



1. **THIS WEEKEND: FAIRTRADE WEEKEND: 6-7 October:** We will have Fairtrade items on the church porch.
2. **A DAY WITH MARY: SECOND: Saturday, 13 October at St. John's Catholic Cathedral, Bishop Crispian Way, Portsmouth. 9:45 AM: Entry Procession.** Flyers are in the back of church which you may take with you.
3. **OFFICIAL PARISH VISITATION BY BISHOP RICHARD MOTH: 20-21 OCTOBER 2018 AT ALL OF THE MASSES.**

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**BRINGING THE LIGHT INTO THE DARKNESS:** As you know, abortion, like the blood of Abel, screams to the Heavens for justice. As Catholics, believing that it is God alone Who creates all life no matter the circumstances of its conception, we must speak up whenever life is threatened, especially the innocent lives of preborn children. Remember also, ***a mother is never helped by killing her child at any stage of life.*** On 23 October 2018 the Parliament will vote on a bill which seeks to make abortion more common in Northern Ireland. If you would like to defend innocent children, there are post cards on the church porch which you can sign and send to your MP asking her to make the ethical, moral, rational and common-sense decision to reject this bill. ***"I have set before you life and death, therefore choose life that you may live."***

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**FREE APPLES:** There are more free apples on the church porch for anyone who wants them courtesy of Jolly Tan.

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**Keeping up with the Royals: Monegasque princess removed from British line of succession for becoming Catholic.** Monaco, Oct 1, 2018 / 12:29 pm ([CNA/EWTN News](#)).- Princess Alexandra of Hanover, a member of the royal family of Monaco, has reportedly been removed from her distant place in the British line of succession after having become a Catholic.

The news was reported in English Sept. 27 [by Royal Central](#), which cited Point de Vue, a French weekly.

Because the British monarch is head of the Church of England, which is the established church, British law bars Catholics from succeeding to the throne.

The Succession to the Crown Act 2013 allowed heirs to the throne to marry Catholics, among other changes. However, the law still stipulates that the acting British sovereign mustn't be a Catholic. Catholics have been barred from the English throne since the Act of Settlement 1701.

Princess Alexandra, 19, was born in Austria and was baptized as a **Lutheran** two months after her birth. She is the daughter of Caroline, Princess of Hanover and Prince Ernst August of Hanover. Through her father she is descended from Victoria, Princess Royal, the eldest child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

Alexandra is the **granddaughter of Grace Kelly**, who in 1956 became Princess of Monaco when she married Rainier III. So, in addition to having been in the British line of succession, Alexandra is 12th in line to the Monegasque throne.

She is a figure skater, and has represented Monaco at international skating competitions.

Along with Alexandra, **Lord Nicholas Windsor has also been excluded from the British line of succession for becoming Catholic.** Lord Nicholas is a great-grandson of George V, and was baptized in the Church of England. He was received into the Catholic Church in 2001.

**Welcome Princess Alexandra and Lord Nicholas into the Kingdom which is not of this world!**

As I think that most of you know, October is the Month of the Holy Rosary, and ordinarily today, 7 October, would be the feast of the Holy Rosary. This year it is superseded by Sunday, the Day of Resurrection. Our Lady of Fatima told Jacinta, Francisco and Lucia to pray the Rosary for the conversion of sinners. She taught them how to pray the Rosary, i. e. meditate on the particular mystery before praying each decade, then pray slowly and meditatively the Our Father, each Hail Mary and the Glory be, considering each word that is prayed. My advice: "Listen to your Mother, and pray the Rosary every day!" If you cannot do five decades a day, do one decade and each week you will have completed a full Rosary, each month all of the mysteries.



**On October 7, the Roman Catholic Church celebrates the yearly feast of Our Lady of the Rosary.** Known for several centuries by the alternate title of "Our Lady of Victory," the feast day takes place in honor of a 16th century naval victory which secured Europe against Turkish invasion. Pope St. Pius V attributed the victory to the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who was invoked on the day of the battle through a

campaign to pray the Rosary throughout Europe.

The **feast** always occurs **one week** after the similar **Byzantine celebration of the Protection of the Mother of God**, which most Eastern Orthodox Christians and Eastern Catholics celebrate on October 1 in memory of a 10th-century military victory which protected Constantinople against invasion after a reported Marian apparition.

Pope Leo XIII was particularly devoted to Our Lady of the Rosary, producing 11 encyclicals on the subject of this feast and its importance in the course of his long pontificate.

In the first of them, 1883's "Supremi Apostolatus Officio," he echoed the words of the oldest known Marian prayer (known in the Latin tradition as the "**Sub Tuum Praesidium**"), when he wrote, "It has always been the habit of Catholics in danger and in troublous times to fly for refuge to Mary."

**"This devotion, so great and so confident, to the august Queen of Heaven," Pope Leo continued, "has never shone forth with such brilliancy as when the militant Church of God has seemed to be endangered by the violence of heresy ... or by an intolerable moral corruption, or by the attacks of powerful enemies."** Foremost among such "attacks" was the battle of Lepanto, a perilous and decisive moment in European and world history.

Troops of the Turkish Ottoman Empire had invaded and occupied the Byzantine empire by 1453, bringing a large portion of the increasingly divided Christian world under a version of Islamic law. For the next hundred years, the Turks expanded their empire westward on land, and asserted their naval power in the Mediterranean. In 1565 they attacked Malta, envisioning an eventual invasion of Rome. Though repelled at Malta, the Turks captured Cyprus in the fall of 1570.

The next year, three Catholic powers on the continent – Genoa, Spain, and the Papal States - formed an alliance called the Holy League, to defend their Christian civilization against Turkish invasion. Its fleets sailed to confront the Turks near the west coast of Greece on October 7, 1571.

Crew members on more than 200 ships prayed the Rosary in preparation for the battle - as did Christians throughout Europe, encouraged by the Pope to gather in their churches to invoke the Virgin Mary against the daunting Turkish forces.

Some accounts say that Pope Pius V was granted a miraculous vision of the Holy League's stunning victory. Without a doubt, the Pope understood the significance of the day's events, when he was eventually informed that all but 13 of the nearly 300 Turkish ships had been captured or sunk. He was moved to institute the feast now celebrated universally as Our Lady of the Rosary.

"Turkish victory at Lepanto would have been a catastrophe of the first magnitude for Christendom," wrote military historian John F. Guilmartin, Jr., "and Europe would have followed a historical trajectory strikingly different from that which obtained."

**MOST IMPORTANTLY, WE NEED OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY TO WIN SPIRITUAL BATTLES IN TODAY'S CHURCH AND WORLD.**

*Our Lady of the Rosary and Our Lady of Fatima, pray for us, your children!*