

## Rest in Peace / Requiescat in Pace

Your prayers are requested for the repose of the souls of the following parishioners whose anniversaries are being remembered on the following dates.

Day	10.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Monday 30.01.2012		Kathleen Kelch (AR) Peter & Paula Barry (BR)
Tuesday 31.01.2012		
Wednesday 01.02.2012		
Thursday 02.02.2012	Special Intention	Tommy Whelan (AR)
Friday 03.02.2012	First Friday – Dead List	First Friday – Dead list
Saturday 04.02.2012		Paul Madill (AR)

Day	9.00 a.m.	10.30 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
Sunday – 05.02.2012			Tonge Family (AR) Alic Doyle (AR)

(MM) = Months Mind (AR) = Annual Remembrances (BR) = Birthday Remembrance

Please remember, in your prayers, the following parishioner whose funerals occurred recently:

*Phyllis Dent*

May her souls and the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace, **Amen.**

In fond remembrance of Paul Madill, a loving husband, father, grandfather and friend. He is always and forever in our thoughts and prayers. Sadly missed and always loved.

From his wife, daughters, sons and grandchildren.



# Weekly Bulletin

Issue No. 05 / 2012 (062)

**St Patrick's Parish, Ringsend & Irishtown**

**Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> / Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> January 2012**

**Fourth Week of Ordinary Time**

**Year B**



Parish Office: 01 6697429 - Opening Hours: 9.30 to 13.30 – Monday to Wednesday

Website: [www.stpatrickschurchringsend.com](http://www.stpatrickschurchringsend.com)

*What do you want with us, Jesus of Nazareth?*



*Theme for this Sunday*

**He taught with authority in the Synagogues**

Please remember to take a bulletin for your neighbour who, for whatever reason, is unable to join us today.

## Baptisms

We welcome into our Christian Community

*Carter Doyle, Megan Farrell &  
Jamie Greer*

who was recently baptised.

## Child Protection Policy

Please note that a copy of our Parish Child Protection policy is displayed in the church. A copy may be obtained from the parish office.

**Parish office opening hours are 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Monday to Wednesday.**

## Penny Catechism

### Question:

Where shall we find the truths God has taught??

### Answer:

The truths God has taught are chiefly contained in the Apostles' Creed.

### Question:

What does the Apostles' Creed Contain?

### Answer:

The Apostles' Creed contains the principle mysteries of religion, and other necessary articles.

## Community Notice Board

### Ringsend and Irishtown Community Centre (RICC)

#### Free Bus Service to Post Office

Just a reminder to anyone who would like free transport over to the Post Office in Barrow Street. RICC have a free Bus Service every **Friday at 10.30am and 2.30pm from outside the Church.**

#### Mid-term Kiddies Camp @ RICC

**Monday 13<sup>th</sup> to Friday 17<sup>th</sup> February 2012 – Ages 6 -12 – from 9am to 1pm.**

**Registration Day – Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> February 2012 from 9am to 1pm.**

**Registration fee: €5 – Total Cost: €25**

**Balance of €20 to be paid by Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> February**

**Limited places available so please come early to avoid disappointment**

## St. Vincent DePaul

The Annual **St. Vincent DePaul Clothing Appeal** will begin on **Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> & Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> January** with the distribution of the bags. The bags will be collected from the church on Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> & Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> February. Please only return the bags on **Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> and Sunday 5<sup>th</sup>.**

## Events at Avila

**Avila's Retreat Centre Programme for 2012:-** Global Awareness Course: VMM is running a course on Global awareness at the Irish Aid Volunteer Centre Dublin, beginning **23rd February** and running for 10 consecutive Thursdays. Cost €50.00.

## Bingo

Every Monday Night in the C.Y.W.M.S. to support our Local Boys and Girls Schools. **Doors Open at 7pm.**

## Christmas Angels

### Thank you

Temple Street Children's University Hospital would like to thank the parishioners of St. Patrick's Parish Ringsend for their very generous donation of €2,000. A big thanks to all the volunteers who gave of their time and sat in the cold at the back of the church collecting for this worthy cause.



## Public Lecture in Gardiner St Church

Fr Brian Grogan SJ on his book Where to From Here? - **The Christian Vision of Life After Death** (Veritas 2012.) **Monday January 30<sup>th</sup> with the author. 7.30 pm. Admission free, donation welcome.** Convivial cuppa to follow. The book will be on sale at €14.00.

## Legion of Mary

The Edel Quinn Prayer Petition Box is located at the back of the Church. Requests are prayed for at our monthly meeting, which is held on the **last Thursday of each month, from 7.30p.m. to 8.30p.m.**, upstairs in the C.M.W.S in Ringsend.

**All are welcome**

## St. Pio Mass Group

The St. Pio group would like to remind us that we are all welcome to attend the St. Pio mass on the third Wednesday of every month at 7.00 p.m. in our Church and bless ourselves with the St. Pio relic. Please note that all monies collected at the mass are donated to the homeless shelter run by Bro. Kevin.

## Divine Mercy

The Divine Mercy Group meet every Tuesday at 3.00p.m. in the church.

**All are welcome.**

## Church Collections

We thank you for your contributions to the church collections. The amounts collected for the last three weeks were:

Date	First Basket	Second Basket	Other Collections
7 <sup>th</sup> / 8 <sup>th</sup> January 2012	€ 702	€ 578	€
14 <sup>th</sup> / 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2012	€ 808	€ 719	€
21 <sup>st</sup> / 22 <sup>nd</sup> January 2012	€ 744	€ 596	€

**The first basket is a collection for the support of priests of the parish and the Diocese. The second basket is for the Share collection.**

**The Second Book of Samuel**

The Second Book of Samuel, the sequel to 1 Samuel, is the history of David's reign as king, first over Judah in the south(chapters 1-4), and then over the whole nation, including Israel in the north (chapters 5-24). It is a vivid account of how David, in order to extend his kingdom and consolidate his position, had to struggle with enemies within the nation as well as with foreign powers. David is shown to be a man of deep faith and devotion to God, and one who was able to win the loyalty of his people. Yet he is also shown as being sometimes ruthless, and willing to commit terrible sins to serve his own desires and ambitions. But when he is confronted with his sins by the Lord's prophet Nathan, he confesses them and accepts the punishment that God sends. The life and achievements of David impressed the people of Israel so much that in later times of national distress, when they longed for another king, it was for one who would be "a son)f David", that is, a descendant of David who would be like him. (Outline of Contents: David's reign over Judah 1.1-4. '2; David's reign over all Israel 5.1-4.25; The early years 5.1-10.19; David and Bathsheba 11.1-12.25; Troubles and difficulties 12.6-20.26; The later years 21.1-24.25).

**First Letter from St. Paul to the Corinthians**

Paul's First Letter to the Corinthians was written to deal with the problems of Christian life and faith that had arisen in the church that Paul had established at Corinth. At that time Corinth was a great cosmopolitan Greek city, the capital of the Roman province of Achaia. It was noted for its thriving commerce, proud culture, widespread immorality, and variety of religions. The apostle's chief concerns are with problems such as divisions and immorality in the church, and with questions about sex and marriage, matters of conscience, church order, gifts of the Holy Spirit, and the resurrection. With deep insight he shows how the Good News speaks to the questions. Chapter 13, which presents love as the best of God's gifts to his people, is probably the most widely known passage in the book. (Outline of Contents: Introduction 1.1-9; Factions in the church 1.10-4.21; Sexual morality and family life 5.1--7.40; Christians and pagans 8.1-11.1; Church life and worship 11.2-14.40; The resurrection of Christ and of believers 15.1-58; The offering for the Christians in Judea 16.1-4; Personal matters and conclusion 16.5-24).

**The Book of Deuteronomy**

The book of Deuteronomy is organized as a series of addresses given by Moses to the people of Israel in the land of Moab, where they had stopped at the end of the long wilderness journey and were about to enter and occupy Canaan. Some of the most important matters recorded in the book are as follows: (1) Moses recalls the great events of the past forty years. He appeals to the people to remember how God has led them through the wilderness and to be obedient and loyal to God. (2) Moses reviews the Ten Commandments and emphasizes the meaning of the First Commandment, calling the people to devotion to the Lord alone. Then he reviews the various laws that are to govern Israel's life in the promised land. (3) Moses reminds the people of the meaning of God's covenant with them, and calls for them to renew their commitment to its obligations. (4) Joshua is commissioned as the next leader of God's people. After singing a song celebrating God's faithfulness, and pronouncing a blessing on the tribes of Israel, Moses dies in Moab, east of the River Jordan. The great theme' of the book is that God has saved and blessed his chosen people, whom he loves; his people are to remember this, and love and obey him, so that they may have life and continued blessing. The key verses of the book are 6.4-6, and contain the words that Jesus called the greatest of all commandments: "Love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your strength".

**Daily readings for the week :**

Although the Mass is made up of the liturgy of the Word and the liturgy of the Eucharist, the two parts are so closely connected as to form one act of worship. In the Mass the table of God's word and of Christ's body is prepared and from it the faithful are instructed and nourished. When the scriptures are read in the Church, God himself speaks.

<b>Sunday 29.01.2012</b>	<b>Fourth Sunday in Ordinary Time</b>
<b>•First Reading</b>	The Book of Deuteronomy - <b>ch.18 v.15-20</b>
<b>•Psalm</b>	Psalm - <b>94: v1-2, 6-9</b>
<b>•Second Reading</b>	First Letter of St. Paul to the Corinthians - <b>ch.7 v.32-35</b>
<b>•Gospel</b>	Gospel of St. Mark - <b>ch.1 v.21-28</b>

For those who cannot join us for daily mass here are the readings for the week (30.01 - 04.02.2012):

Day	First Reading	Gospel
<b>Monday</b> 30.01.2012	The Second Book of Samuel - <b>ch.15 v.13-14, 30</b>	Gospel of Mark - <b>ch.5 v.1-20</b>
<b>Tuesday</b> 31.01.2012	The Second Book of Samuel - <b>ch.18 v.9-10, 14, 24-25, 30-33 ; - ch.19 v.3</b>	Gospel of Mark - <b>ch.5 v.21-43</b>
<b>Wednesday</b> 01.02.2012	The Book of Job - <b>ch.31 v.16-20, 24-25, 31-32</b>	Gospel of Luke - <b>ch.6 v.32-38</b>
<b>Thursday</b> 02.02.2012	The Book of Malachi - <b>ch.3 v.1-4</b> <b>(The presentation of the Lord – Feast)</b>	Gospel of Luke - <b>ch.2 v.22-40</b>
<b>Friday</b> 03.02.2012	The Book of <u>Ecclesiasticus</u> (Sirach) - <b>ch.47 v.2-11</b>	Gospel of Mark - <b>ch.6 v.14-29</b>
<b>Saturday</b> 04.02.2012	The First Book of Kings - <b>ch.3 v.4-13</b>	Gospel of Mark - <b>ch.6 v.30-34</b>

<b>Sunday 05.02.2012</b>	<b>Fifth Sunday in Ordinary Time</b>
<b>•First Reading</b>	The Book of Job - <b>ch.7 v.1-4, 6-7</b>
<b>•Psalm</b>	Psalm – <b>146: v1-6</b>
<b>•Second Reading</b>	First Letter of St. Paul to the Corinthians - <b>ch.9 v.16-19, 22-23</b>
<b>•Gospel</b>	Gospel of St. Mark - <b>ch.1 v.29-39</b>

The Church has always revered sacred Scripture even as it has revered the body of the Lord, because, above all in the liturgy, it has never ceased to receive the bread of life from the table both of Gods word and of Christ's body and to offer it to the faithful.

(Vatican II. Constitution on Revelation, 21)

## The Book of Ecclesiasticus (Sirach)

The book belongs to the Wisdom literature and was written by Ben Sira, a "sage of Israel," in the early second century B.C. It was originally composed in Hebrew, as we learn from the Prologue, and translated into Greek some fifty years later by his grandson. During those fifty years there had been a violent persecution of the Jews by the Seleucid kings in order to force them to adopt Greek religion and culture. The beginnings of this were already apparent in the time of Ben Sira, and it was to counteract such influences that his book was written. It is full of traditional Jewish wisdom and morals; indeed, full of worldly wisdom and written by one with wide experience of life. He re-emphasizes the traditional truths, but manages to do this in an interesting way and sometimes even from a new angle, e.g., his words on death (40.2; 41.2). Sirach was included in the Greek Bible but not in the later Jewish canon. The Hebrew text was known to Jerome but later disappeared and was rediscovered only at the end of the nineteenth century, though not complete, in Cairo. Further fragments have been found recently in Palestine. The Church accepted the book as canonical, but it was the Greek text she accepted. The name Ecclesiasticus was given to it in its Old Latin version—a name which appears to date from the time of St Cyprian. St Jerome did not translate the book or revise the Old Latin, so the text is substantially as he found it. It is a version made from the Greek, but a Greek text notably different from the one we use, chiefly in the quantity of additional material. However, these additions do not add anything substantially new to the book except, perhaps, the spirit in which they are written. The version has been described as "a Pharisaic recension of the original work of Ben Sira."

## The Book of Malachi

The Book of Malachi comes from some time in the fifth century BC after the Temple in Jerusalem was rebuilt. The prophet's main concern is to call priest and people to renew their faithfulness to their covenant with God. It is clear that there is laxity and corruption in the life and worship of God's people. Priests and people are cheating God by not giving him the offerings that are rightly due to him, and by not living according to his teaching. But the Lord will come to judge and purify his people, sending ahead of him his messenger to prepare the way and to proclaim his covenant. (Outline of Contents: Israel's sins 1.1-2.16; God's judgment and his mercy 2.17-4.6.)

## The Book of Job

*The Book of Job is the story of a good man who suffers total disaster- he loses all his children and property and is afflicted with a repulsive disease. Then in three series of poetic dialogues the author shows how Job's friends and Job himself react to these calamities. In the end, God himself, whose dealings with humanity have been a prominent part of the discussion, appears to Job. The friends of Job explain his suffering in traditional religious terms. Since God, so they assume, always rewards good and punishes evil, the sufferings of Job can only mean that he has sinned. But for Job this is too simple; he does not deserve such cruel punishment, because he has been an unusually good and righteous man. He cannot understand how God can let so much evil happen to one like himself, and he boldly challenges God. Job does not lose his faith, but he longs to be justified before God and to regain his honour as a good man. God does not give an answer to Job's questions, but he responds to Job's faith by overwhelming him with a poetic picture of his divine power and wisdom. Job then humbly acknowledges God as wise and great, and repents of his wild and angry words he had used. The prose conclusion records how Job is restored to his former condition, with even greater prosperity than before. God reprimands Job's friends for failing to understand the meaning of Job's suffering. Only Job had really sensed that God is greater than traditional religion had depicted him. (Outline of Contents: Prologue 1.1-2.13, Job and his friends 3.1-31.40, Job's complaint 3.1-26, The first dialogue 4.1-14.22, The second dialogue 15.1-21.34, The third dialogue 22.1-27.23, In praise of wisdom 28.1-28, Job's final statement 29.1-31.40, The speeches of Elihu 32.1-37.24, The Lord answers Job 38.1-42.6, Epilogue 42.7-17).*

## Liturgical Section:

<b>Weekday Morning Mass:</b>	10.00 a.m.:– Mon, Tue, Thurs, Fri, Sat
<b>Weekday Evening Mass:</b>	7.00 p.m.:– Mon, Tue, Wed, Thurs, Fri (except Bank Holidays)
<b>Sabbath Masses:</b>	Sat:– 7.00 p.m. Vigil  Sun:– 9.00 a.m., 10.30 a.m. <a href="#">Choir</a> , 12.00p.m. <a href="#">Folk Group</a>
<b>Eucharistic Service:</b>	10.00 a.m.:– Wednesday (unless there is a funeral)
<b>Benediction:</b>	Every Monday after 7.00 p.m. Mass (except Bank Holidays) First Friday of each month.
<b>Rosary:</b>	Monday to Saturday after 10.00 a.m. Mass Mon to Friday after 7.00 p.m. Mass
<b>Baptisms:</b>	Please enquire in the sacristy for available dates. Baptisms are held on Sunday after 12.00 Mass. One months notice is required.

## Reflection on today's readings

**In today's first reading**, we hear how God is setting up a theocratic society through his servant Moses (*Theocracy is a form of government in which the official policy is to be governed by immediate divine guidance or by officials who are regarded as divinely guided*).

**In today's second reading** we hear St Paul tells about marriage and virginity. In today's extract he emphasizes freedom to serve God fully, freedom from earthly cares which those who choose a life of celibacy have.

**In today's Gospel** St. Mark tells us that from the very first day of Christ's public ministry, his messianic power began to be manifested to those who saw and heard him. The Jews of Capernaum were "astonished" at his teaching and "amazed" at his power over the evil spirits. "What is this," they asked one another, "a new teaching and the unclean spirits obey him!" But they were still a long way from recognizing him for what he was, the Messiah and Son of God.

## The First book of Kings

The First book of Kings continues the history of the Israelite monarchy begun in the books of Samuel. It may be divided into three parts: (1) The succession of Solomon as king of Israel and Judah, and the death of his father David. (2) The reign and achievements of Solomon. Especially noteworthy is the building of the Temple in Jerusalem. (3) The division of the nation into the northern and southern kingdoms, and the stories of the kings who ruled them down to the middle of the ninth century B.C. In the two books of Kings each ruler is judged according to his loyalty to God, and national success is seen as depending on this loyalty. Idolatry and disobedience, on the other hand, lead to disaster. The kings of the northern kingdom all fail the test, while the record of Judah's kings is mixed. Prominent in First Kings are the prophets of the Lord, those courageous spokesmen for God who warned the people not to worship idols and not to disobey God. Especially notable is Elijah and the story of his contest with the priests of Baal (chapter 18).