



Aldermoor Close, Coxford Road, Lordswood, Southampton, Hampshire. SO16 5ST

Parish Priest: Fr Thomas Parakandathil tparakandathil@portsmouthdiocese.org.uk

Retired Priest: Father Michael Cronin Mobile: 07400262398 (1pm to 5pm)

Newsletter editor: Malcolm Forster email: malcolmandrita@btinternet.com

Safeguarding Officer Liz Challand safeguarding.sousv@portsmouthdiocese.org.uk

Website: <https://www.portsmouthdiocese.org.uk/parish/st-vincent-de-paul/> (To open: Select link then Ctrl + left Click)

Link for vacancies throughout the Diocese <https://www.portsmouthdiocese.org.uk/about-us/other/jobs> **Pauline Clarke HR**

Twenty - Fourth Sunday in Ordinary Time

Sunday 15th September 2024

Page 132 **Isaiah 50: 5-9** **James 2: 14-18** **Gospel: Mark 8: 27-35**

The first reading from Isaiah is one of the “*Suffering Servant Songs*” and speaks of passive resistance against those who attack him. He puts his trust in God to help him as he suffers all the insults and physical threats as he keeps to his principles without fear, confident nobody can prove him wrong. It emphasises that enduring suffering can be part of our journey with God. St James in the second reading gives a very important message that faith without good works is quite dead and useless. It links with today’s Gospel message where Jesus speaks about taking up the cross and following Him. Both readings emphasise that faith is not just about words or beliefs but must be lived out through actions by helping others, especially the sick, poor and vulnerable, following the example of love and sacrifice given to us by Jesus. The Gospel reading turns to the question that permeates the whole of St Mark’s Gospel “*Who is Jesus?*” But this time Jesus himself poses it to His disciples, helping them to gradually address the question of His identity.. As the Son of God, Jesus wants His disciples of then and today to establish a personal relationship with Him and thus embrace Him at the centre of their lives. “*If anyone wants to be a follower of mine, let him renounce himself and take up his cross and follow me*”. It is necessary for each person called to respond in his or her heart. Malcolm.

Mass times	Feast Days
<p>6pm: Confessions 6.30pm Vigil Mass Irene and Theophilus RIP</p>	<p>Saturday 14th St Peter Tarentaise Born in 1102 in France. Cistercian monk at age 21 with his brothers. First abbot of new monastery for pilgrims on route from Vienne, south of Lyon, to Milan. In 8 years built guest house and hospital for travellers. Abbot Peter was known for his holiness and care of the poor. In 1142 reluctantly became the Archbishop of Tarentaise. Regularly visited all parts of his mountainous diocese and continued to support the poor and sick. Founded schools and hospitals. Reformed the clergy and changed cathedral chapter to monastic style. Founded charity which gave out food known as <i>Pain de Mai</i>, a tradition which continued to the French Revolution 1789. Disguised as a lay brother, he fled to a monastery for solitude in 1155. Welcomed back after a year. Gave pastoral care to pilgrims and travellers. He shared his meals with the poor. Visited many monasteries. Preached in support of Pope Alexander III against antipope who was supported by the Roman Emperor. Schism lasted 18 years. Reputation as a peacemaker in diocese and in Cistercian Order.</p>
<p>9.30 am Mass</p>	<p>Sunday 15th September Twenty – Fourth Sunday in Ordinary Time Special intention for Prathesh Thomas</p>
<p>6.30 pm Mass</p>	<p>Monday 16th St Cornelius and St Cyprian Pope Cornelius was a Roman, elected in 251, who forgave sinners and welcomed them back to the Church. Opposed by anti-pope Novatian who wanted severe punishments for sinners. Cyprian was born to wealthy pagans in Carthage. Qualified lawyer. Became a Christian, ordained a priest and made Bishop of Carthage. Soon a famous theologian, <i>Father of African Church</i>. At Synod in Rome he supported Pope Cornelius against Novatian with his legal skills. Pope Cornelius was martyred when Roman Emperor blamed him for plague in Rome. Later Bishop Cyprian was martyred in Carthage.</p>
<p>10 am Mass</p>	<p>Tuesday 17th St Robert Bellarmine Born 1542 in Italy He joined the Jesuits. Sent to University of Padua to read theology. Finished his studies in Leuven University in Belgium. Ordained a priest in 1570 and ministered in Belgium for 7 years. Inspirational preacher. First Jesuit to be a theological professor in a university. Recalled to Rome to lecture at Jesuit College, now Pontifical Gregorian University. Lectures formed basis of his great theological work banned in England by Church of England. Smuggled in by Jesuits on <i>English Mission</i>. He trained Jesuits at the English College in Rome. Encouraged them to go to England. In 1602 was made Cardinal Archbishop of Capua in province of Naples. Carried out pastoral care and reforms for the diocesan clergy. Almost elected pope. New Pope Paul V appointed him Prefect of Vatican Library and member of Roman Curia. Robert was a friend of Galileo and begged him not to assert as true his theory that the earth revolved around the sun as it contradicted the teaching of the Church at the time. Galileo had to accept that the earth was the centre of the universe. After this experience Robert left the Curia and avoided involvement in any other controversies.</p>
<p>SVP Social 1 pm to 3 pm</p> <p>6.30 pm Mass</p>	<p>Wednesday 18th St Joseph of Copertino Born 1602 in southern Italy. Joseph was dim-witted as a child and was scorned socially. He reacted with outbursts of anger to the bullying. Apprenticed to a shoemaker but rejected for slow learning. He experienced visions which drew him to the religious life. Franciscans refused him due to lack of education. Was accepted as a lay brother with the Capuchin Friars working in the kitchen and as a servant. After 8 months, due to his incompetence and continued ecstasies, had to leave. He was eventually accepted by the Franciscans after pleading by his mother. Worked in the stables with competence and real rapport with the horses and was very happy. Fellow friars were impressed with him and his spirituality. Started training for priesthood. Ordained in March 1628 aged 25. For next 35 years he served various communities. His continual ecstasies were sometimes accompanied by “levitation” from the ground. Nicknamed the <i>Flying Friar</i> and people flocked to him to witness this strange form of seizure, seek his advice and for Confession. Neapolitan Inquisition investigated him for witchcraft in 1638. His superiors in the Order were embarrassed and sent him to Assisi in 1639 where he spent 13 unhappy years, forbidden to say Mass or appear in public so the “levitations” had ruined his life. People still flocked to him for private advice and Confession and eventually the Franciscan General called him to Rome where he resumed his normal duties as a priest and was happy again.</p>

