

PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS, Goring Way

16.10.2016

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Arundel & Brighton Diocesan Trust is a Registered Charity No: 252878

Twenty-Ninth Sunday of the Year

Saturday	15 th	6.00 pm	Canon Peter Phillips RIP
Sunday	16 th	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	John Clarke RIP
		6.00 pm	Polish Mass
Monday	17 th	9.30 am	Del Allen RIP
		3.30 pm	Mother's Prayers
Tuesday	18 th	7.30 pm	Holy Souls
Wednesday	19 th	9.30 am	Karen RIP
Thursday	20 th	9.30 am	Intention Of Maura & Alan John Riley
Friday	21 st	9.30 am	Tom O'Connor RIP
Saturday	22 nd	6.00 pm	Pamela Andrews RIP
Sunday	23 rd	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	John Woods RIP



SATURDAY: Exposition with Benediction: 10.00 - 11.00am. Reconciliation: 10.15 – 10.45 am & 5.15 - 5:45 pm

TODAY'S READINGS: Exodus 17:8-13; 2 Timothy 3:14-4:2; Luke 18:1-8

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Ecclesiasticus 35:12-14, 16-19; 2 Timothy 4:6-8, 16-18; Luke 18: 9-14

COLLECTIONS: Church: £524 CAFOD Harvest Fast Day: £1,058 Thank you for your generosity.

Next weekend there will be a Second Collection for MISSIO

(Gift Aid in special MISSIO Envelopes ONLY – available in both porches) Please see Note 4 below

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Valerie Halley, Lottie-Mae, Gearoid McNamara, Gordon & Ann Milne, Finlay, Alfred Deacon, Ester Park, John Little, Marie Garselis, Roni Horstead, Krissie White, Eileen Godfrey, Ronnie Tyler, Jenny Begley, Paula de Mello, Bill Hogg, Andrew Kennedy, Ted O'Brien, Breda Schlimgen, Michaela Finn, Ann Wesley, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Leslie Lee, Joan Jacobs, Kerry McStravick, Gerry Potter, Lydia Van Melsen, Donald MacDonald, Edna Catley

2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY: MARY MARGARET McGUINNESS and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Violet Earl, Emily Hudson, Pauline Moody Eleanor Barnes, Doris Flood, Renee West, Eileen Cox, Patricia Colbran, Eileen Cronin, Ricardo Angelo, Winifred Casey, Terry Grana,

3. WELCOME TO ANY VISITORS to our Parish this weekend. We do hope that you have enjoyed your stay

4. MISSIO: Next Sunday, the Holy Father invites all Catholics to contribute to a special collection for Missio, his official charity for overseas mission. World Mission Sunday is a special day that unites Catholics all over the world in prayer, celebration and care for the mission of the Church. By supporting World Mission Sunday you are directly helping missionaries in Rwanda and around the world to help heal the broken-hearted. Please Gift Aid by using the envelopes provided by Missio (**not** the church 2nd collection envelopes)

5. CONFIRMATION 2016/17: If you are in Year 10 or above and considering being Confirmed next year you are invited to join our preparation programme that will be starting soon. Please collect an application form from the Sacristy and return to the Parish Office as soon as possible

6. A COURSE FOR NEW CATHOLICS: A new **Journey in Faith** course will start on Monday 7th November at 7.30pm in The Priest's House, 37, Compton Avenue. This is a course introducing the Catholic faith and will be of interest to those wanting to be in full communion with the Catholic Church or those wanting to refresh their knowledge of the faith. Sheets with further details in both porches.

7. DO YOU ENJOY SINGING? New members will be most welcome to join our Parish Choir. We shall be learning new music for part singing and to lead the congregation. Rehearsals begin on Thursday 3rd November from 7.30 – 8.45 pm in the church. For further information please contact Margaret – 01903 504316

8. THE NEXT WOMEN'S BREAKFAST will be held **next** Saturday 22nd October from 9:00-11:00 am in The Barn. Our guest speaker is from Rachel's Vineyard, a Christian organisation - "Healing the trauma of abortion". Please come and join us for a delicious breakfast, fellowship, sharing and Community. For further details please contact Trish on: 07905 506399.

9. TRAIDCRAFT will be on sale after all Masses **next** weekend

10. READERS & MINISTERS OF COMMUNION: Please collect a letter from the Sacristy re the Advent Day of Recollection on Saturday 19th November. Ministers of Communion are reminded that they undertake to attend at least one day of Recollection a year.

11. SUNDAY LUNCH (2 COURSES) will be served in The Barn on Sunday 6th November at 12.00 noon in aid of SPUC. Tickets will be on sale after all Masses next weekend. Price Adult £7.50 and a Child £4.00.

12. MARY'S MEALS: We are now in particular need of Pencil Cases, Colouring Pencils Flannels and serviceable Towels. Many thanks to all who so generously contribute to these backpacks

13. WORTHING CHURCHES HOMELESS PROJECTS Today Worthing Churches Homeless Projects helps over 1,400 people each year with up to 58 people in our night accommodation services. Urgent needs includes: Men's jeans and underwear - specifically sizes small and medium, Jeans size 32 and below. Furniture and Single bed linen suitable for men. Supermarket items needed: Coffee, Sugar, Squash, Fruit juices, Biscuits, Any cleaning products, especially Washing powder and Toilet Rolls. Many thanks to all those who help in this way.

FATHER LIAM SAYS: The territory now called Ukraine and Southern Russia was once ruled by the Khazars. They became increasingly prominent because of the military resistance they put up during the period of the great conquests following the death of Muhammad in 632 AD. So powerful were they that many other tribes amalgamated with them for protection. Byzantium – what remained of the Roman Empire – felt they were so important that early in the eighth century two marriage alliances were entered into between the ruling houses of Khazaria and Constantinople. Pressure from the Muslims on the Roman Empire's Eastern frontier was acute so Christian Constantinople made these almost unprecedented alliances with the Steppe nomads. Rising levels of trade and long periods of stability transformed the fortunes of Khazar society. By the early ninth century there were sufficient Christians across Khazaria to merit bishops being appointed. There were also substantial Muslim populations. But in the middle of the ninth century the Khazaria people decided to become Jewish. How did that come about?

Around 860 envoys from Khazaria arrived in Constantinople and asked for preachers to be sent to explain the fundamentals of Christianity to them. 'From time immemorial', they said, 'we have known only one God (that is Tengri) who rules over everything... Now the Jews are urging us to accept their religion and customs while on the other hand the Arabs draw us to their faith, promising us peace and many gifts.' A delegation was dispatched led by the brothers Cyril and Methodius. Cyril has given his name to the alphabet – Cyrillic – which he devised for the Slavs. They stopped on the way to spend winter learning Hebrew in order to be able to debate with Jewish scholars who were also heading to the court of the Khazarian ruler known as the Khazan. In spite of the brilliance of the brothers in their debates with their Jewish and Muslim rivals they did not prevail.

A copy of the Khazan's letter explaining his tribe's conversion to Judaism survives. The Ruler had asked the Christians whether Islam or Judaism was the better faith. The Christian delegation said that Islam was certainly worse. He asked the Muslims whether Christianity or Judaism was preferable. They lambasted Christianity and said that Judaism was the less bad of the two. The Khazan ruler announced that he had reached a conclusion. Both had admitted that 'the religion of the Israelites is better', he said, so 'trusting in the mercies of God and the power of the Almighty I choose the Religion of Israel, that is, the religion of Abraham.' The change to Judaism is borne out by the change of burial practices at this time. Coins now bore the inscription: 'Moses is the messenger of God'. This was not as provocative as it seems as Muslims and Christians would say Amen to that.

Jewish merchants were highly adept linguists. They appear to have travelled regularly to India and China returning with musk, aloe wood, camphor, cinnamon and other eastern products which they traded along a chain of ports and towns like Mecca, Medina and Constantinople as well as towns on the Tigris and the Euphrates. There was much contact between merchants of all faiths and of none. But their business was very often not fair trade. It was most horrible of all when it involved slavery. A very familiar form of greeting is 'Ciao' pronounced 'chow'. Apparently the original spelling is Schiavo and the word comes from the Venetian dialect and it does not mean 'hello' – it means 'I am your slave.' The very word indicated how widespread slavery was in the Mediterranean world.

Venice was once a self-governing territory. Italy only became a united country about one hundred and fifty years ago. Long before then Venice was one of the great powers of the world. How it developed from an insignificant town in an unpromising lagoon at the northern point of the Adriatic into a dazzling, powerful city was down to the fact that its inhabitants were singularly successful at business. Its glorious churches and beautiful palaces were built on the proceeds of lucrative trading with the east. A major component of their business was the slave trade. As early as the second half of the eighth century, at the very dawn of its existence as a town, merchants from here became involved in selling men, women and children into captivity. It took time for trade to really take off, but a series of treaties drawn up a century later indicate how flourishing the business was. Other towns in Italy were threatened by the affluence of the Venetians so these treaties were the result of negotiations between the merchants of various towns. However, Venice did not pay much heed to treaties and they were soon selling people of neighbouring lands whether Christian or not.

Muslim slave traders were highly active in the Mediterranean. Men, women and children were brought from all over northern Europe to Marseilles. Some of these slaves came by way of subsidiary markets such as Rouen where Irish and Flemish slaves were sold on. Rome was another key slave-trading centre. In 776 AD Pope Hadrian condemned the sale of humans 'to the unspeakable race of Saracens.' He said some had boarded ships bound for the east voluntarily 'having no other hope of staying alive because of famine and crushing poverty.' Nevertheless 'we have never sunk to such a disgraceful act' of selling fellow Christians, he wrote, 'and God forbid that we should.'

My thanks to Peter Frankopan, author of 'The Silk Roads'

