

## PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS, Goring Way

18.11.2018

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

### Thirty-Third Sunday of the Year

Saturday	17 <sup>th</sup>	6.00 pm	Peter Ayre RIP
Sunday	18 <sup>th</sup>	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	Elliot Moyse & Family
		6.00 pm	Polish Mass
Monday	19 <sup>th</sup>	9.30 am	Peter Boyle RIP
Tuesday	20 <sup>th</sup>	9.30 am	Patrick, Jack & Mary Haugh RIP
		7.30 pm	Choir Practice
Wednesday	21 <sup>st</sup>	9.30 am	Don MacDonald RIP
		11.30 am	<b>REQUIEM FOR MICHAEL SHIEL RIP</b>
Thursday	22 <sup>nd</sup>	7.30 pm	Ellen & James Lardner RIP
Friday	23 <sup>rd</sup>	9.30 am	Caroline O'Connor & Ryan O'Toole RIP
Saturday	24 <sup>th</sup>	6.00 pm	Dick Howell RIP
Sunday	25 <sup>th</sup>	8.15 am	Sivyer Family Past & Present
		10.30 am	Yvonne Carter RIP



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

**TODAY'S READINGS:** Daniel 12:1-13, Hebrews 10:11-14,18, Mark 13:24-32

**NEXT WEEK'S READINGS:** Daniel 7:13-14, Apocalypse 1:5-8, John 18:33-37

**COLLECTIONS:** Church: £530 Thank you for your generosity.

This weekend there will be a Second Collection for the Arundel Cathedral Maintenance Fund (Gift Aid)

**PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS:** Sue Withnell, Margaret Dunne, Rosie Grove, Mary Wessel, Gina Palermo, Elizabeth Hoskins, Peggy Gallagher, Joan Cutmore, Christine Watson, David Hall, Gordon Milne, Bernard Bandy, Jeany, Peter, Deacon Pat Moloney, Finlay, Alfred Deacon, Ester Park, Marie Garselis, Roni Horstead, Ronnie Tyler, Jenny Begley, Bill Hogg, Breda Schlimgen, Michaela Finn, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Leslie Lee, Kerry McStravick, Gerry Potter, Lydia Van Melsen

**2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY:** MICHAEL SHIEL and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Frances Fraser, Florence Peters, Stanislaw Carlton, Henry Ivison, Valencia Bowes, Maureen Pitt, Peter Boyle, Kathleen Sidwell, Richard Carrod, Pat Tasker, Donald MacDonald, Sheila Shave, Francis Sloan, Dennis Bevans

**3. 'HAPPY BAGS'** These are for children of all ages and will be in a basket in each of the porches for their use during Mass. They contain scripture based story books, colouring books and coloured crayons and scripture quiz books. Please do return them to the baskets on your way out after Mass.

**4. SPUC LUNCH:** Many thanks to all those who helped or supported the delicious lunch last Sunday. £365 was raised for SPUC

**5. 'CURRY & CAROLS'** full of Christmas festivities and a sing-a-long, will take place in the Barn on Saturday 1st December at 7.00 pm (following the 6.00 pm Mass). The proceeds will go to the Parish project in Kalingalinga. Tickets will be on sale after all Masses **this** weekend - Adults £7.50 Children £4.00 Raffle prizes please!

**6. NOVEMBER – IS THE MONTH FOR HOLY SOULS:** The usual 'November envelopes' are available in both porches for those wishing to remember their loved ones at the Altar. Any donations will go towards offering Masses for the Holy Souls. Please fill in and hand in to the Sacristy as soon as possible

**7. APF RED BOX HOLDERS** please return your red boxes for counting. You can leave them in the Sacristy for Teresa. If you have difficulty bringing the box to church please phone 243401 and we will arrange collection

**8. KEEPING CHRIST IN CHRISTMAS:** Worthing Knights of St Columba will provide Christmas posters to all local parishes and ask that they are displayed as an act of Christian witness. On the same theme, the Royal Mail's Christmas stamps this year, are either Madonna and Child or posting letters in old fashioner letter boxes. Please ask for the Christian stamps to help get the message of Christmas across. The Royal Mail will only continue to produce Christian stamps at Christmas if there is sufficient demand

**9. HAVE YOU VISITED THE REPOSITORY RECENTLY?** We have a wide array of Christmas Cards, Advent Calendars & candles, cribs, diaries and items suitable for little Christmas Presents

**10. TRAIDCRAFT** will be on sale after all Masses **this** weekend

**11. MARY'S MEALS:** We are now in particular need of Soap, Toothpaste, Colouring Pencils and Crayons and Ballpoint Pens. Many thanks to all who so generously contribute to these backpacks

**12. WORTHING CHURCHES HOMELESS PROJECTS:** Items needed: Cereals (no Cornflakes or Porridge), Cooking Sauces, Ketchup, Brown Sauce, Salad Cream, Cooking Oil, Squashes, Tea, Coffee, Washing Powder, Shampoo, Shower Gel, Pump Hand Soap, Sanitizer Sprays, Floor cleaner, Toilet Bleach, Washing-up brushes, Hoodies, and Cereal bowls. Many thanks to those who are so generous in their donations

**Father Liam says:** The twentieth century has had more than its fair share of horrors; the two World Wars, Communism in Russia, China and elsewhere, Wars in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, famines and the violence in Northern Ireland to name just a few. No century has been free from horrors and we certainly know more about what is happening, good and bad, in these increasingly technical times. But the last century began on a hopeful note in the town of Topeka in Kansas. An itinerant evangelist, Charles Parham had started his own Bible College there and was teaching his students about the New Testament book, the Acts of the Apostles. On 31st December 1899 they were examining the events of Pentecost and the coming of the Holy Spirit. Parham suggested that one of the signs of being filled 'with the Holy Spirit was the ability to speak in a different language. He encouraged his students to seek this gift and the following day Agnes Ozman, one of his pupils started speaking in tongues'.

This was on 1st January 1900, the first day of a new century. Others soon joined in but they were speaking in no known language. Parham concluded that this was the language of heaven. The movement that emerged became known as Pentecostalism. It proved to be the fastest growing type of Christianity in recent times. To traditionalists this development was seen as alarming. Thousands began experiencing what was now termed 'the third blessing.' The first blessing was salvation and the second was sanctification. 'The blessing' spread to Europe. Wales was engulfed in a national revival. In 1904 daily prayer meetings were filled to the brim. Rugby matches were cancelled so that worshipers could attend the meetings. It has been estimated that the high point of British church-going was in 1904. The population of Britain was then 30 million and 4 million went to church every week.

Pope Leo XIII, who died in 1903, had issued his great encyclical on social matters which supported the rights of workers, approved Trade Unions and called for social justice. He opened the Vatican archives and re-founded the Vatican Observatory. He was the first Pope to be filmed! There was a great increase in the missionary outreach of the Church to Africa and China.

The Suffragettes were founded in 1903 to campaign for women's rights. Emily Davidson was a committed Christian and a member of the Anglican Church League for Women's Suffrage. On 4th June 1913 she rushed out as the runners in the Epsom Derby rounded a corner with her hands raised above her head. She was trampled by a horse owned by King George V and died four days later. She was seen as a martyr for the cause of women's rights.

Back to the United States where the Evangelicals had been opposing alcohol for many years and many States had prohibited alcohol. But in 1919 the Eighteenth Amendment to the U S Constitution made it illegal to sell or drink alcohol anywhere in the nation. It provoked widespread illegality as smuggling sky-rocketed. Communion wine was exempt from the ban and production rose by 800,000 gallons a year! The ban lasted until 1933.

Just 20 years after the Armistice ending the Great War, on 10th November 1938, the Nazis unleashed a war of destruction against Jewish shops, homes, schools and synagogues in Germany. The attacks left the streets covered with so much broken glass it became known as Kristallnacht – the night of glass. Hitler had come to power in 1933 and quickly used his party – the Nazis – to take drastic measures against the Jews, barring them from holding state office or teaching in schools. Hitler was not a Christian in any shape or form but he was backed by many Christians, particularly a group of Fascists who called themselves 'German Christians'.

Since the end of World War 1, Germany was in turmoil. The victors of that war were determined that Germany should be utterly crushed and humiliated. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were designed to bring prolonged misery and poverty on Germany which was vilified as the only cause of all the horrors inflicted on Europe in the Great War. When the victors decided on the sum Germany should pay it came to eleven billion pounds. In 1918 that was a truly massive amount. The result was an economic meltdown in Germany and its currency went through the floor. The country had eighteen governments in fifteen years – at which point Hitler managed to come to power. In 1935 Hitler passed the Nuremberg laws, prohibiting Jews from marrying Aryans and Jews could not be a German citizen. He was supported by the Archbishop of Freiburg who said that 'no one should be prohibited from safeguarding the purity of their race.' Pope Pius XI issued an encyclical named, as usual, after its opening words, 'Mit brennender sorge' (With great sorrow), condemning Nazi ideology. It is the only Papal encyclical ever to be written in German. Copies had to be smuggled into the country so that it could be read in the churches.

The end of World War II – as every stage of it – was marked by horror. In January 1945 Soviet troops liberated the Auschwitz extermination camp in Poland. It was later discovered that 1.3 million people died there, 90% of whom were Jewish. As the Allies liberated Europe they discovered more camps where millions of people were killed. Overall six million Jews were systematically killed. In April 1945 the USA dropped two atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan resulting in huge loss of life, not only instantly but over many years to come as the effects of their destructive power took their course.

From a Catholic point of view the most positive and transformative event in the century must have been the election of Pope John XXIII in October 1958 and the Second Vatican Council which he called into being. But it was not allowed to fully produce the fruits expected of it. As the century neared its weary end Pope John Paul II issued a statement called 'We Remember'. He sought forgiveness for sins committed against the Jews, other Christians, women, gypsies, young people and native peoples. It was a time for renewed efforts to heal old wounds – efforts that must never come to an end.