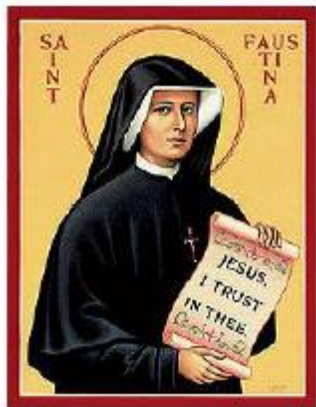


Saint John Paul II

*Saints Of The
Roman Catholic Church*

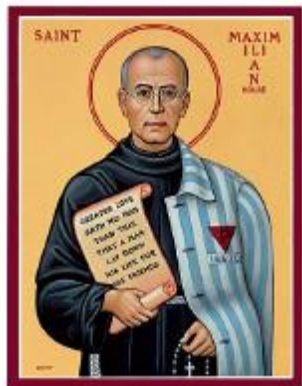
Saint Faustina Kowalska

The Apostle of Divine Mercy, Fourth Female
Doctor Of The Church (pending)



Saint Maximilian Kolbe

A Friar Who Volunteered To
Die In Place Of A Stranger In Auschwitz



Saint John Paul II

*The End Of Communism
In Europe*



He Set In Motion A Non-Violent
Revolution Of Conscience

John Paul II's 1979 trip to Poland was the
fulcrum of a revolution which
led to the collapse of Communism in Europe

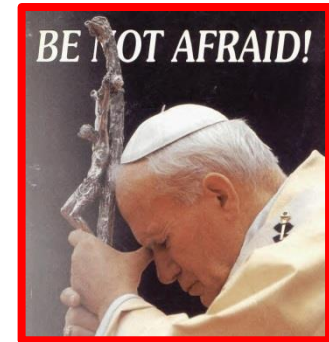
After igniting a movement in his first visit
as pope, John Paul II remained persistent,
doing everything from writing tough
correspondence to Soviet leader
Leonid Brezhnev to offering
public homilies that prayed for Solidarity

Solidarity has deep roots in Catholic Theology
and Tradition. The key figure in putting the
idea of "**Solidarity**" center-stage was,
Pope John Paul II.

The Pope's second encyclical,
Laborem Exercens – "**On Human Work**" (1981),
includes 10 references to Solidarity

Saint John Paul II

*Do Not Be Afraid,
Open Wide The Doors For Christ*



Do Not Be Afraid

HOMILY OF HIS HOLINESS
JOHN PAUL II AT THE MASS FOR THE
INAUGURATION OF HIS PONTIFICATE
St. Peter's Square
Sunday, 22 October 1978

Brothers and sisters do not be afraid
to welcome Christ and accept his power.

Help the Pope and all those who wish
to serve Christ and with Christ's power to serve
the human person and the whole of mankind.

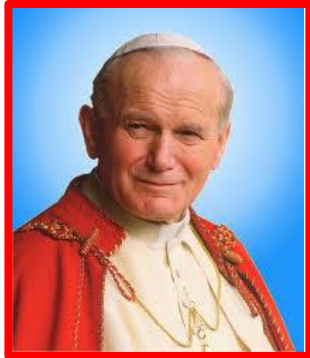
To His saving power open the boundaries of
States, economic and political systems

We ask you therefore, we beg you
with humility and trust,

Let Christ speak to man.
He alone has words of life,
yes, of eternal life.

Saint John Paul II

Pope To the World



Pope John Paul II made history in 1978 by becoming the first non-Italian pope in more than 455 years

The longest reigning pope in modern history, John Paul II visited 129 countries in a papacy that lasted more than 27 years

His sainthood ceremony, held on April 27, 2014, **brought four popes together**.

Pope Francis led the event to elevate Pope John Paul II and Pope John XXIII to sainthood, and included Emeritus Pope Benedict in attendance

He proposed a "**Culture of Life**" where every human person, at every age and stage, is recognized as having an **inviolable dignity and right to life, freedom and love**

Saint John Paul II

Coat Of Arms



The Arms of JOHN PAUL II are not only famous but singular into Papal Armorial. The Coat of Arms has a **blue shield with golden cross** off-centered towards dexter chief, with a **golden 'M'** in sinister base field.

Above the shield there is a **papal tiara** (three times crowned hat)

Behind the shield are **crossed golden and silver keys**. The keys, symbolize the government of the Church as much a Sovereign State as Religious Institution, alluding naturally to the "**keys of the Kingdom of the Heaven**" that Our Lord Jesus Christ gave to Saint Peter constituting him First Pope.

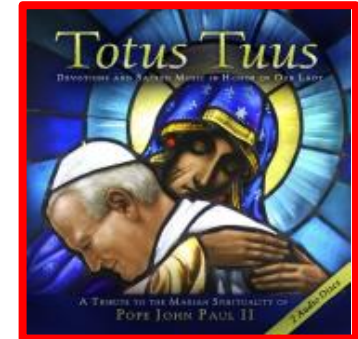
The **cord** is red, also all of the **gems** in the tiara. The **ribbon** emerging from the tiara is red also, with **golden crosses and golden fringes**.

The design shows the "**Marian Cross**", a cross with a capital **M** for **Mary** inscribed in one quarter, recalling the presence of **Mary** beneath the cross



Saint John Paul II

Apostolic Motto



The motto "Totus Tuus: Totally Thine" was the result of a deep, enduring devotion to Mary that grew strong when he was a young man, after reading the writings of **ST. LOUIS DE MONTFORT**.

The pontiff explained the meaning in his book **Crossing the Threshold of Hope** where he defines it as not only an expression of piety but also of devotion that is deeply rooted in the **Mystery of the Blessed Trinity**.



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