



Saint John Paul II Parish

39 East 22nd Street, Bayonne, NJ 07002-3753
Rectory 201-339-2070; Fax 201-339-3676
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Served by:

Rev. Zenon Boczek SDS, Pastor
Rev. Pawel Dolinski SDS, Parochial Vicar
Rev. Lukasz Kleczka SDS, Parochial Vicar

The purpose of the Salvatorian is to strengthen, to defend and to spread the Catholic faith everywhere insofar as this is committed to it by Divine Providence. Therefore, by exercising this ecclesiastical teaching function in word and writing, it intends to achieve the end that all people might know more and more the one true God and Him whom He sent, Jesus Christ.

Kenneth Woolley, Zofia Castellon - *Trustees*
Agnes Barowicz, *Parish Secretary*
Blanca Cisneros, *Director of Religious Education*
Dayle Vander Sande, *Music Minister*



January 6, 2019

WEEKEND MASSES:

Saturday:

4:30 PM at **St. Michael's Church**;
5:00 PM at **Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church**

Sunday:

8:15 AM; 9:30 AM; 10:45 AM (Polish) & 12:15 PM;
Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church
9:30 AM (Italian) - **St. Michael's Church**

WEEKDAY MASSES:

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church

Monday – Friday: 7:00 AM (English) & 8:00 AM, (Polish) [except Thursday]

Saturday: 7:30 AM (Polish) & 8:30 AM (English)

Tuesday 7:00 PM (English), Thursday 7:00 PM (Polish)

St. Michael's Church

8:00 AM (English) Monday – Friday

CONFESSIONS:

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church

Daily from Monday to Friday 7:30 AM, Saturday 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM

PARISH OFFICE HOURS:

Monday, Wednesday and Thursday: 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon; 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM

Tuesday: 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon; 1:00PM to 6:00 PM

Friday: 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon; 1:00PM to 3:00 PM

SATURDAY, January 5, 2019

4:30 PM (SM) + Ralph Corasaniti (Cortese Family)
5:00 PM 1.+ Aleksander Lyp (Dave & Eileen Ascough)
2. For all volunteers & staff of the parish

SUNDAY, January 6, 2019

8:15 AM ++ Teresa & Richard Korensky
(Charles Graham)
9:30 AM + Marge Mierzejewski (Marek)
9:30 AM (SM) + Onofrio Calderone
(Sisters, Magdalena & Santina)
10:45 AM ++ Frank, Jadwiga & Julian Slowikowski
(corka z rodzina)
12:15 PM + Aleksander Lyp (Malgorzata Roszkowska)

MONDAY, January 7, 2019

7:00 AM + Manuel Casais
8:00 AM + Anthony Rosciszewski
(Sister -in-law Dorothy)
8:00 AM (SM) For Parishioners

TUESDAY, January 8, 2019

7:00 AM + Matthew Wernock (Andrew J. Merkovsky)
8:00 AM + Stanislaw Toczynski (zona i dzieci)
8:00 AM (SM) Deceased Members of the Salvatorian
Fathers
7:00 PM +Jim Winfrey (Lucy Scarabaglio)

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 2019

7:00 AM + Genevieve Roszkowski (Eileen Ascough)
8:00 AM + Marian "Mario" Szemiot
(Halina Ostaszewska)
8:00 AM (SM) + Thomas Norton, Sr.

THURSDAY, January 10, 2019

7:00 AM + Theresa C. Kosakowski
(Daughters, Loraine, Joanne & Geri)
8:00 AM (SM) + Catherine Mayo
7:00 PM (Pl) ++ Helena & Lucjan Slicner
(siostra z rodzina)

FRIDAY, January 11, 2019

7:00 AM + Adele Rosciszewski
(daughter-in-law, Dorothy)
8:00 AM ++ Mieczyslaw i Hieronima Rawa
(corka z rodzina)
8:00 AM (SM) + Joseph Jaros, Sr. (Joseph Jaros, Jr.)

SATURDAY, January 12, 2019

7:30AM ++ Jozef & Stanislaw Gacki (Rodzina Gacki)
8:30 AM + Marian Szemiot (Linda Pieczurko)
4:30 PM (SM) + John Jezyk (Monica Burlacu)
5:00 PM ++ Theresa & Frank Graham (Charles Graham)

SUNDAY, January 13, 2019

8:15 AM + Henryk Porawski (Arlene & Jim Hunter)
9:30 AM + Robert Vetter (Chris Durak & family)
9:30 AM (SM) + Giovanni Deodato
(Antonio & Elisabetta Destito)
10:45 AM + Aleksander Lyp (Rodziny Nazaretanskie)
12:15 PM ++ Stephanie & Brian Suscavage
(Charles Graham)

**The Epiphany of the
Lord**

Sunday, January 6, 2019



We have seen his star in
the east, and are come to
worship him.
Matthew 2:2

Spiritual Offerings

January 6-12, 2019

ALTAR BREAD AND WINE

+ Jozef & Wieslaw Zielinski (family)

SACRED HEART CANDLE

Special Intentions

BLESSED MOTHER CANDLE

++ Chester & Genevieve Roszkowski

ST. JOHN PAUL II CANDLE

++ Adele & Jerry Masin (Cindy)

ST. THERESA CANDLE

Birthday Blessings for our Dear friend Marie
Baranowski (Maryann & Ray Decha)

Monthly Memorial Masses

Our Parish has a monthly Memorial Mass on the
first Saturday of every month. Those enrolled are
prayed for once a month for one year. A large
decorative Mass card is available.
Contact the Rectory for more details.

Our Grateful Tithe to God:

December 23, 2018

Regular: \$ 7,345.00

Christmas: \$39,687.00

**We thank all our parishioners for their generous
support of our parish!
Bóg Zapłać! Grazie!**



Saturday-Sunday, January 5-6, 2019,

Maintenance collection

Sunday, January 9, 2019

Religious Education Class -9:15am

Monday, January 7, 2019

Ruch Rodzin Nazaretańskich - 7:00 PM

Tuesday, January 8, 2019

Seniors-12:00 Noon

Cub Scouts - 7:00 PM

Wednesday, January 9, 2019

Eucharistic Adoration -

8:30 AM to 5:00 PM, St. Michael's Church

Confirmation class-7:00 PM



Tax Statements for 2018

We will provide a statement of your 2018 donations to St. John Paul II Parish upon request.

Please contact the rectory (201)339-2070.



Would you like to help the Poor & Needy?

You can do so in two ways:

1. As you are sorting out your winter clothes, bundle up those items (sweaters, slacks, shoes, shirts) that you no longer use and place them in the Catholic Charities Clothing Bin located behind our Convent building.
2. During the winter months, we distribute food cards to the homeless and needy on Monday mornings. We need McDonald's, Subway & Dunkin Doughnuts cards. (We can also use cash.) Please deposit the cards or cash donations in the wooden collection box located by the side entrance.

Since that first Christmas day so many generations ago, the Church has carried the message of this story in the lives of the volunteers that we come to know as the saints. Some of these are named and celebrated with feasts and memorials, but most of the saints are more than satisfied with being the hands and feet, arms and legs of this mysterious and mystical body we call the Church. They are the volunteers of God's own heart, who seek to live the gospel and reveal the salvation of Emmanuel to the world.

You are numbered among those saints. Your presence at the church makes you a part of the Church. The heart of God is within each of us and only seeks to expand the life of God to others. The Blessed Mother Mary was just a poor girl, but in her humility became the Mother of God. Joseph was just a poor carpenter, but in his faith he became the first teacher of the Messiah in the ways of faith. You may not believe there is a place for you among this great cloud of witnesses, but as the child in the manger smiled at the little drummer boy, he also smiles upon you. Now...play your best for Him.

On behalf of Fr. Pawel, Fr. Lukasz and myself, we would like to thank all who expressed your support and appreciation for our priestly ministries this past year and over Christmas. Your words, cards and other expressions of kindness are truly appreciated. Thank you for your support and prayers. We wish each of you and your families a Blessed New Year filled with God's continued graces and blessings.

Fr. Zenon SDS

Annual pro-life Mass

The Respect Life Office would like to invite everyone to join us at the Pro-Life Mass celebrated by Msgr. Thomas Nydegger on Sunday January 13, 2019 noon at the Cathedral Basilica of the Sacred Heart, Newark.

Light Refreshments will be served in the chancery auditorium following Mass.

Any questions contact the Respect Life office 973-497-4350.

*Per l'Anno Nuovo 2019 -
I Consigli di Papa Francesco
per le famiglie (2)*

Una volta ho sentito dire da una persona anziana, molto saggia, molto buona, semplice, ma con quella saggezza della pietà, della vita: **“La gratitudine è una pianta che cresce soltanto nella terra delle anime nobili”**. Quella nobiltà dell'anima, quella grazia di Dio nell'anima ci spinge a dire grazie, alla gratitudine. È il fiore di un'anima nobile. È una bella cosa questa!

La terza parola è **“scusa”**. Parola difficile, certo, eppure così necessaria. Quando manca, piccole crepe si allargano – anche senza volerlo – fino a diventare fossati profondi. Riconoscere di aver mancato, ed essere desiderosi di restituire ciò che si è tolto – rispetto, sincerità, amore – rende degni del perdono. E così si ferma l'infezione. Se non siamo capaci di scusarci, vuol dire che neppure siamo capaci di perdonare. Nella casa dove non ci si chiede scusa incomincia a mancare l'aria, le acque diventano stagnanti. Tante ferite degli affetti, tante lacerazioni nelle famiglie incominciano con la perdita di questa parola preziosa: **“Scusami”**.

Udienza Generale del 13 maggio 2015

La leggenda della Befana

Secondo il racconto popolare, i Re Magi, diretti a Betlemme per portare i doni a Gesù Bambino, non riuscendo a trovare la strada, chiesero informazioni ad una vecchia. Malgrado le loro insistenze, affinché li seguisse per far visita al piccolo, la donna non uscì di casa per accompagnarli. In seguito, pentitasi di non essere andata con loro, dopo aver preparato un cesto di dolci, uscì di casa e si mise a cercarli, senza riuscirci. Così si fermò ad ogni casa che trovava lungo il cammino, donando dolciumi ai bambini che incontrava, nella speranza che uno di essi fosse il piccolo Gesù. Da allora girerebbe per il mondo, facendo regali a tutti i bambini, per farsi perdonare. La Befana, **tradizione tipicamente italiana**, non ancora soppiantata dalla figura "straniera" di Babbo Natale, rappresentava anche l'occasione per integrare il magro bilancio familiare di molti che, indossati i panni della Vecchia, quella notte tra il 5 il 6 gennaio, passavano di casa in casa ricevendo doni, perlomeno in natura, in cambio di un augurio e di un sorriso. Oggi, se si indossano gli abiti della Befana, lo si fa per rimpossessarsi del suo ruolo; dispensatrice di regali e di piccole raminzine per gli inevitabili capricci di tutti. Dopo un periodo in cui era stata relegata nel dimenticatoio, ora la Befana sta vivendo una seconda giovinezza, legata alla riscoperta e alla valorizzazione delle antiche radici, tradizioni e dell'autentica identità culturale.

**Święto Objawienia się Pańskiego
Epifania - Trzech Króli**

Święto Trzech Króli jest jednym z najstarszych świąt w Kościele. Obchodzono je na Wschodzie od III wieku, a na Zachód przedostało się pod koniec IV wieku.

Słowo "Epifania" znaczy "objawienie". Epifania, podobnie jak Boże Narodzenie, przedstawia nam Boga, który staje się widzialnym, z tą różnicą jednak, że teraz nie tylko Żydom, ale i poganom okazuje Bóg Syna swego. Już Izajasz proroczo widzi Kościół pod figurą Jerozolimy, do której "napływa mnogość pogan, złoto i kadzidło przynosząc". (Iz 60 1-6)

W dzisiejszym dniu czcimy objawienie się Boga w widzialnej postaci. Wcielony Bóg objawił się poganom w osobach Mędrców, narodowi wybranemu przy chrzcie w Jordanie i swoim uczniom przez cud dokonany w Kanie Galilejskiej.

Oficjalna nazwa święta brzmi Epifania. Terminem tym Grecy określali uroczysty wjazd władcy. Święcimy dzisiaj przybycie na ziemię wielkiego Króla, którego panowanie ogarnia nie tylko wszystkie kraje, ale cały wszechświat. Chrystus Król nawiedza dzisiaj swój Kościół - wiekiustą Jerozolimę, obdarzając ją skarbami łaski. Do Kościoła powołane są wszystkie narody. Cała tradycja chrześcijańska widzi w Mędrkach ze Wschodu pierwociny narodów pogańskich. Za nimi w bramy Kościoła Chrystusowego wchodzi coraz to nowe ludy. W ten sposób spełnia się proroctwo Izajasza, które czytamy dziś w lekcji mszalnej. Powołanie do wiary zawiera w sobie powołanie do świętości. Bóg obdarzył nas światłem wiary, "abyśmy się stali uczestnikami dziedzictwa Świętych w światłości". Modlimy się dzisiaj o wierność naszemu powołaniu, która ma nas doprowadzić do oglądania Boga (kolekta).

Dary Mędrców mają znaczenie symboliczne. Oznaczają godność królewską Chrystusa (złoto), wypływającą z połączenia się natury ludzkiej (mirra) z Boską (kadzidło). Dlatego wyobrażają one samego Zbawiciela.

W kościołach poświęca się dzisiaj te dary oraz kredeę przeznaczoną do oznaczenia drzwi domów inicjałami trzech Mędrców i datą roku. Zwyczaj ten wiąże się z obrzędem ogłaszania w dniu dzisiejszym świąt ruchomych. W pierwsze wielkie święto roku kalendarzowego w katedrach i głównych kościołach po odśpiewaniu Ewangelii kantor ogłasza daty niedziel i świąt okresu wielkanocnego.



Epiphany

On January 6 the Church celebrates the feast of "Epiphany." This feast commemorates the mysterious visit of the magi to the Baby Jesus.

What does the word "Epiphany" mean?

"Epiphany" means "manifestation." It comes from Greek roots that mean "to show, to display" (phainein) and "on, to" (epi-). An epiphany is thus a time when something is shown, displayed, or manifested to an audience.

What is the feast of the Epiphany about?

According to the Catechism of the Catholic Church: The Epiphany is the manifestation of Jesus as Messiah of Israel, Son of God and Saviour of the world. The great feast of Epiphany celebrates the adoration of Jesus by the wise men (magi) from the East, together with his baptism in the Jordan and the wedding feast at Cana in Galilee.

In the magi, representatives of the neighboring pagan religions, the Gospel sees the first-fruits of the nations, who welcome the good news of salvation through the Incarnation.

The magi's coming to Jerusalem in order to pay homage to the king of the Jews shows that they seek in Israel, in the messianic light of the star of David, the one who will be king of the nations.

Their coming means that pagans can discover Jesus and worship him as Son of God and Savior of the world only by turning towards the Jews and receiving from them the messianic promise as contained in the Old Testament.

The Epiphany shows that "the full number of the nations" now takes its "place in the family of the patriarchs", and acquires Israelitica dignitas (is made "worthy of the heritage of Israel") [CCC 528].

When is Epiphany celebrated?

This varies from country to country.

In some countries, Epiphany is a holy day of obligation. Where that is the case, it is celebrated on January 6th.

In the United States, Epiphany is not a holy day of obligation, and its celebration is transferred to the first Sunday after January 1st.

In 2013, it so happens that the first Sunday after January 1st is January 6th, so the U.S. celebration of Epiphany will coincide with its universal celebration.

Why is Epiphany connected with January 6th?

At about the same time the feast of the Epiphany emerged in the East on January 6 and the feast of Christmas in the West on December 25.

The two feasts had different emphases because of the different religious and cultural contexts in which they arose, but essentially their meaning was the same: the celebration of the birth of Christ as the dawning of the new light, the true sun, of history.

Eventually, however, the emphasis on January 6 shifted--particularly in the west (and in some parts of the east)--to reflect manifestations of Christ beside that which occurred at his birth.

Who were the Magi?

Pope Benedict explains:

In the relevant sources, the concept of Magi (mágoi) encompasses a wide range of meanings, from the wholly positive to the wholly negative.

To the first of the four principal meanings, Magi are understood to be members of the Persian priestly caste.

In Hellenistic culture they were regarded as "rulers of a distinctive religion," but at the same time their religious ideas were thought to be "strongly influenced by philosophy," so that the Greek philosophers have often been portrayed as their pupils.

No doubt this view contains some not easily definable element of truth: after all, Aristotle himself spoke of the philosophical work of the Magi.

The other meanings listed by Gerhard Delling are as follows: possessors and users of supernatural knowledge and ability, magicians, and finally deceivers and seducers. . . .

For the Magi in Mt 2, it is the first of the four meanings that applies, at least in a broad sense. Even if they were not exactly members of the Persian priesthood, they were nevertheless custodians of religious and philosophical knowledge that had developed in that area and continued to be cultivated there.

Why did the magi come to see Jesus?

They apparently had material of a prophetic nature (some have suggested that they got it from an eastern Jewish community, such as the one in Babylon) that allowed them to identify the birth of the new "king of the Jews" astronomically.

They may have been especially motivated to come see this king of the Jews since there was an expectation at the time that a universal ruler would shortly come from Israel. Pope Benedict explains:

We know from [the Roman historians] Tacitus and Suetonius that speculation was rife at the time that the ruler of the world would emerge from Judah—an expectation that [the Jewish historian] Flavius Josephus applied to [the Roman emperor] Vespasian, consequently finding his way into the latter's favor.

Why did they go to Herod?

Probably, because they assumed the newborn king would be a son of Herod--the current "king of the Jews." Pope Benedict comments:

It is quite natural that their search for the newborn king of the Jews should take them to Israel's royal city and to the king's palace. That, surely, is where the future king must have been born.

This, of course, played into Herod's paranoia for his throne and led to the slaughter of the innocents.