

IPARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS Goring Way

18.10.2020

Father Liam O'Connor, 37 Compton Avenue, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex. BN12 4UE

Presbytery 01903 242624 / Church repository 01903 506890

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Deacon Gary Bevans 01903 503514

Arundel & Brighton Diocesan Trust is a Registered Charity No: 25287

The Twenty-Ninth Sunday of the Year

Saturday	17 th	6.00 pm	Marguerite Walsh RIP
Sunday	18 th	8.15 am	Pat Thornton RIP
		10.30 am	Colette Devlin RIP
		2.00 pm	First Holy Communion Mass (2)
		6.00 pm	Polish Mass
Monday	19 th	9.30 am	The Parish
Tuesday	20 th	9.30 am	Intention of Sharon & Daniel McClusky
		7.30 pm	Choir Practice
Wednesday	21 st	9.30 am	Peter & Richard RIP
Thursday	22 nd	9.30 am	Albert Davitt RIP & Family
Friday	23 rd	9.30 am	Anne Steere (ill)
Saturday	24 th	6.00 pm	Tina Moran RIP
Sunday	25 th	8.15 am	Pat Thornton RIP
		10.30 am	The Parish (Feast of the Forty Martyrs of England & Wales)



SATURDAY: Reconciliation: 10.15–10.45 am & 5.15 - 5:45 pm

TODAY'S READINGS: Isaiah 45:1,4-6; 1 Thessalonians 1:1-5; Matthew 22:15-21

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Isaiah 53: 3-11; Psalm 15: 1-2,5,7-11; Hebrews 11: 33-12:2; John 17:11-21

COLLECTIONS: Church: £300 CAFOD Family Fast Day: £494 Thank you for your generosity.

Next Sunday there will be a Second Collection for World Mission Sunday (MISSIO) which may be left in the West porch as you leave. If you would like a Red Box for the Missions please contact Teresa 01903 243401

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Liz Harvey, Samantha Gridgman, Mick Brouder, John Smith, Father Chris Ingle, Eileen Beech, Ian Threlfall, Thomas Duggan, Len Argent, Sister Catherine Lai, Maithé Bennett, Justin Gould, Rose Little, Lelia Murray, Mary Murphy, Anne Steere, Anthony Canneaux, Lawrence Brownlee, Margaret Birch, Lita Yong, Patrick Ryan, Brenda Peazold, Mary Wessel, Gina Palermo, Elizabeth Hoskins, Joan Cutmore, Christine Watson, Gordon Milne, Alfred Deacon, Roni Horstead, Ronnie Tyler, Jenny Begley, Bill Hogg, Breda Schlimgen, Michaela Finn, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Kerry McStravick, Lydia Van Melsen

2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Eleanor Barnes, Doris Flood, Renee West, Eileen Cox, Patricia Colbran, Eileen Cronin, Jack Little, Ricardo Angelo, Winifred Casey, Terry Grana, Eva Madden, Maureen Wynn-Davies, Helena Vulic, Laurence McCarthy, Keith Adams, *May they rest in peace and rise in glory*

3. FIRST HOLY COMMUNION will be received by eight of our children this Sunday during a special Mass at 2.00 pm. Please pray for Charlotte Clarke, Theo Harvey, Harrison Hockett, Amelia Martinez, Amayah Pongolati, Lilia Preston, Ella Siriano, Oliver Stepney and their families.

4. PRAYER GROUPS and SPIRITUAL GROWTH: Our Prayer groups are recommencing in the Church.

DIVINE MERCY – 1st Wednesday of the month 7pm. Contact: Verona 07734 208273

PARISH PRAYER GROUP- 1st & 3rd Fridays of the month 7pm Contact: Jane-Anne & Dermot 07765 403883

(Please contact us if you would be interested in a morning prayer group)

MOTHERS PRAYERS - Monday & Thursday Groups Contact: Mary 07889 065356

As we are following COVID guidelines it would be helpful if you can call the group contact you are interested in joining a group. Thank you and we look forward very much to sharing this precious time together.

5. CHOIR PRACTICES have resumed on Tuesdays at 7.30 pm in the church, following all relevant guidelines. Please enter by the Main door, wearing a mask. You will be guided to your place where you may remove your mask for the practice. Please exit through the West Door. New (and old) members welcome

6. FIRST HOLY COMMUNION 2021: Is your son or daughter in Year 3 this term? If so, they are at the age where they can start the preparation course for First Holy Communion. Please email the Parish Office so that a letter and application form can be emailed back to you. Please return it to the Parish Office as soon as possible.

7. THE DIOCESAN WEBSITE has been updated and the new address is: www.abdiocese.org.uk

7. MARY'S MEALS: We are now in particular need of Serviceable Towels, Toothpaste and Toothbrushes Many thanks

8. TURNING TIDES (WCHP) HARVEST APPEAL during which items are requested that can be stored and used as needed throughout the year. Please could you donate: Boxer Shorts, Men's Socks, Dish Cloths, Dishwasher Salt, Dishwasher Tablets, Dishwasher Rinse Aid, Shampoo and Conditioner, Tinned Fruit and Veg, Pickles or chutney, Shaving Foam or Gel, Washing Powder, Razors, Herbs, Liquid Soap. Tinned Meat, Rice Pudding and Custard. There is a blue box in the West Porch for your donations. Many thanks in advance

FATHER LIAM SAYS: One hundred years ago – on 18th May 1920 – the person who was to become Pope St John Paul II was born in Wadowice, Poland. His name was Karol Josef Wojtyla, the first Polish Pope ever and the first non-Italian Pope for 455 years. He was elected Pope in 1978 and died in 2005, one of the longest pontificates in history. He was a champion of liberty in Eastern Europe, particularly in his native Poland and a supporter of oppressed people all over the world. He was a tireless traveller and a master of modern media; a relentless critic of totalitarian tyranny and of the inequalities created by materialism. He strove to build bridges between the Catholic Church and the Jewish and Islamic peoples. In old age he battled bravely against illness and frailty.

As a young man in Poland, Wojtyla knew the harsh realities of totalitarian rule. After the Nazis invaded his country in 1939 he was forced to work in a limestone quarry. He later wrote: 'At twenty I had already lost all the people I loved... I was not old enough to make my First Communion when I lost my mother. My brother Edmund died from Scarlet Fever in a virulent epidemic at the hospital where he was starting as a doctor. After my father's death, which occurred in February 1941, I gradually became aware of my true path.' A keen footballer and skier, a gifted poet, playwright and actor by 1944, after a near fatal accident, Wojtyla was studying for the priesthood in secret. Nearly half of the former Polish Republic was now in Russian hands and within months the Russians were in complete control of Poland, which had now exchanged (due in no small part to the West's failure to help the Poles) one tyranny for another. Wojtyla put his life at risk to smuggle Jews out of Poland and was placed on a Nazi death list.

In 1946 Wojtyla was ordained a priest and became Archbishop of Krakow in 1963 and a Cardinal in 1967. He was one of the most important religious figures in Poland and was frequently at odds with the Communist authorities. He was more than willing to stand up to the civil powers, as when he supported industrial workers in Nowa Huta in their efforts to build a new church. He was a trusted advisor to Pope Paul VI when Paul and his successor John Paul I both died in 1978. Wojtyla became Pope at the age of 58 years taking the name John Paul II. He received huge international attention and he used it to good effect in spreading a global message of freedom for those oppressed. His first foreign trip was to Mexico where he spoke up for the unemployed and the down trodden. After bringing great pressure to bear on those in power in Poland he was permitted to return there in 1979 – the first reigning Pope to visit a Communist country. Announcing his arrival as a 'pilgrim' he was given a rapturous welcome that was broadcast around the Communist world. The sight of the crowds chanting 'We want God' caused an international sensation. In Ireland he denounced sectarian violence and terrorism and in the United States he spoke passionately against the selfishness of consumerism and capitalism.

In 1981 John Paul was shot at close range in St Peter's Square by a Turkish gunman, Mehmet Ali Agea. It later emerged that the would-be assassin had connections with the Bulgarian Secret Police and therefore to the Soviet KGB. The bullet missed his vital organs by millimetres. He publically forgave his attacker.

Throughout the 1980's John Paul attempted to extend the branch of peace to the Jewish and Islamic peoples. He allowed the first mosque to be built in the Vatican State and in 1993 he signed an agreement to open relations with Israel. After the peaceful revolution of 1989 and the fall of the Berlin Wall, Mikhail Gorbachev paid a friendly visit to John Paul in Rome, opening diplomatic relations between most of the former Soviet capitals and the Vatican. Gorbachev acknowledged that without John Paul II there would have been no such speedy end to the Soviet outreach. In 2000 he made a high profile trip to the Holy Land and visited a Holocaust Memorial. He created many Cardinals from the developing world.

In the second year of his papacy he began a re-investigation of the case of Galileo who was condemned by Pope Urban VII and forced to condemn the views of Copernicus. After lengthy examination the mistakes were frankly recognised by the Commission John Paul had set up – but why it took so long to do was not explained. The Spanish Inquisition, that was fought by Christians against one another, the inhuman treatment of Africans for which the Church bore some responsibility, the slave trade, the mis-treatment of indigenous peoples by European colonists, the enmity between Christians and Moslems and the injustices visited on the poor by the rich were only a few of the thirty or so 'Acts of Atonement' made by Pope John Paul in the name of the Church.

In his document 'On the dignity and vocation of women' he had something very interesting to say about the words of St Paul who spoke of wives giving way to their husbands. 'All the suggestions in favour of the subjection of woman to man in marriage,' he writes 'must be understood in the sense of 'mutual subjection' of both of them 'out of reverence for Christ'.' Had any Pope before him ever put such a spin on St Paul? Pope John Paul was generally inflexible over doctrine. Nevertheless, he will be remembered as one of the most outstanding Popes in history. To the end he was a strong opponent of oppression and inequality. He was a man of peace who used his position nobly.

In 1991 there had appeared the first signs of Parkinson's disease but the Vatican only admitted it in 2003 by which time his speech was noticeably slurred and he was confined to a wheelchair. He died on 2nd April 2005 – six weeks short of his 85th birthday. The Requiem Mass was attended by well over 4 million people. The principal celebrant was Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger who succeed him as Bishop of Rome, taking the name Benedict XVI.