

PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS Goring Way

06.09.2026

Father Liam O'Connor, 37 Compton Avenue,

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

Twenty-Third Sunday in Ordinary Time

Saturday	5 th	6.00 pm	Yvonne Carter RIP
Sunday	6 th	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	Michael Butler RIP
		3.00 pm	Holy Hour & Benediction
Monday	7 th	9.30 am	Pauline Adams RIP
Tuesday	8 th	9.30 am	Pat Duggan RIP
		7.00 pm	Choir Practice
Wednesday	9 th	9.30am	Teresa Dobbs RIP
Thursday	10 th	9.30 am	Dawn Copping RIP
Friday	11 th	9.30 am	Frank Aloisus RIP
Saturday	12 th	6.00 pm	The Parish
Sunday	13 th	8.15 am	Shirley Shiel RIP
		10.30 am	Neil Halley RIP



SATURDAY: Reconciliation: 10.15 – 10.45 am and 5.15 - 5.45 pm

TODAY'S READINGS: Ezekiel 33:7-9, St Paul to the Romans 13:8-10, Matthew 18:15-20

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Ecclesiasticus 27:30, 28:7, St Paul to the Romans 14:7-9, Matthew 18:21-35

COLLECTIONS: Church: £ 483.00 Dona: £ Thank you for your generosity

Next weekend there will be a **Second Collection for Mary's Meals** in memory of **Tony Headon RIP** –
See Special Gift Aid Envelopes

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Friedel Herrmann, Sarah Johnstone, Angela Day, Derek LeMahieu, Ruth Waywell, John, Marie Davidson, Alice Headon, Shona, Jonathan Waywell, Richard Wells, Natasha, Henry Allen, Baby Ava Lily Jaswal, David Steadman, Paul & Veronica Williams, Shirley Bradbury, Brian Johnstone, Terence Wheeler, David Lancaster, Camilla Jane, Michelle Dieltz, Harold Forrest, Maria Brooks, Tony & Kathleen Kearney, Lola Samengo-Meehan, Maureen House, Joan Wand, Samuel Bezants, Glenn, Helena & Vittorio Villa, Lena, Sienna Coates, John Smith, Ian Threlfall, Mary Murphy, Noel & Brenda Peazold, Gordon Milne, Alfred Deacon, Roni Horstead, Ronnie Tyler, Michaela Finn, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Kerry McStravick, Ernest Hare, Cyril Woodgar, George Welch, Mark Zenkteler.

2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Kate Harvey, Maureen Casey, William Middleton, Edward Rees, Jolanta Strachen, Ted Short, Roy Parker, Desmond Healey, Cyril Price, Pat Hare, Dawn Copping, Florence Morrell, James Wiley, Dr John Clarke.
May they rest in peace and rise in glory.

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

4. CAFOD HARVEST SUPPER will take place Saturday 26th September following the 6.00 pm Mass. The food will be delicious and there will be a raffle. Prizes would be welcome. Tickets will be on sale after all Masses **next** weekend Adults £10.00, Children £5.00. For further information please contact Teresa 01903 529260.

5. THE MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARIES MASS will take place on Saturday 3rd October at Arundel Cathedral at 11.30 am. Whether you are celebrating a special anniversary or simply giving thanks for your marriage this year, come and join us for our annual celebration of the joys and grace of sacramental marriage. Mass will be celebrated at 11.30am. There will also be a wonderful opportunity to renew your wedding vows during Mass. This will be followed by a small drinks reception in the Cathedral Centre. Family and friends are very welcome. The Cathedral and Centre are wheelchair friendly. If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact Deacon Simon South, Marriage and Family Life Adviser at E: simon.south@abdiocese.org.uk. To book your free place, you can scan the QR code on the poster or go to the Events page of the Diocesan website W: www.abdiocese.org.uk/diocese/events

6. BEAUTIFUL HANDMADE CARDS are now available in the shop. All proceeds will go to the Parish Mission in Kalingalinga, Lusaka

7. CHILDREN'S LITURGY will return this weekend

8. MARY'S MEALS COLLECTION POINT is one of the small boxes under the noticeboard to the right in the Front Porch. It now costs £19.15 to feed one child for a year! Your donations will always be much appreciated.

9. TURNING TIDES: THE SUMMER WISH LIST: Tins - Fish, Ham, Meat and Vegetarian Ready Meals, Fruit. Quick Cook Meals - Pot Noodles, Instant Noodles, Cup a Soups, Microwave Rice. Drinks - Bottled Water, Juice Cartons, Milk & Alternative Milk, Squash, Instant Coffee. Easy Snacks - Crisps, Cereal & Snack Bars. Toiletries - Sun cream, UV Lip Balm, Body Wipes. Clothing - Sun Hats & Caps, Sun Glasses. Outdoor Essentials - 1-2 Person Tents, Sleeping Bags with cover, Reusable Bottles. Many thanks to those who are so generous in their donations. It is much appreciated.

Father Liam says: Historians tell us that the statistics of the Catholic community in Britain before 1850 are notoriously unreliable. But the picture was, without doubt, greatly altered towards the end of the eighteenth century by a massive influx of Irish into England, especially into Lancashire. They came to work in the mills and crowded into towns – so much so that the image of Catholicism was altered by so many poor people arriving.

They were not the only Catholic immigrants. Very large numbers of emigré clergy arrived from France, fleeing persecution and they presented a very different picture. Their arrival considerably strengthened the Catholic clergy in London and in the South of England, as well as reinforcing the image of the Catholic Church as a bulwark against Revolution. But the French, for the most part, returned to France, while the Irish kept coming. In 1841 the number of Irish born residents in England and Wales was just over 289,000. A decade later it was 520,000. In 1861 it was well over 600,000. Many of these had fled the famine in Ireland. Then the Irish-born decreased in number. England, though it was close, was not the favoured destination. That was the United States. It was only when immigrant quotas were imposed there in the 1920's that the numbers coming to England began once more to rise.

Though so much has been written about the Oxford Movement and its converts, it was at that time the Irish who made up by far the larger part of the Catholic Community in this country. Not only were 520,000 of the 679,000 Catholics in England and Wales Irish-born but a considerable number of the remainder would have been only first-generation English. But despite their sheer weight of numbers it did not mean that the dominant religious culture of the Catholic Community a hundred and fifty years ago was an Irish one. Very many who crossed the Irish Sea had only a marginal association with Catholicism. A major task of the clergy was therefore a process of conversion, followed closely by a process of education. The provision of more Catholic schools became a priority. There was a revival of devotional life in the nineteenth century in which the Rosary and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament played an important part. This was also a feature of the Catholic Church throughout Europe at this time – exemplified by the sudden expansion of Religious Congregations and of missionary activity. It has been noted that from the middle of the nineteenth century onwards more Catholics went to Mass and received the Sacrament than had been the case previously. Confraternities grew in number and in size and parish missions and retreats flourished in Britain and on the Continent.

Most of the clergy in Britain had been educated in France or Holland or Belgium but English devotional language remained restrained and simple. There was a concern to appeal to the poor, who made up a large proportion of the Catholic congregations. The poor were held in particular esteem. The social and ethnic mix within congregations became a matter of pride. In this they were distinctively different from the majority of their fellow churchgoers of other denominations in England.

This concern for the poor was evident in Cardinal Manning's interventions in the London Dock Strike, which began in August 1889. This brought him and the Catholic Church to political prominence. Manning had the advantage of already being acquainted with the docker's leader, Ben Tillett. Manning was then 81 years old and his success in helping secure and getting a settlement favourable to the dockers, despite considerable odds, made a big impression. He was aware that many of the dockers were Irish and, nominally at least, members of his Diocese. His views on social matters were not shared by most of the Catholic bishops but they certainly were by Pope Leo XIII. Manning had shown similar concern for the poor in his days as a member of the Church of England. A considerable culture of charitable activity had grown up in the nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth. Of the charitable organisations without doubt the Society of St Vincent de Paul was the most important – but there were many more.

In 1872 – the year in which Cardinal Manning became a total abstainer from alcohol – he founded for Catholics 'The League of the Cross', which drew upon techniques similar to those employed by The Salvation Army – an organization for which he had considerable respect. Unfortunately, the rallies of the League were not wholly abstemious and sometimes there were drunken brawls among League members returning from their gatherings. In 1867 Cardinal Manning said that 'the Church is eminently in England, as the Church of God must always be in all lands, the church of the poor. It is not the church of the crown certainly. It is not the church of the aristocracy. It is the church of the poor.'