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

Twenty - Fourth Sunday in Ordinary Time Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> 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							
6pm: Confessions	<b>Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> St Peter Tarentaise</b> 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							
6.30pm Vigil Mass Irene and Theophilus RIP	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.							
9.30 am Mass	Sunday 15 <sup>th</sup> September Twenty – Fourth Sunday in Ordinary Time							
0.00 am mass	Special intention for Prathesh Thomas							
	<b>Monday 16<sup>th</sup> St Cornelius and St Cyprian</b> 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							
6.30 pm Mass	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.							
10 am Mass	<b>Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> St Robert Bellarmine</b> 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. <b>Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> St Joseph of Copertino</b> Born1602 in southern Italy. Joseph was dim-witted as a							
SVP Social 1 pm to 3 pm	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							
6.30 pm Mass	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.

#### Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> St Theodore of Canterbury. Born in 602 in Tarsus in present day Turkey to a Greek 10 am Mass family. Went to Rome and lived with Eastern monks. With his Greek and Persian intellect, broad education, he then learned Latin literature both sacred and secular in his religious life. Chosen by Pope Vitalian to become the Archbishop of Canterbury in England after the Synod of Whitby in 664 which had decided on the Latin rite to be used across England. Was consecrated in Rome in March 668 and went with Abbot Adrian to England in 669 finding the Church in some disarray. Vacant sees and still conflicts between Latin and Celtic rites. Appointed bishops and defined boundaries for dioceses. Abbot Adrian founded a school in Canterbury training in both Roman and Celtic rites and did much to unite the two groups. Taught in both Greek and Latin resulting in the "golden age" of Anglo-Saxon scholarship. Archbishop Theodore called the Synod of Hertford in 673 to institute reforms in the calculation of Easter, rules on marriage, monastic life, Episcopal authority, and diocesan boundaries. He divided the huge diocese of York into three and eventually five dioceses. Upset Bishop Wilfred of York who went to Rome to appeal against decision without success. With the help of Abbot Benedict Biscop, founded seminaries at many monasteries. Archbishop Theodore's enlightened zeal, his commanding personality, remarkable powers of administration, intellectual ability resulted in a unified Church and close alliance with secular rulers. Died in 690 aged 88. Buried in St Peter's Church in Canterbury, today St Augustine's Abbey Friday 20th Korean Martyrs In Korea, Buddhism and Confucianism had been the religions and cultures for centuries. In the late 18th century, Christianity first came in a small way to Korea via diplomats who met missionaries in China. Yi Sung-hun began to promote the faith in Korea having been baptised by a French priest in 1784. From China he took many books, rosaries and crucifixes back to Korea for the new Christians.. In 1794 a Chinese priest finally arrived and the faith started to spread. In 1801 persecution started by Queen Chong-sun and 300 Catholics were martyred. Remaining Catholics fled into the mountains and rural areas including Paul Chong Hasang, a catechist who pleaded with the Bishop of Beijing to send priests to Korea. Also asked Pope NO MASS Gregory to create a diocese in Korea. As initially no clergy arrived, Paul trained more catechists and community leaders. In 1836 a bishop and 2 priests arrived and Paul started training for the priesthood. In 1839 another persecution started and Paul, the bishop, the two priests and thousands of lay people were martyred. In 1837. 3 Korean young men had been sent to train for the priesthood in China. The first to be ordained was Fr Andrew Kim Taegon who returned to Korea with a bishop and another priest in 1844. In 1846 all were martyred with again thousands of lay people. In all 8,000 to 10,000 French missionaries but mainly lay people were martyred, not counting those who died of cold and starvation escaping the persecution. 103 canonised by Pope John Paul II. Saturday 21st St Matthew the Apostle and the Evangelist One of the first chosen of the 12 apostles. Hebrew name Levi. Tax collector for the Romans. Able to speak both Aramaic and Greek and a skilled 6pm: Confessions scribe. Gave up a rich and comfortable life to follow Jesus. One of the four Evangelists. Wrote in Hebrew or Aramaic for the Jewish people and also in Greek. Witnessed all the ministry of Jesus. Emphasised he was the 6.30pm Vigil Mass Messiah and Son of God. Preached in Judea. Established Ethiopian Church Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> September 9.30 am Mass Twenty - Fifth Sunday in Ordinary Time PLEASE PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS WHEN RECORDING NAMES FOR MASS INTENTION Your prayers are needed for the following people Joe Heatley Sue Chandler Hazel Sale Fr Shaun Budden **Trevor Delves** Valerie Baker

## **NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

# SVP Social is on this Wednesday 18th September – 1pm to 3 pm

This is another opportunity to meet for refreshments and a chat. Please come along with your friends. No need to stay for the whole time, a few minutes of 2 hours, whatever suits you. Renee and Pat.

## Celebration of the feast of St Vincent de Paul on Sunday 29th September at 9.30 am Mass

All are invited to come in their good clothes. Weather permitting there will be a procession around the church. Church volunteers will be recognised for their good service, as Sacristan, Readers, Eucharistic Ministers, Catechists, Choir members, Florists, Organists, newsletter editor etc. So many parishioners make up the team. After Mass, we will have a finger buffet. Donations of paper plates, serviettes, soft drinks, crisps, biscuits etc. are welcome in advance and any freshly made goods brought along on the morning ( with a list of ingredients please). We will have a fundraising raffle, to raise monies for church improvements, including refreshing the toilets. Tickets will be on sale after Mass and are priced at £1 a ticket or £5 a strip.

Prizes include a Pizza Making set, Champagne, Wine, Chocolates, Biscuits and other prizes.

### Message from Canon Michael Dennehy and Parish Evangelisation Cell System (PECS)

six parishes of our Southampton Central and West Pastoral Area becomes a single parish.

As we proceed with the implementation of the 10-Year Plan for our Diocese here in Southampton, we are invited to dream of how Catholic life in the city might look in the future and what is needed to make that a reality.

On Saturday, 21st September, at St. Joseph's, Ashurst, beginning with Mass at 10 am we will host an information and vision day on Parish Evangelisation Cell System. PECS is not a programme but a change to our thinking about Catholic life. It seems an opportune and providential moment to develop these cells or groups as the

Everyone is warmly welcome to this day which will end with a shared lunch at 1 pm.

Parish collection for last weekend 7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> September								Catholic Education Service	
Parish Gift Aid Envelopes	Gift Aid	Parish Loose Collection	Direct debits, standing orders	Gift Aid	Total of Offertory Collection	Parish Raffle Use of church	Gift Aid	Loose	TOTAL of all money
£57	£14.25	£99.35	£242.54	£51.98	£465.12	£120 £50	£64	32.26	£731.38