression in regard to the heretics, Theodoric sent to him early in 525 an embassy composed of Roman senators, of which he obliged the pope to assume the direction, and imposed on the latter the task of securing a withdrawal of the Edict of 523 and — if we are to believe "Anonymous Valesianus" — of even urging the emperor to facilitate the return to Arianism of the Arians who had been converted.

There has been much discussion as to the part played by John I in this affair. The sources which enable us to study the subject are far from explicit and may be reduced to four in number: "Anonymous Valesianus", already cited; the "Liber Pontificalis"; Gregory of Tours's "Liber in gloria martyrum"; and the "Liber Pontificalis Ecclesiae Ravennatis". But it is beyond question that the pope could only counsel Justin to use gentleness and discretion towards the Arians; his position as head of the Church prevented his inviting the emperor to favour heresy. That this analysis of the situation is correct is evident from the reception which the pope was accorded in the East — a reception which certainly would not have been kindly, had the Roman ambassadors opposed the emperor and this Catholic subjects in their struggle waged against the Arian sect. The inhabitants of Constantinople went out in throngs to

meet John. The Emperor Justin on meeting him prostrated himself, and, some time afterwards, he had himself crowned by the pope. All the patriarchs of the East made haste to manifest their communion in the Faith with the supreme pontiff; only Timothy of Alexandria, who had shown himself hostile to the Council of Chalcedon, held aloof. Finally, the pope, exercising his right of precedence over Epiphanius, Patriarch of Constantinople, solemnly officiated at St. Sophia in the Latin Rite on Easter Day, 19 April, 526. Immediately afterwards he made his way back to the West.

If this brilliant reception of John I by the emperor, the clergy, and the faithful of the Orient proves that he had not been wanting in his task as supreme pastor of the Church, the strongly contrasting behavior of Theodoric towards him on his return is no less evident proof. This monarch, enraged at seeing the national party reviving in Italy, had just stained his hands with the murder of Boethius, the great philosopher, and of Symmachus his father-in-law. He was exasperated against the pope, whose embassy had obtained a success very different from that which he, Theodoric, desired and whom, moreover, he suspected of favouring the defenders of the ancient liberty of Rome. As soon as John, returning from the East, had landed in Italy, Theodoric caused him to be arrested and incarcerated at Ravenna. Worn out by the fatigues of the journey, and subjected to severe privations, John soon died in prison.

Pentecost

Pentecost is the feast of the universal Church which commemorates the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, fifty days after the Resurrection of Christ, on the ancient Jewish festival called the "feast of weeks" or Pentecost (Exodus 34:22; Deuteronomy 16:10). It is also called Whitsunday, from the white garments which were worn by those who were baptised during the vigil; Pentecost ("Pfingsten" in German), is the Greek for "the fiftieth" (day after Easter). Whitsunday, as a Christian feast, dates back to the first century. 1 Corinthians 16:8 probably refers to the same Jewish feast. This is not surprising, for the feast, originally of only one day's duration, fell on a Sunday. It marks the termination of Paschal or Easter tide.

Come Holy Spirit, fill the hearts of your faithful and kindle in them the fire of your love.

V. Send forth your Spirit, and they shall be created.

R. And You shall renew the face of the earth.

Let us pray.

O, God, who by the light of the Holy Spirit, did instruct the hearts of the faithful, grant that by the same Holy Spirit we may be truly wise and ever enjoy His consolations. Through Christ Our Lord. Amen.