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**Website for the Parish** Monday: 2.30 - 4.30pm Wednesday: 1.30 - 4.30pm Friday: 2.30 - 4.30pm

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

**Twenty-Seventh Sunday in Ordinary Time**

**Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> October 2023**

**This newsletter is a lot longer than usual as there are some important saints this week**

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**Isaiah 5: 1-7**

**Philippians 4: 6-9**

**Matthew 21: 33-43**

The readings this weekend are full of metaphors concerning the Jews being brought out of slavery in Egypt to the Promised Land of Israel, prophets foretelling the coming of their Saviour but not understood and Jesus Christ being not only rejected but actually killed by the Jews. Having had His son killed, God then turns to the Gentiles to develop the Church and follow his teachings.

The first reading from the prophet Isaiah uses the vineyard to represent the Jews who were falling further away from God and neglecting the faith and structure established by Moses described in the Responsorial Psalm. He warns the people that this response to God's love will result in the vineyard being destroyed. The metaphor of the vineyard is continued in the Responsorial Psalm and the Gospel reading. The killing of servants of the landowner by the wicked tenants represents the Jews rejecting the warnings of the prophets over the centuries and the killing of the landowner's son is the death of Jesus on the cross, God's son. In the second reading St Paul says we should not worry but pray to God for what we need and offer thanksgiving when we receive the peace of God which "will guard your hearts and thoughts in Christ Jesus." This peace will be achieved if we "fill your minds with everything that is true, everything that is noble, everything that is good and pure, everything that we love and honour and everything that can be thought virtuous or worthy of praise.....Then the God of peace will be with you." The challenge is, are we observing the teachings of Jesus Christ and His Church the way we should or just going through the motions and not bearing the fruit that is expected of us? Another interpretation of the readings could be a challenge of how we are using God's great creation of our world in the correct way and not abusing and destroying our environment so that it withers and dies like the vines. Malcolm

Mass times	Feast Days
6pm: Confessions 6.30pm Vigil Mass	<b>Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> Our Lady of the Rosary</b> Knotted prayer ropes were first used by 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> century desert hermits The Rosary was given to St Dominic by Our Lady in a vision in France in 1208 as a prayer against heretics. Had 3 groups of five Mysteries: Joyful, Sorrowful and Glorious. Luminous added in 1992 by Pope John Paul II. Saying the Rosary became a great devotion.
9.30 am Mass	<b>Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> October</b> <b>27<sup>th</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time</b> <b>Prisoners' Sunday</b>
6.30pm Mass	<b>Monday 9<sup>th</sup> St John Henry Newman</b> Born to an Anglican family in London in 1801, son of a banker. Read Classics at Oxford University. Ordained an Anglican minister. Curate at working class parish in Oxford. A member of <i>Oxford Movement</i> that wanted reforms in Anglican Church. Chaplain to Oriel College and Vicar of University Church. Built a chapel and school at Littlemore, part of his parish. In 1842. John resigned as Vicar of the University Church due to his theological doubts. Then met the Italian Passionist priest Fr Dominic Barberi. On 9 <sup>th</sup> October 1845 was received into Catholic Church by Fr Dominic with other members of <i>Oxford Movement</i> including his great friend Ambrose St John. Both went to Rome to study for the priesthood. Ordained in 1847. Returned to England and lived with fellow priests in the Birmingham Oratory. In 1850 restoration of Roman Catholic hierarchy. Cardinal Wiseman made Archbishop of Westminster. Had great opposition. Some thought it better to be an Atheist than a Papist. Rector of Catholic University in Dublin in 1851. Wrote <i>The Idea of University</i> . Fr John gave famous sermon <i>The Second Spring</i> on 13 <sup>th</sup> July 1852 at St Mary's College, Oscott in Sutton Coldfield. He developed the Catholic University in Dublin with University Church, Catholic Medical School, Faculty of Law and Engineering Department. Fr John was a powerful preacher and could change opinion. Wanted laity to be given more responsibility in the Church. Wrote many spiritual and theological works. Pope Leo XIII made John a Cardinal for all his work in the Church. Cardinal John Henry Newman died in August 1890. Beatified by Pope Benedict XVI when he visited Birmingham in 2010. Was canonised by Pope Francis in 2019.
10 am Mass Joseph Mathew RIP	<b>Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> St Paulinus of York</b> Born in Rome. Asked by Pope Gregory the Great to lead a mission to Anglo-Saxon England. St Augustine had led the first mission but died in 604 just as the second mission arrived. Paulinus preached and evangelised for 20 years so continuing the work of St Augustine. King of Kent's sister Æthelburg married the pagan King Edwin of Northumbria and

	<p>Paulinus went with her as her spiritual advisor to make sure she could continue to practice her faith. Made a bishop. Built a church in York that had been suggested to him in Rome. After a conference when Bishop Paulinus explained the advantages of Christianity, King Edwin asked Paulinus to pray for success in his battle with West Saxons. After a great victory King Edwin was baptised in 627. Also baptised and consecrated as a nun was Hilda, later founder and Abbess of Whitby Abbey. Her successor was later the daughter of King Edwin and Queen Æthelburg. With the help of the king and queen, Bishop Paulinus built churches and baptised many converts. Pope Honorius I made Paulinus Archbishop of York but King Edwin was killed in battle in 634 before he received his pallium. Kingdom of Northumbria broke up and his successor reverted to paganism. Queen Æthelburg fled with her son, daughter, grandson and Bishop Paulinus to her brother King Eadbald of Kent. Paulinus became Bishop of Rochester. Ministered for ten years with many converts but died in 644. In 1080 Rochester Cathedral was built. Shrine to him was a place of pilgrimage.</p>
<p><b>6.30 pm Mass</b></p>	<p><b>Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> St Pope John XIII</b> Born 1881 to a poor Italian family. Joined the Secular Franciscan Order in 1897. Obtained doctorate in canon law and ordained a priest in 1904 aged 22. Bishop's secretary and lecturer at a seminary. In 1914 drafted into Italian army medical corps as a stretcher bearer and chaplain. Made spiritual director of a seminary at end of First World War. In 1934 made Apostolic Delegate to Turkey and Greece and was greatly respected by the Muslim community. From 1936 he helped the Jewish underground in saving thousands of refugees. In 1939 was made head of Vatican Jewish Agency in Geneva. Then as Vatican Nuncio to Turkey and Greece used "baptism of convenience" certificates sent to priests in Europe saved many from the Holocaust, mainly Jews. In 1944 supported the establishment of the State of Israel. In 1945 was Papal Nuncio to France. Organised the retirement of bishops who had collaborated with the Germans. He was greatly respected and loved in France as an ordinary person with strengths and weaknesses anyone might possess such as struggling to control his weight. He had great humility and was very sociable and approachable to the rich and especially the poor remembering his background. In 1953 was made Patriarch of Venice and Cardinal. Sad to lose him, the President of France awarded him the "red biretta" and "Commander of the Legion of Honour". After the death of Pope XII in 1958 he was unexpectedly elected Pope John XXIII at the age of 76. Not expected to do anything radical and was considered a safe pair of hands. However, he found the formality and procedure of the Vatican and the Roman Curia needed reform and the international Church needed revitalising. He called the Second Vatican Council to the shock of the Cardinals and those in the Vatican. Pope John lived to see only the first of the Council's four sessions as his health declined in the first half of 1963 with cancer and he died on 3<sup>rd</sup> June. He was beatified by Pope John Paul II who took the two names to express his desire to carry on the work of "good Pope John" and his successor Paul VI on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2000. He was canonised by Pope Francis on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2014.</p>
<p><b>10 am Mass Thanksgiving Mass for the birthday of Frederic</b></p>	<p><b>Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> St Wilfred of York</b> Born a Northumbrian noble in 634, the year King Edwin of Northumbria, a Christian, was killed in battle. The pagan king who replaced him was overthrown by the Christian King Oswy and as a youth, Wilfred joined his court. He studied theology under the Celtic rite. Then went south to Canterbury and learnt the Latin rite. He went to France on his way to Rome and started to prefer the Latin rite. Studied the Latin rite in Rome with the pope's secretary. Studied monastic rules. Became a monk in Frankish France. Returned to Northumbria. Sent to Ripon monastery to change them from Celtic rite to Latin rite using <i>Rule of St Benedict</i>. Some left including Abbot Eata and St Cuthbert. Wilfred made Abbot of Ripon. Spokesman for Roman rite at Synod of Whitby called by King Oswy. Wilfred was arrogant and argumentative. Upset those who supported Celtic rite including St Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, St Cuthbert and St Colman. Wilfred won the day. Decided on Latin rite. Chosen as Bishop of York but ungraciously went to France to be consecrated. Away so long King Oswy made Chad Bishop of York. On his return Bishop Chad removed. Set up schools, monasteries and churches using Latin rite. Rebuilt York Minster using Frankish masons. Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury divided large diocese into 4 parts. Wilfred went to Rome to appeal against decision. Pope ruled in his favour but new the king would not comply. Went south to Selsey for 5 years. Made Bishop of Selsey and founded Benedictine monastery. After death of king, returned as Bishop of York, now a much smaller diocese. Then quarrelled with new king in 5 years and banished. Appealed to Rome again but made Bishop of Hexham. He spent most of his time in Ripon monastery. Died in 709 aged 75.</p>
<p><b>NO MASS</b></p>	<p><b>Friday 13<sup>th</sup> St Edward the Confessor</b> Born about 1003 in Oxfordshire, eldest son of Saxon King Æthelred the Unready and his second wife, Emma of Normandy. Educated at Benedictine Ely Abbey. King Sweyn of Denmark seized English throne in 1013 and his family fled to Normandy in France. Edward spent half his life in France. Father regained throne in 1016. Edward's older stepbrother Edmund Ironside inherited throne. Defeated by King Canute who died in 1035. In 1036 Edward and his brother Alfred tried to regain the throne. Alfred was murdered. Although Edward won a battle near Southampton he returned to Normandy. In 1043 crowned king in Winchester Cathedral. He brought peace to England and ended heavy taxes started by his father. Dispensed justice fairly, generous to poor, was gentle and listened to the complaints of his subjects. Pope Benedict IX asked him to enlarge Saxon Westminster Abbey which became venue for coronations, weddings and the burial place for kings and queens. One of the last Anglo-Saxon kings of England. A holy, pious, gentle, charitable, devoted ruler. Edward the Confessor died January 1066.</p>
<p><b>6pm: Confessions 6.30pm Vigil Mass</b></p>	<p><b>Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> St Pope Callistus I</b> Born a Roman slave. Put in charge of collecting alms to be given to widows and orphans. He embezzled or lost the money. Fled the city but captured. Released in the hope he could recover money. Then arrested in the synagogue for fighting to regain</p>

	money from the Jews. Convicted and sent to mines in Sardinia. He was released by mistake with a group of Christians. Ordained a deacon in 199. Put in charge of the Christian cemetery on Appian Way. Very good at the job and gained prestige for his meticulous work. Still called the <i>Catacombs of St Callistus</i> . Became advisor to Pope Zephyrinus. He was the natural successor. Made Bishop of Rome in 218. Liberal Pope who always forgave sinners and heretics. Allowed marriage between Romans citizens and slaves. Opposed by Roman antipope Hippolytus and the North African theologian Tertullian, who was in schism with the Church in Rome, who held that certain sins were too serious to be forgiven. The antipope Hippolytus was harsh, uncaring, lacked social skills and disliked. Pope Callistus was charming and a very likeable person. Preferred resolving disputes than causing conflict. Pope Callistus was murdered by a pagan uprising and died a martyr in 222,				
<b>9.30 am Mass</b>	<b>Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> October</b>	<b>27<sup>th</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time</b>			<b>Prisoners' Sunday</b>
<b>PLEASE PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS WHEN RECORDING NAMES FOR MASS INTENTION</b>					
<b>Your prayers are needed for the following people</b>					
Sue Chandler	Hazel Sale	Joe Heatley	Shelagh Moon		

**NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENT**

**Special collection this weekend for the CAFOD Family Fast Day last Friday 6<sup>th</sup> October**

CAFOD, Catholic Agency for Overseas Development, is the main Catholic organisation for giving support and help to the poor and marginalised around the world. Please be generous in your donations to this important charity.

**This Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> October is Prisoners' Sunday**

Prisoner Advice and Care Trust, PACT, is the national Catholic charity supporting prisoners, people with convictions and their families. This year marks 125 years since the formation of the charity as the Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society. Our parish has received a Prisoners' Sunday pack with a poster, bidding prayers and a message from the President Cardinal Vincent Nichols. In 1950 the "Bourne Trust" was founded by two Catholic lawyers to care for the families of prisoners. As soon as the person went to prison, their parish priest was contacted to see whether they had a family in need. If necessary, parish societies were enlisted to offer support and help the family to prepare for the prisoner's return. PACT was eventually formed to unite a number of organisations including the Bourne Trust.

**Catholic Home Care** is recruiting new carers. Drivers will be an advantage, but not essential. Training will be given. Deadline for application is Monday 9 October. Interviews on 17 October 2023. DBS checks is essential prior to starting the post. For more information, please contact Xanthe Hackett or Marina Joyce on 023 8017 0498.

**Next SVP Social is next Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> October – 1pm to 3 pm**

There will another opportunity to meet for refreshments and a chat. Please come along and bring your friends.

**8 hours of adoration followed by Mass every third Friday of the month from 9 pm**

The next session will be Friday 20<sup>th</sup> October from 9 pm to 5 am ending with Mass at about 4 am

**Portsmouth Diocesan Conference – Finding God in the non-Christian world – Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> November**

A day to learn about the Church's engagement with other religions organised by the newly established Dialogue Team led by Mgr Vincent Harvey. This first conference is being held at St Bede's Church, Basingstoke and is open to both clergy and lay people who will be warmly welcomed. To apply: <https://shorturl.at/mvFOY> (See poster)

**Appeal for any parishioner who would host and celebrate the rosary in their house in October.**

Would you like to host and celebrate the rosary in your house during October (Tuesdays or Thursdays from 7-8pm). Each house would hopefully be blessed by our new parish priest Fr Thomas Parakandathi and you as the host would have to open your house to members of the congregation (so parking should be available) and provide light refreshments after to attendees? If you are interested, please contact Liz Challand on [lizchalland@btinternet.com](mailto:lizchalland@btinternet.com).

**Parish collection for last weekend 30<sup>th</sup> September and 1<sup>st</sup> October**

Parish collection for last weekend 30 <sup>th</sup> September and 1 <sup>st</sup> October							----		
Parish Envelopes	Gift Aid	Loose Collection	Direct debits, standing orders	Gift Aid	Total of Offertory Collection	Other money	Envelopes	Loose plate	TOTAL of all money
£84	£21	£130.18	£242.54	£51.98	£529.70	---	---	---	<b>£529.70</b>