

PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS, Goring Way

15.10.2017

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

Presbytery 01903 242624 / Church repository 01903 506890

Email: emgoring@english-martyrs.co.uk Website: www.english-martyrs.co.uk

Deacon Gary Bevans 01903 503514

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

Twenty-Eighth Sunday of the Year

Saturday	14 th	6.00 pm	Roger Davis RIP
Sunday	15 th	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	Nuala Murray RIP
		6.00 pm	Polish Mass
Monday	16 th	9.30 am	John M Fortune RIP
		11.00 am	REQUIEM FOR BILLY GALLAGHER RIP
Tuesday	17 th	9.30 am	No Mass
		7.30 pm	Choir Practice
Wednesday	18 th	9.30 am	Margaret Mansfield RIP
Thursday	19 th	7.30 pm	Holy Souls
Friday	20 th	9.30 am	Douglas Doll RIP
Saturday	21 st	6.00 pm	Dr John Clarke
Sunday	22 nd	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	Carmelina Carvalho RIP



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

TODAY'S READINGS: Isaiah 25:6-10, St Paul to Philippians 4:12-14, 19-20, Matthew 22:1-14

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Wisdom 3:1-9; St Paul to Corinthians 4:7-15; Matthew 10:17-20

Church: £660 CAFOD Harvest Fast Day: £978 Thank you for your generosity.

Next weekend there will be a Second Collection for MISSIO.

This may be Gift Aided using the special MISSIO envelopes available in both porches

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Anne Whitehead, Bernard Bandy, Jeany, Peter, Deacon Pat Moloney, Roy Pritchard, Marie Davidson, Yvonne Carter, Finlay, Alfred Deacon, Ester Park, Marie Garselis, Roni Horstead, Krissie White, Ronnie Tyler, Jenny Begley, Bill Hogg, Andrew Kennedy, Breda Schlimgen, Michaela Finn, Ann Wesley, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Leslie Lee, Kerry McStravick, Gerry Potter, Lydia Van Melsen, Donald MacDonald, Edna Catley

2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Roger Davis, Violet Earl, Emily Hudson, Pauline Moody Eleanor Barnes, Doris Flood, Renee West, Eileen Cox, Patricia Colbran, Eileen Cronin, Jack Little

3. CONFIRMATION 2017/18: 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

4. LEARNING ABOUT THE CATHOLIC FAITH: We will soon be starting this year's course (RCIA) for those interested in finding out more about our faith with a view to being received into full communion with the Catholic Church. If you know of anyone who would like to join us, please ask them to ring Father Liam on 01903 242624 for details. This course would also be suitable for those wanting to return to the practise of their Catholic faith.

5. THE 2018 PARISH DIARIES are available in both porches. They are free but if you would like to make a donation to either CAFOD or our Parish Project there are boxes in the main porch

6. DO YOU HAVE A CLEANING TREASURE? The lady who cleans the Barn, the Barn kitchen and the toilets twice a week is retiring at the end of the month and we are having trouble finding a replacement. The times required are 7.00 – 8.00 am on Monday and Friday mornings. This is a paid position. If you can think of anyone who might be interested please ask them to contact the Parish Office 01903 242624

7. THE NEXT WOMEN'S BREAKFAST will be held **next** Saturday 21st October from 9:00-11:00 am in The Barn. Our guest speaker is Neil Giles who will be sharing with us about his role with the NGO, "Stop the Traffic" and educating us about the work they do to stop human trafficking and modern day slavery. Please come and join us for a delicious breakfast, fellowship, sharing and Community. For further details please contact Trish on: 07905 506399.

8. MINISTERS OF THE WORD AND MINISTERS OF HOLY COMMUNION please collect a letter from the Sacristy

9. ENGLISH MARTYRS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL is looking to recruit a practising Catholic to join our Governing Body as a Foundation Governor. The term of office for a Foundation Governor is 4 years. The Governing Body work as a team in co-operation with the Headteacher to ensure legal responsibilities are met and to preserve the catholic character of the school. We are looking for someone with experience in one of the following areas - Finance, ICT, HR, Education or with links to local businesses. Lack of experience should not deter you from expressing an interest if you have a genuine desire to serve the school by devoting your time & expertise. For further information please contact the school on 01903 502868

10. MARY'S MEALS: We are now in particular need of Soap, Toothpaste, Pencil Cases, Colouring Pencils and Flannels. Many thanks to all who help in this way

11. WORTHING CHURCHES HOMELESS PROJECTS would be most grateful to receive: Cooking Sauces, Tea, Coffee, Squash, Tomato Ketchup, Mayonnaise, Biscuits, Washing Power/tablets, Washing up brushes, Dishwasher tablets, Floor cleaner, Pump hand soap, Shampoo, Shower gel. Thank you so much for your continued support

FATHER LIAM SAYS: When Luther began his attack on certain practices of the Church, especially in regard to indulgences, the European leaders were far from united. Relations between the Emperor Charles V and the French King Francis were at a low ebb and their armies often faced each other in battle. In one of these encounters a young Spanish Knight – fighting for his King and Emperor Charles – was gravely wounded. His name was Ignatius of Loyola and during his long convalescence he reflected on his life and immersed himself in reading the Scriptures and lives of the saints. He resolved at the age of 33 that he would change his life and devote himself to the defence of the Catholic Church which been attacked by Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin.

Finally healed, he studied at the Universities of Salamanca and Paris. In 1534, together with Francis Xavier and four other associates he founded the Society of Jesus, sometimes called the Jesuits. Ignatius went to Rome in 1539 and his plans for the Society – the Rule – were approved by Pope Paul III in 1540. In 1538 Pope Paul III had issued a bull excommunicating and deposing Henry VIII. This little company of devoted and educated men offered themselves to the Pope to campaign for the Church. A great Council of the Church finally got underway at Trent in 1545. Trent was then situated outside the territory of Italy – in the Dolomites in Southern Tirol and was chosen in an effort to reach out to the Reformers. Luther and his associates were invited but they demanded that the Council should throw its doors open to all the baptised as a pre-condition for taking part. Europe – never a settled place – was now in a state of turmoil and the Council of Trent was initially very poorly attended and met – intermittently – over a period of eighteen years. The movement to renew the life of the Church and to root out the many and various abuses that disfigured it is known as the Counter-Reformation or the Catholic Reformation.

Charles V had been just nineteen years old when he became Emperor of Germany, King of Spain and ruler of Austria and the Netherlands. He also ruled over the America territories with all their treasures, where Cortez had recently made his conquest in the name of the King of Spain. He was therefore immensely powerful. But so also was the French King Francis!. These two kings now embarked on a long drawn out war.

But back in 1519, when Charles V came to power, he was a devout young man and on excellent terms with the Pope. He was keen to settle the case of Luther and have him arrested and outlawed. Had he been able to do so it would have been the end of Luther. In spite of his power the Emperor was unable to do this because Luther was living in Wittenberg and the Prince of Wittenberg was Frederick, Duke of Saxony, known as Frederick the Wise; he was Luther's great protector. Instead, Charles V ordered the rebellious monk, Luther, to present himself before the first parliament that Charles was to hold in Germany. This was in Worms in 1521. All the princes and great men of the Empire were there in a solemn and splendid assembly. Luther came before them dressed as a monk. He had already made known that he was ready to renounce his teaching if it could be shown from the Bible to be wrong. The Assembly – or Diet - of Worms had no wish to engage with Luther in an examination of Scripture. The Emperor ordered him to renounce his teaching and Luther asked for a day to think. The next day he made a long speech in Latin and German. He said he would be sorry if in his zeal to defend himself he had given offence but he could not recant. The young Emperor – who probably could not understand very much German or Latin – told him to answer the questions clearly and concisely. Luther replied that only arguments from the Bible would compel him to recant. 'My conscience is bound by the word of God and for that reason I can and will renounce nothing, for it is dangerous to act against one's conscience... So help me God. Amen'

The parliament then passed an edict declaring Luther an outlaw which meant that nobody was allowed to give him food, aid or shelter. If anyone did, they too would be outlawed, Nor would anyone be punished for his murder. But his Protector, Frederick the Wise, had him kidnapped and taken in secret to his castle, the Wartburg. During the years he spent there, Luther translated the Scriptures into German and wrote other works. But his speeches and writings had an inflammatory effect on many of his followers. They were throwing paintings out of churches and teaching that it was wrong to baptise children as people had to decide for themselves whether they were to be baptised. People called them Iconoclasts (destroyers of images) and Anabaptists (re-baptisers). Repercussions arose from teaching that each individual should, obey the voice of his own conscience and should obey no-one else. Some people – responding to this – armed themselves with scythes and flails banded together killing their landlords and attacking monasteries and cities. Luther now left his stronghold to crush and to punish these rebel bands. There was a growing lack of unity among Luther's followers and between them and the followers of other Reformers such as Zwingli and Calvin.