

C.O.O.L. NEWS

Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal Monthly Newsletter -



He is Risen

APRIL ADORATION SCHEDULE

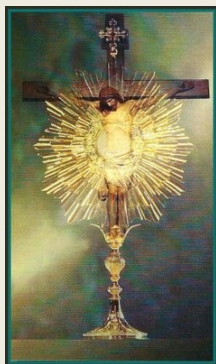
First Friday - April 1, 2022: 9:45 to Noon

Friday, April 8: 9:45 to 10:30am

Monday, April 11: 10:00am to 6:00pm. Holy Hour from 5 - 6pm with Benediction

Friday, April 22: 9:45 to 10:30am

Friday, April 29: 9:45 to 10:30am



HOLY WEEK MASSES AND SERVICES

Palm Sunday: Masses on Saturday, April 9 at 4:00pm
Sunday, April 10 at 10:00am

Reconciliation Monday: following our diocesan effort to promote Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament (see above) and the Sacrament of Reconciliation, Church Of Our Lady will be open Monday from 10:00am until 6:00pm.

A priest will be available all day for Reconciliation from 10:00am until 5:30pm

Holy Thursday: Thursday, April 14
Mass of the Last Supper at 7:00pm
Reposition of the Blessed Sacrament and prayer until 9:00pm

Good Friday: Friday, April 15
at 2:00pm - Good Friday Service
7:00pm Stations of the Cross and Veneration of the Cross

Holy Saturday: Saturday, April 16,
Easter Vigil at 8:30pm

Easter Sunday: Sunday, April 17, Mass at 10:00am



Submit your article for the next C.O.O.L. NEWS to:
Editor in Chief Elaine Sturm at
esturm.cool@sbcglobal.net

Or place your submission in the box marked "COOL NEWS" located
in the sacristy
DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION IS: April 15th

Join us on the WEB and FACEBOOK!
WEB: CHURCHOFMOURNLADYCOLUMBUS.ORG
FACEBOOK: FACEBOOK.COM/COOLCOLUMBUS



STATIONS OF THE CROSS & BENEDICTION

APRIL, FRIDAY EVENING SCHEDULE

April 1 at 5:30pm

April 8 at 5:30pm

Good Friday, April 15 at 7:00pm with
Veneration of the Cross

**Servers are needed to support this Liturgy:
Two servers to carry candles
One server to carry the Crucifix**

Thanks to everyone who has signed up to
serve and lead the Stations of the Cross!

Adult Ed Update

Please join us for Bible Study on
Monday evenings at 6:30pm and/
or on Wednesday mornings at
10:00am. Both of these studies
are made available on the ZOOM.



Our ZOOM meeting number is 226 966 6248.

AMERICA NEEDS FATIMA
ROSARY RALLY
AGAINST SATANISM

HOLY SATURDAY,
APRIL 16 AT NOON

COME PRAY WITH US AS WE JOIN
WITH MARY'S IMMACULATE HEART AND ASSIST
OUR LADY TO CRUSH THE HEAD OF SATAN.



Happy Easter!



54-Day Novena of the Divine Mercy Chaplet, 2022

Intentions of this Novena plus any you would like to add:

For this United States of America and Our Holy Mother the Church. For the truth to prevail, flaws to be mended, corruption to be exposed, repentance, conversion and atonement; for God's will to be done and His justice to be served. Amen

The following dates show the corresponding **Divine Mercy prayer** for that day:

| | 4 th Novena | 5 th Novena | 6 th Novena |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1st Day | March 28 | April 6 | April 15 |
| 2nd Day | March 29 | April 7 | April 16 |
| 3rd Day | March 30 | April 8 | April 17 |
| 4th Day | March 31 | April 9 | April 18 |
| 5th Day | April 1 | April 10 | April 19 |
| 6th Day | April 2 | April 11 | April 20 |
| 7th Day | April 3 | April 12 | April 21 |
| 8th Day | April 4 | April 13 | April 22 |
| 9th Day | April 5 | April 14 | April 23 |

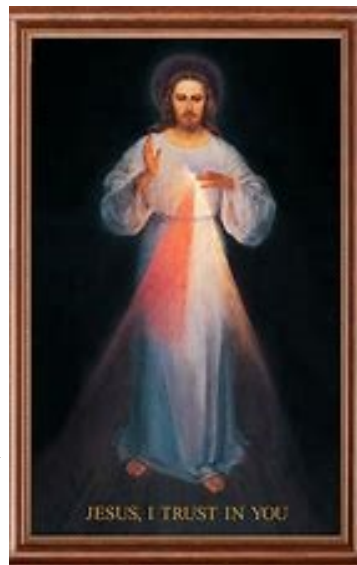
These three Novenas are to be prayed in Thanksgiving.

DIVINE MERCY SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 2022

At Church Of Our Lady we will sing the Divine Mercy Chaplet after the 10:00am Mass!

Be sure to check the Catholic Times for special events at local churches Sunday afternoon.

Read more about the graces available with Reconciliation and Holy Communion on Divine Mercy Sunday on page 9!



FEAST DAYS IN APRIL

April 1 - First Friday

April 2 - First Saturday & St. Francis of Paola, Hermit

April 4 - St. Isidore of Seville, Bishop, Doctor of the Church

April 5 - St. Vincent Ferrer

April 7 - St. John Baptiste de la Salle, Priest

April 8 - St. Julia Billiard
(St. Stanislaus, Bishop & Martyr
and St. Gemma Galgani)

April 10 - Palm Sunday

April 13 - St. Martin I, Pope, Martyr

APRIL 14 - HOLY THURSDAY

APRIL 15 - GOOD FRIDAY

(The Jewish Feast of Passover begins at dusk)

APRIL 16 - HOLY SATURDAY

APRIL 17 - EASTER SUNDAY

April 21 - St. Anselm, Bishop, Doctor of the Church

April 23 - St. George, Martyr
& St. Adalbert, Bishop and Martyr

April 24 - DIVINE MERCY SUNDAY
& St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen

April 25 - ST. MARK, Evangelist

April 27 - St. Zita

April 28 - St. Peter Chanel, Priest, Martyr &
St. Louis Mary Grignion de Montfort, Priest
Our Lady of Quito, Ecuador

April 29 - St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin, Doctor of the Church

April 30 - St. Pius V, Pope

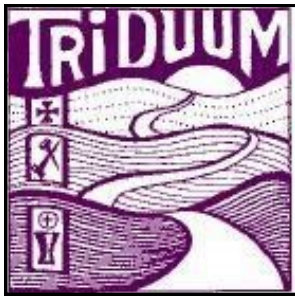
Sunday, May 1 - St. Joseph, The Worker

How would you like to be advised about events happening at Church Of Our Lady! Are you currently receiving emails, texts, notices on Facebook, notices on myParish App? Are there too many of these notices? Church of Our Lady is now using a tool called Evangelus! It is an email service. It's a texting service. It messages myParish App. It updates Facebook and Twitter. It updates websites. When Cheryl sends out a message, it goes to all these different places which is why you might be receiving multiple notifications.

You can customize this app to send notifications to only the places where you want to receive them. Before you delete the next email, text or other notice, sign in to Evangelus set up your account and indicated exactly where you want to receive your notifications. This will save you time and you will be sure to receive the information you need where you can find it.



Evangelus



The summit of the liturgical year is the Easter Triduum—from the evening of Holy Thursday to the evening of Easter Sunday.

Though chronologically three days, they are liturgically one day unfolding for us the unity of Christ's Paschal Mystery.

The single celebration of the Triduum marks the end of the Lenten season, and leads to the Mass of the Resurrection of the Lord at the Easter Vigil.

The liturgical services that take place during the Triduum are:

- Mass of the Lord's Supper
- Good Friday of the Lord's Passion
- Mass of the Resurrection of the Lord

source: <https://www.usccb.org/prayer-worship/liturgical-year/triduum>

How to Obtain a Plenary Indulgence during Holy Week



/ Kzenon/
Shutterstock.

By CNA Staff

CNA Staff, Mar 2,
2021 / 12:43 am MT
([CNA](#)).

A plenary indulgence is a grace granted by the Catholic Church through the merits of Jesus Christ, Mary and all the saints to remove the temporal punishment due to sin.

The indulgence applies to sins already forgiven. A plenary indulgence cleanses the soul as if the person had just been baptized.

A plenary indulgence can be obtained during Holy Week for oneself or for a deceased person if one of the following works established by the Church is performed.

Holy Thursday

1. If during the solemn reservation of the Blessed Sacrament (typically on a side altar), which follows the Mass of the Lord's Supper, you recite or sing the Eucharistic hymn "Tantum Ergo."
2. If you adore the solemnly reserved Blessed Sacrament for a half hour.

Remember, that when we are trying to fulfill the activities to obtain indulgences we always receive graces which are stored up in Heaven.

Good Friday

1. If you venerate the Cross in the solemn celebration of the Lord's Passion.

2. If you piously participate in the Stations of the Cross

Holy Saturday

1. If two or more people pray the Holy Rosary.

2. If you attend the celebration of the Easter Vigil at night and renew your Baptismal Promises, which is part of the liturgy of that Mass.

Conditions in all cases:

In order to obtain the plenary indulgence, in addition to performing the specific works mentioned above, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

A plenary indulgence requires that the individual be in the state of grace by the completion of the acts, and have complete detachment from sin. The person must also sacramentally confess their sins and receive Communion, up to about 20 days before or after the indulgenced act.

A single sacramental Confession is sufficient for several plenary indulgences.

For each plenary indulgence that is sought, however, a separate Holy Communion and a separate prayer for the intentions of the Holy Father are required.

The prayer for the intentions of the Holy Father is left up to the choice of the individual.

Source: CatholicNewsAgency

What Is Maundy Thursday?

Christ's "mandate" is commemorated on Maundy Thursday--- "maundy" being a shortened form of mandatum (Latin), which means "command." It was on the Thursday of Christ's final week before being crucified and resurrected that He said this commandment to His disciples. Jesus and His disciples had just

shared what was known as the Last Supper and He was washing their feet when He stated:

"A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another: just as I have loved you, you also are to love one another" ([John 13:34](#)).

source: <https://www.christianity.com/christian-life/what-is-maundy-thursday-11628350.html>



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HOLY THURSDAY

Except for the Resurrection on Easter, Holy Thursday is possibly one of the most important, complex, and profound days of celebration in the Catholic Church. Holy Thursday celebrates the institution of the Eucharist as the true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ and the institution of the Sacrament of the Priesthood.

During the Last Supper, Jesus offers Himself as the Passover sacrifice, the Sacrificial Lamb, and teaches that every ordained priest is to follow the same sacrifice in the exact same way. Christ also bids farewell to His followers and prophesies that one of them will betray Him and hand Him over to the Roman soldiers.

Around the world, bishops and priests come together at their local cathedrals on Holy Thursday morning to celebrate the institution of the priesthood. (In the Columbus Diocese this is typically done on Tuesday of Holy Week.) During the Mass, the bishop blesses the Oil of Chrism that will be used for Baptism, Confirmation, and Anointing of the Sick. At this Mass, the bishop washes the feet of twelve priests to symbolize Christ's washing of his twelve Apostles, our first bishops and priests.

Later that night, after sundown – because Passover began at sundown- the Holy Thursday Liturgy takes place, marking the end of Lent and the beginning of the sacred "Triduum," of Holy Week. These days are the three holiest days in the Catholic Church.

This Mass stresses the importance Jesus puts on the humility of service, and the need for cleansing with water, a symbol of Baptism. Also emphasized are the critical importance of the Eucharist and the sacrifice of Christ's Body, which we now find present in the Consecrated Host. At the conclusion of the Mass, the faithful are invited to continue Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament throughout the night, just as the disciples were invited to stay up with the Lord during His agony in the garden before His betrayal by Judas.

After Holy Thursday, no Mass will be celebrated again in the Church until the Easter Vigil which celebrates and proclaims the Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ.

source: <https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/resource/56086/the-significance-of-holy-thursday>



HOLY THURSDAY PRAYER TO APPRECIATE THE MASS

O Lord Jesus,
in order that the merits of Your sacrifice
on the Cross
might be applied to every soul of all
time, You willed that it should be
renewed upon the Altar.

At the Last Supper, You said:
"Do this in remembrance of Me."
By these words You gave Your Apostles
and their successors
the power to consecrate
and to the command to do what You
Yourself did.

I believe that the Mass is
both a sacrifice and a memorial-
reenacting Your passion, death and
Resurrection.

Help me to realize that the Mass
is the greatest gift of God to us
and our greatest gift to God.



Photo and art courtesy of Anne Grossman

GOOD FRIDAY



PRAYER TO OUR LADY OF SORROWS

Hallowed Mother,
do this favor:
Those Wounds that gored my Savior,
deeply on my heart engraved.
Mine it be,
Christ's throes in sharing.
Mine it be,
His anguish bearing.
These, His wounds,
to keep in mind.
From the flame of hell unending,
be thou, Virgin,
me defending,
in that dreadful reckoning day!
When in death my eyes are closing,
open them, Lord,
to see reposing,
Victory's crown in Mary's hand.
When my frame by death is broken,
and my doom by thee is spoken,
be it, Lord, the better land.
Amen.

I beseech you,
O Lord Jesus Christ,
that the Blessed Virgin Mary,
whose most holy soul was pierced
in the hour of Your Passion
by the sword of sorrow,
may intercede for us
with Your mercy now
and at the hour of our death.
Amen.



LITANY OF THE LIFE-GIVING CROSS

Jesus, our blessed Savior, You embraced the bitter passion for us and our salvation: ~LORD, HAVE MERCY.

Friend of the human race, You accepted the Cross and Your five painful wounds for us: ~LORD, HAVE MERCY.

Man of Sorrows, the wicked tore holes in Your hands and feet and laid You in the dust of death: ~LORD, HAVE MERCY.

Your beauty was marred to give us back the splendor of God:
~LORD, HAVE MERCY.

By Your five holy wounds You vanquished hell and put the dark death to flight: ~LORD, HAVE MERCY.

By Your precious death on the Cross we are delivered from death and decay: ~LORD, HAVE MERCY.

(Pause for spontaneous prayer)

By the prayers of the Mother of Sorrows and of all the martyrs and saints:

~LORD, HAVE MERCY.

Let us pray: Father of Your only-begotten Son, in Jesus You give us everything we need. As we venerate His five precious wounds, may we share in all the blessings they bring us. Be praised and thanked for Your loving-kindness to us and to all who worship the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our blessed Savior Who lives and reigns with You and the Holy Spirit, now and forever. Amen

By His holy and Glorious wounds may Christ Jesus + protect us and keep us. ~Amen

PASSOVER COINCIDES WITH GOOD FRIDAY IN 2022!

Passover for the year **2022** starts on the evening of **Friday, April 15th** and ends the seven-day festival at sunset on **Friday, April 22nd** for Reform and Progressive Jews living inside Israel who follow the Biblical text.

For Orthodox, Hasidic, and generally Jews outside Israel the festival lasts eight days ending at sunset on **Saturday, April 23rd**. For the Jewish calendar night begins before day, thus the holiday or festival begins on the sunset of the previous day.

Passover is a spring festival that begins in the months of March or April on the Gregorian calendar. Passover starts on the 15th day of the month of Nisan which is on the first night of a full moon after the northern vernal equinox (except leap months can make the festival start after the second full moon after the northern vernal equinox as in the year 2016). *Remember that Jewish months are counted differently and overlap our months.*

The seven or eight day festival is one of the most important celebrations on the Hebrew calendar commemorating the emancipation of the Israelites from slavery in ancient Egypt. It begins with families gathering together the first night (first two nights for many communities outside Israel) for dinner called SEDER (meaning "order" of "arrangement" in Hebrew) and ends seven to eight days later.

Why do Jewish holidays start at nighttime?

According to the Torah, the story of creation in Genesis says "And it was evening, and it was morning day one", "And it was evening, and it was morning; the second day", thus night comes before day. So for the Jewish calendar all days begin at nightfall and end the next day at nightfall including holidays.

source: https://www.calendardate.com/passover_2022.htm

HOLY SATURDAY

Since the time of the Annunciation, Jesus has been present with Mary. On this day of Holy Saturday, she is entirely alone. It is Mary alone who carries the hope of the "Church" in her heart as all have deserted her Son. Let us compassionate the Sorrowful Heart of Mary and keep watch with her..

Christ is in His tomb. Rather, His Body is in the tomb, but when His Soul left His Body, He descended into Hell to "free the captives." "Hell" here refers to the place of the dead in general ("Sheol" in the Hebrew, or "Hades" in the Greek), not to the place of torment with which the word "Hell" is most usually associated with today. The world "Hell" in the loosest, earliest sense includes:

- the Limbo of the Fathers, the place for those who were righteous by charity and faith in the coming Messiah and who died before His coming.
- the Limbo of Infants, where, possibly, those who are sent who die without personal guilt but without Baptism after the time of Christ, or who died without charity and faith in the coming Messiah before the time of Christ. This would be a place of beautiful, natural happiness, no punishment, and no sensible suffering.
- Purgatory, where righteous people go to be cleansed of the temporal effects of their sins.
- Gehenna, the "Hell of the Lost," the eternal place of punishment for the damned, the place we usually refer to as simply "Hell" today.

It was to the Limbo of the Fathers that Christ descended, a place of the dead that was emptied through His Passion, Resurrection and Ascension, and no longer exists. By this "Harrowing of Hell," as His Descent is sometimes called, the doors to Heaven were swung open so that those who die in a state of grace may enter in, Alleluia! Adam, Eve, Noe, Abraham, Moses, the good thief on the cross -- all the righteous were illuminated by the Presence of Christ in the place of death, making Sheol itself a paradise. They remained there with Him until His Bodily Resurrection when the "bars of Hell" were broken down and they were later able to enter into Heaven itself with His glorious Ascension.

Today a great silence reigns on Earth, a great silence and a great stillness. A great silence because the King is asleep. The Earth trembled and is still because God has fallen asleep in the flesh and He has raised up all who have slept ever since the world began... ..He has gone to search for Adam, our first father, as for a lost sheep. Greatly desiring to visit those who live in darkness and in the shadow of death, He has gone to free from sorrow Adam in his bonds and Eve, captive with him -- He who is both their God and the Son of Eve.. "I am your God, who for your sake have become your son... ..I order you, O sleeper, to awake. I did not create you to be a prisoner in hell. Rise from the dead, for I am the life of the dead." [Ancient Homily for Holy Saturday: PG 43, 440A, 452C; LH, Holy Saturday, OR]

Because of this great silence, today there is no Mass (until the Vigil Mass Holy Saturday night, which technically is Easter).

source: <https://www.fisheaters.com/customslent15.html>

OUR LADY OF SORROWS

Most holy Virgin and Queen of Martyrs, Mary, would that I could be in Heaven, there to contemplate the honors rendered to thee by the Most Holy Trinity and by the whole heavenly court!

But since I am still a pilgrim in this vale of tears, receive from me, thy unworthy servant and a poor sinner, the most sincere homage and the most perfect act of vassalage a human creature can offer thee.

In thy Immaculate Heart, pierced with so many swords of sorrow, I place today my poor soul forever; receive me as a partaker in Thy Dolours, and never suffer that I should depart from that Cross on which thy only begotten Son expired for me.

With thee, O Mary, I will endure all the sufferings, contradictions, infirmities, with which it will please thy Divine Son to visit me in this life.

All of them I offer to thee, in memory of the Dolours which thou didst suffer during thy life, that every thought of my mind, every beating of my heart may henceforward be an act of compassion to thy Sorrows, and of complacency for the glory thou now enjoyest in Heaven.

Since then, O Dear Mother, I now compassionate thy Dolours, and rejoice in seeing thee glorified, do thou also have compassion on me, and reconcile me to thy Son, Jesus, that I may become thy true and loyal son (daughter); come on my last day and assist me in my last agony, even as thou wert present at the Agony of thy Divine Son, Jesus, that from this painful exile I may go to Heaven, there to be made partaker of thy glory. Amen.

Good Friday/Holy Saturday Vigil with Our Lady of Sorrows

At Holy Family Church,
584 W. Broad Street,
Columbus 43215

The Good Friday Vigil with
the Holy Virgin begins at
8pm and concludes at 10am
Holy Saturday.

Sorrowful Mysteries of the
Most Holy Rosary will be
prayed every hour.



Submitted by Mary Gamble of Holy Family

Introduction to the Easter Vigil

The rubrics of the *Missale Romanum* remind us that this "mother of all vigils" is the "greatest and most noble of all solemnities and it is to be unique in every single Church". *On this holy night, the Church keeps watch, celebrating the Resurrection of Christ in the Sacraments and awaiting His return in glory. It is the turning point of the Triduum, the Passover of the New Covenant, which marks Christ's passage from death to life. Therefore, the Easter Vigil does not correspond to the usual Saturday evening Mass and its character is unique in the cycle of the liturgical year.*

The Vigil, by its very nature, "ought to take place at night". It is not begun before nightfall and should end before daybreak on Easter Sunday. The celebration of the Easter Vigil takes the place of the Office of Readings.

The Elements and Parts of the Easter Vigil

The Service of Light

In a suitable place outside the Church, a "blazing fire" is to be prepared so that the people may gather around it and experience the flames dispelling the darkness and lighting up the night. Thus do the beauty of the fire, its warmth and its light, draw the liturgical assembly together. The rubrics, however, acknowledge that when this cannot be done adaptations may be made.

Having reached the fire, the celebrant and faithful sign themselves with the Sign of the Cross while the priest says: *In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.* After this new beginning, he greets the people and then gives the instruction. As the celebrant blesses the fire he says the prayer with hands outstretched.

The Paschal Candle is brought forward. This candle should be made of wax, be renewed each year, be only one in number, and be of sufficiently large size that it may convey the truth that Christ is the light of the world. The Paschal Candle is the symbol of the "light of Christ, rising in glory," scattering the "darkness of our hearts and minds." "Above all, the Paschal Candle should be a genuine candle, the pre-eminent symbol of the light of Christ.

The candle is prepared by the celebrant who cuts a cross into the candle with a stylus. Then he makes the Greek letter Alpha above the cross, the letter Omega below it, and the four numerals of the current year between the arms of the cross, saying the words indicated. After these rites, the priest lights the candle from the new fire and says: *May the light of Christ, rising in*

glory, dispel the darkness of our hearts and minds.

The newly lighted Easter candle is processed into the church. The order of procession is the thurifer with smoking thurible, preceding the minister holding the candle, followed by the ministers and the priest and the people. All hold candles. Just as the children of Israel were guided at night by the pillar of fire, so Christians follow the risen Christ. The proclamation, *Light of Christ*, is sung in three different places as the procession enters the church.

Before the Easter Proclamation, the priest gives his candle to one of the ministers and blesses incense as at the Gospel during Mass. Having asked for and received the blessing, the deacon announces the Easter proclamation from the ambo or at a lectern. This poetic text captures the whole Easter mystery placed within the context of the economy of salvation.



Liturgy of the Word

One of the unique aspects of the Easter Vigil is the recounting of the outstanding deeds of the history of salvation. These deeds are related in seven readings from the Old Testament chosen from the law and the prophets and two readings from the New Testament, namely from the Apostles and from the Gospel. Thus, the Lord "beginning with Moses and all the prophets" meets us once again on our journey and, opening up our minds and hearts, prepares us to share in the breaking of the bread and the drinking of the cup. The faithful are encouraged to meditate on these readings by the singing of a Responsorial Psalm, followed by a silent pause, and then by the prayer.

Liturgy of Baptism

Christ's Passover and ours are given full expression when Baptismal Water is blessed in the font and when the Christian initiation of adults, or, at least the Baptism of infants, takes place at the Easter Vigil. Even if there are no candidates for Baptism, the blessing of Baptismal Water should take place in parish churches. At the very least, Baptism should be commemorated by the blessing of water intended for sprinkling upon the people.

When there are no Baptisms and the font is not to be blessed, the lityny is omitted and the blessing of water takes place at once

source: <https://www.usccb.org/prayer-and-worship/liturgical-year-and-calendar/triduum/roman-missal-and-the-easter-vigil>

Fasting

Unlike Good Friday, It is not required to fast and abstain from meat on Holy Saturday. However, it is well encouraged to fast until the Easter Vigil to prepare yourself for Jesus' resurrection wholly.

Scan the QR Code above below with your phone camera, then tap to open link for [Online Donation](#).

Look for it in our weekly bulletin!



Christ
the Lord
is risen
today

alleluia

EASTER IS A SEASON! The Feast of the Resurrection is too great a feast for one day!

Eastertide is the period of 50 days, spanning from Easter Sunday to Pentecost Sunday. It is celebrated as a single joyful feast, called the "great Lord's Day". Each Sunday of the season is treated as a Sunday of Easter. In some traditions, Easter Sunday is the First Sunday of Eastertide and the following Sunday (Low Sunday) is the Second Sunday of Eastertide and so on.

Easter Sunday and Pentecost correspond to pre-existing Jewish feasts: The first day of [Pesach](#) and the holiday of [Shavu'ot](#). In the Jewish tradition, the 49 days between these holidays are known as [Counting of the Omer](#).

The first eight days constitute the Octave of Easter and are celebrated as solemnities of the Lord.

Since 2000, the **Second Sunday of Easter** is also called Divine Mercy Sunday. The name "Low Sunday" for this Sunday, once common in English, is now used mainly in the Church of England. The second Sunday is also known as White Sunday, Quasimodo Sunday, and Low Sunday. In Eastern Christianity, this day is known as Antipascha, New Sunday (or Renewal Sunday), and Thomas Sunday.

Third Sunday: Traditionally, the Third Sunday of Easter was also called Misericordia Sunday and Good Shepherd Sunday in Western Christianity. Subsequent to modern liturgical reforms, these names are often applied to the Fourth Sunday instead. In Greek Orthodoxy, this day is called the Sunday of the Myrrhbearers.

Fourth Sunday: Traditionally, the Fourth Sunday of Easter was also called Jubilate Sunday in Western Christianity. Subsequent to modern liturgical reforms, this name is often more appropriately applied to the Third Sunday instead. The Fourth Sunday of Easter is also known as Good Shepherd Sunday and Vocations Sunday. In Greek Orthodoxy, this day is called the Sunday of the Paralytic.

Fifth Sunday: The Oriental Churches on Wednesday after the third Sunday celebrate with a very solemn Office and an octave, the Mesopentekoste, the completion of the first half of Paschal Tide; it is the Feast of the Manifestation of

the Messiah; the Slav nations on this day have a solemn procession and benediction of their rivers. The Fifth Sunday is called [Cantate Sunday](#); by the Orientals it is called Sunday of the Samaritan Woman.

Sixth Sunday: The sixth Sunday, "Vocem jucunditatis" in the Orient, Sunday of the Man Born Blind. In the Latin Church follow the Rogation Days [Days of prayer and fasting in Western Christianity. They are observed with processions and the Litany of the Saints. The so-called *major* rogation is held on 25 April; the *minor* rogations are held on Monday to Wednesday preceding **Ascension Thursday**. The word *rogation* comes from the Latin verb *rogare*, meaning "to ask", which reflects the beseeching of God for the appeasement of His anger and for protection from calamities.]; in the Greek Church on Tuesday is kept the apodosis or conclusion of the Feast of Easter. The Greeks sing the Canons of Easter up to this Tuesday in the same manner as during Easter Week, whilst in the Latin Church the specific Easter Office terminates on Saturday following the feast.

Thursday is the Feast of the Ascension. The Friday of this week, in Germany, is called "Witterfreitag"; the fields are blessed against frost and thunderstorms.

Seventh Sunday (Pentecost): Sunday within the octave of Ascension is called "Exaudi" from the Introit; in some dioceses it is called Feast of Our Lady, Queen of the Apostles (double major) or of the Cenacle (Charleston and Savannah, first class); in Rome it was called [Sunday of the Roses](#) ("Pascha rosarum" or "rosatum"), since in the Pantheon rose-leaves were thrown from the rotunda into the church; in the Greek and Russian Churches it is the feast of the 318 Fathers of the first Nicene Council; the Armenians call it the "second feast of the flowers", a repetition of Palm Sunday. By older liturgists the week before Pentecost is called "Hebdomada expectationis", week of the expectation of the Holy Ghost. On the Vigil of Pentecost the Baptismal Water is blessed in the Latin Church; in the Oriental Churches it this Saturday is the psychosabbaton (All Soul's Day); on this day the Greeks bless wheat cakes and have processions to the cemeteries.

source:wikipedia

What Is Divine Mercy Sunday?

In a series of revelations to St. Maria Faustina Kowalska in the 1930s, our Lord called for a special feast day to be celebrated on the Sunday after Easter (that is April 24, 2022!). Today, we know that feast as Divine Mercy Sunday, named by Pope St. John Paul II at the canonization of St. Faustina on April 30, 2000.

The Lord expressed His will with regard to this feast in His very first revelation to St. Faustina. The most comprehensive revelation can be found in her *Diary* entry 699:

My daughter, tell the whole world about My inconceivable mercy. I desire that the Feast of Mercy be a refuge and a shelter for all souls, and especially for poor sinners. On that day the very depths of My tender mercy are open. I pour out a whole ocean of graces upon those souls who approach the fount of My mercy. The soul that will go to Confession and receive Holy Communion shall obtain complete forgiveness of sins and punishment. On that day are opened all the

divine floodgates through which graces flow. Let no soul fear to draw near to Me, even though its sins be as scarlet. My mercy is so great that no mind, be it of man or of angel, will be able to fathom it throughout all eternity. Everything that exists has come from the very depths of My most tender mercy. Every soul in its relation to Me will contemplate My love and mercy throughout eternity. The Feast of Mercy emerged from My very depths of tenderness. It is My desire that it be solemnly celebrated on the first Sunday after Easter. Mankind will not have peace until it turns to the Fount of My mercy.

I want to grant a complete pardon to the souls that will go to Confession and receive Holy Communion on the Feast of My mercy (1109).

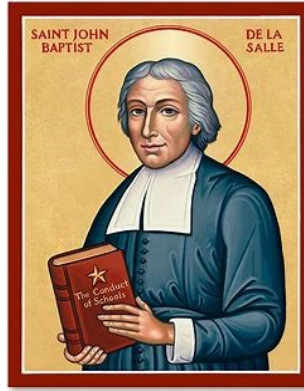
In all, St. Faustina recorded 14 revelations from Jesus concerning His desire for this feast.

source: <https://www.thedivinemercy.org/celebrate/>

St. John Baptist De La Salle

Feast Day: April 7

Born at Reims, France April 30, 1651
Ordained priest April 9, 1678
Died April 7, 1719
Beatified February 19, 1888
Canonized May 24, 1900
Proclaimed Patron of Christian Teachers May 15, 1950



Founder of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Patron of Christian Teachers

John Baptist de La Salle was born into a world very different from our own. He was the first son of wealthy parents living in France over 300 years ago. Born at Reims, John Baptist de La Salle received the tonsure at age eleven and was named Canon of the Reims Cathedral at sixteen.

Though he had to assume the administration of family affairs after his parents died, he completed his theological studies and was ordained a priest on April 9, 1678. Two years later he received a Doctorate in Theology. Meanwhile he became tentatively involved with a group of rough and barely literate young men in order to establish schools for poor boys.

At that time a few people lived in luxury, but most of the people were extremely poor: peasants in the country, and slum dwellers in the towns. Only, a few could send their children to school; most children had little hope for the future. Moved by the plight of the poor who seemed so “far from salvation” either in this world or the next, he determined to put his own talents and advanced education at the service of the children “often left to themselves and badly brought up.”

To be more effective, he abandoned his family home, moved in with the teachers, renounced his position as Canon and his wealth, and so formed the community that became known as the **Brothers of the Christian Schools**.

His enterprise met opposition from the ecclesiastical authorities who resisted the creation of a **new form of religious life, a community of consecrated laymen to conduct gratuitous**

schools” together and by association.” The educational establishment resented his innovative methods and his insistence on gratuity for all, regardless of whether they could afford to pay. Nevertheless De La Salle and his Brothers succeeded in creating a network of quality schools throughout France that featured instruction in the vernacular, students grouped according to ability and achievement, integration of religious instruction with secular subjects, well-prepared teachers with a sense of vocation and mission, and the involvement of parents.

In addition, De La Salle pioneered in programs for training lay teachers, Sunday courses for working young men, and one of the first institutions in France for the care of delinquents. Worn out by austerities and exhausting labors, he died at Saint Yon near Rouen early in 1719 on Good Friday, only weeks before his sixty-eighth birthday.

John Baptist de La Salle was a pioneer in founding training colleges for teachers, reform schools for delinquents, technical schools, and secondary schools for modern languages, arts, and sciences. His work quickly spread through France and, after his death, continued to spread across the globe.

In 1900 John Baptist de La Salle was declared a saint. In 1950, because of his life and inspirational writings, he was made **patron saint of all those who work in the field of education**. John Baptist de La Salle inspired others how to teach and care for young people, how to meet failure and frailty with compassion, how to affirm, strengthen and heal. At the present time there are De La Salle schools in **79 different countries** around the globe.



Brothers of the Christian Schools

source: <https://www.lasalle.org/en/lasallian-holiness/st-john-baptist-de-la-salle/>

2022 Women’s Conference - Saturday, February 19, 2022



Photos from Anne Grossman

24 ladies (and Paul Mitchell) came together to view the 2022 Catholic Women’s Conference via livestream in Don Ross Hall.

In wrap up, there were approximately 1900 souls attending in person. There were 10 women from COOL attending .

Those of us participating in the livestream greatly enjoyed the day. We found the space and the relaxed atmosphere most enjoyable. It also gave us time to have some great discussions away from the noisy conference hall.

I hope that we can do this again next year!



Submitted by Elaine Sturm

Knights News

The COOL
KoC Council
#11188 wish
to thank
everyone
who so
steadfastly
supported
our 2022
March Fish
Fries!



A Day of Great Celebration!

Thursday,
April 21st is Fr.
Coleman's
Birthday!

Time to
celebrate Fr.
Coleman's gift
of life which
he shares with
us in
abundance!



THE AFRICAN COMMUNITY *Special Lunch Fundraiser*

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+
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+
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+
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Fr. Coleman's Calendar