



CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION AND ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS

Catholic Parish of Dulwich Hill, Archdiocese of Sydney, Established in 1907

532 New Canterbury Road, Dulwich Hill NSW 2203

PO Box 149 Dulwich Hill NSW 2203 Ph: 9558-3257 Fax: 9559-3752

Facebook: www.facebook.com/StPotC Website: dulwichhillparish.org.au

Email: church@dulwichhillparish.org.au, or
secretary@dulwichhillparish.org.au



Bishop Richard Umbers DD VG (Bishop in Residence)

Fr. Andrew James (Parish Priest), (Deacon) Rev Louis Azzopardi

COVID-19 Update

Bishop Richard celebrates Mass at 10am in our church each Sunday. This is then livestreamed on his Facebook page under 'Bishop Umbers livestream' and on our parish Facebook site under 'Parish of the Immaculate Conception and St Paul of the Cross.'

Public masses across greater Sydney, including the whole metropolitan area, have been suspended until at least **Saturday 28th August.**

Parishes may continue live-streaming Masses at this time.

For livestreamed Masses:

www.sydneycatholic.org/live-masses

Parish Office

Maria - Mondays
Cecilia - Wed-Friday
9.30am - 2:30pm

Parish & Hall enquiries

9558 3257

Mass Times

Sat: 5:30pm (Vigil)

Sun: 8am & 10am

Mon to Fri: 9:00am

Sat: 9:30am

Family Mass with

Children's Liturgy

3rd Sunday of the
Month 10am Mass

Family Rosary & Morning

Tea - 2nd Sunday of the
Month after 10am Mass in
the Church Hall

Filipino Mass

1st Sun 11:30am

Sacraments

Confession

Sat 8:30-9:20am, 4:45pm

or any time by

appointment

Baptism

Every 2nd, 3rd and 4th

Sunday 11.15am

Marriage

At least 6 months notice

required

Anointing of the Sick

Any time on call

Devotions

Holy Hour & Rosary

Sunday - Friday

before morning mass

Rosary & Benediction

Sat 8:30-9:30am

Novena to Our Lady of

Perpetual Help

Wednesday 7pm



Saint Mary of the Cross (MacKillop), Virgin / B

8 August 2021

**PRIMARY
SCHOOL**



Ph: 9558 5308

Fax: 9558 4909

Principal:

Ms Frances Stewart

REC: Ms Jo-Anne Ross

“Let the message of Christ, in all its richness, find a home with you”

This Sunday we remember the life of Australia's first saint, St Mary of the Cross (Mary MacKillop). Many of us have a broad understanding of the outline of her life - how she started by teaching poor children in Penola, South Australia, in 1862; her meeting with Fr Julian Tennison Woods and their founding of what would later become an order of sisters; the opposition she experienced throughout her life and her time of excommunication; the growth of her order and its work throughout Australia and in New Zealand.

We need to be reminded however of the context of her life and the work that she did because the challenges she faced are with us still, more than a hundred years after her death. Writing to the small Christian community in Colossae in what is now Turkey, Paul reminded them that they were “*God's chosen race, his saints*”. They had all been recently baptised, the first generation to know Christ in a society that knew nothing about him and, if it did, was either indifferent or hostile to him. In our reading from his letter to them we hear him emphasising how essential it was for them to live in a way that showed how “*the message of Christ, in all its richness, found a home*” with them.

Mary described Australia in the late nineteenth century as “*a dangerous place for Catholics*.” Up until the middle of that century, governments had paid little attention to education, leaving it to the different churches to run schools. From the 1860's on however, governments took a more active role, ending financial support of church run schools and setting up a system of government schools. The supporters of this new system made no secret about its purpose. In 1879 the premier of NSW, Henry Parkes, introduced the bill setting up these schools by saying, “I hold in my hand what will be death to the calling of the priesthood of Rome”.



When Mary described what led her to devote her life to what would become the mission of the order she had founded, she said, “*I saw so much of the evils attending a merely secular course of education that all my desires seemed to centre in a wish to devote myself to poor children.*” The ‘evils’ that she could see were many and affected not only children but their families as well.

Most Catholics were of Irish descent, were generally poor and uneducated with heavy drinking a major problem keeping many families poor. Mary was very conscious of the influence that these new government schools could have, how they would emphasise individual and material progress and ignore spiritual development; how they would encourage contempt for basic Catholic beliefs. Her response was to encourage her sisters to set up schools in poor city areas and in country and outback towns.

She wanted her sisters to provide education for as many children as possible by living simply. She refused any offer of government support. In country areas what this often meant in practice was that the sisters would set up schools in tents and then go from door to door and beg when they ran out of money. This shocked many people at the time. It wasn't how women, especially nuns, ought to behave. Her basic attitude could be summed up in the words of our gospel where Jesus says to all those who wish to follow him, “*not to worry about your life and what to eat*” but “*to set your hearts first on the kingdom of God and his righteousness*”.

She experienced a great deal of opposition and unfair criticism throughout her life, even from those closest to her, including Fr Woods and her sisters. What sustained her however was a profound sense of Christ's presence in her life, of God's continuing guidance, even when the answers to her problems didn't come immediately. She wrote, in words that apply to our situation as well, as we too aim to make the message of Christ “*in all its richness*”, find a home in our lives

I feel that in the particular way of life God has called me, he looks for great fidelity and zeal. But at the same time, I feel an intense craving on his part that I should serve him with a big heart... one large enough to help him struggle for his interests in every earthly way that he puts before me.

Reference: Paul Gardiner SJ **Mary MacKillop: An extraordinary Australian** 1994 EJ Dwyer Sydney

Deacon Louis

Planned Giving Program Form

Please return urgently the **Form** for the Planned Giving Envelope and tick/sign whether you are opting for **30% Tax Deduction** or **No Tax Deduction**. This form will also enable us to update your details such as address, email and phone number.

Email: church@dulwichhillparish.org.au

Feast/Solemnity/Memorial/Saint of the Week (9 - 14 August 2021)

Mon	9/8	St Teresa Benedicta of the Cross. virgin, martyr
Tue	10/8	St Lawrence, deacon, martyr
Wed	11/8	St Clare, virgin
Thu	12/8	St Jane Frances de Chantal, religious
Fri	13/8	Sts Pontian, pope, martyr and Hippolytus, priest, martyr
Sat	14/8	St Maximilian Mary Kolbe, priest, martyr

St Teresa Benedicta of the Cross -

Edith Stein, a brilliant scholar, converted from Judaism to Roman Catholicism and later become a Carmelite Nun in Cologne. She escaped to Holland when German persecution of the Jews began in 1938, but in 1942 she was deported to Auschwitz, where she died in the gas chamber.



St Lawrence

In 257 when St Sixtus became Pope, he ordained St Lawrence deacon. During the reign of Emperor Valerian, Roman authorities commanded Lawrence to gather together and turn over all the Church's wealth. When Lawrence presented thousands of orphans, widows, blind people, and people with leprosy, he was arrested, tortured, and roasted over a gridiron.



St Clare was an Italian saint and one of the first followers of St Francis of Assisi. She founded the Order of Poor Clares, a monastic religious order for women in the Franciscan tradition, and wrote their Rule of Life, the first set of monastic guidelines.



St Jane Frances de Chantal

She founded the religious Order of the Visitation of Holy Mary. The order accepted women who were rejected by other orders because of poor health or age.



Sts Pontian & Hippolytus

Both were deported together to the mines of Sardinia, at the beginning of the persecution of Maximinus the Thracian. Pontian was the legitimate Pope and Hippolytus was a priest and one of the most important theologians of the Roman Church.



St Maximilian Mary Kolbe

Maximilian was born in Poland and became a Franciscan. In 1941 he was arrested and sent to the concentration camp at Auschwitz. When a Polish soldier was chosen for execution, Maximilian volunteered to take his place because the man had a wife and children. With other prisoners he was placed in a starvation box and he eased the deaths of his fellows before he was finally killed.



Can you picture yourself being a foster carer?

To learn more about becoming a carer register for our next online information session on:
Wednesday 25 August 2021 12:30 - 1:30pm
Wednesday 22 September 2021 6:30 - 7:30pm

Family Spirit
13 18 19

With St Paul of the Cross we pray ...

For the sick

Patricia Stack
Jovito Redaja
Eimy & Kenzo
Raul Cabrera
Angela Di Donato
Sr Julianne Murphy
Helen & Robyn
Natalina Gallace
Ruth Wilson
Raymond Hudson
Lourdes Tee
Fr Jim Duggan
Pat Allport
Cardo, Zennie, Ian, Pat
Francheska Bechara
Igor Tadinac

Recently Deceased

Death Anniversary

For the Souls

All forgotten Souls and Holy
Souls in Purgatory

Special Intentions

Leah Tillam

A message from the Archdiocese of Sydney

Child sexual abuse is a crime. The appropriate people to deal with crimes are the police. If you, or anyone you know, have been abused, please contact the police. Alternatively, you can contact the Safeguarding and Ministerial Integrity Office at (02) 9390 5810 or safeguardingenquiries@sydneycatholic.org. You may also want to speak to your Parish Priest who will be able to provide support and guidance. The Archdiocese has a legal obligation to report crimes to the police.