

# THE MAGAZINE OF ST CHAD'S PARISH CHURCH LADYBARN



Price 30p

**JULY/AUGUST 2014**

**[www.stchadladybarn.org.uk](http://www.stchadladybarn.org.uk)**



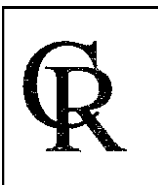
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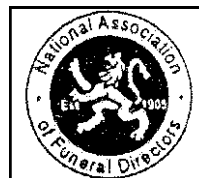
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## JULY/AUGUST

### **WORLD WAR 1.....why should we remember?**

World War 1 started out as a local European war in July 1914, but then became a global war that lasted until November 1918. Great Britain entered the war on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1914.

During World War 1, 10 million military personnel lost their lives. This included combat deaths and those who died as Prisoners of War, or as a result of disease and malnutrition. More than 7 million civilians died and many millions more had their lives changed forever.

World War 1 was the first war that involved nations from across the globe, 28 altogether, and is usually known as the Great War.

### **WORLD WAR 1.....how did it all start?**

At the beginning of the 20th Century every country in Europe was frightened of someone. Great Britain and Germany were wary of each other, and, despite many strong links, both countries feared that there would eventually be war between them. The British Empire challenged the balance of power in Europe. An arms race began which meant that large and well-equipped armies were in place across Europe. Russia and France were allies, posing a threat to Germany from both east and west. Great Britain became more friendly towards France. A war involving one country would bring in its allies, and so engulf Europe.

Although there were a series of crises in the early 20th Century, war had always been avoided, sometimes very narrowly. No arrangements were in place for settling international disagreements – the League of Nations and later the UN came out of the World Wars.

On 28 June 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a young Serbian nationalist, assassinated the Austrian Archduke, Franz Ferdinand, and his wife in Sarajevo. This gave the militaristic Austro-Hungary an excuse to try to humiliate Serbia – something the assassinated Archduke had wanted to avoid. An Austrian ultimatum to Serbia brought a sequence of mobilisations in Europe.

Germany and France went to war because Austria and Russia became involved in the conflict over Serbia. Great Britain became involved following the German invasion of Belgium when Germany wanted to use Belgium as a short cut to attack France.

A European war may have been inevitable in the early twentieth century. In other crises people had worked to resolve them, but in July 1914 no efforts were made to dampen the fire that started to smoulder in Sarajevo.

*Continued on page 4*

### **The Vicar:**

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### **Lay Reader:**

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**WORLD WAR 1....the conflict itself**

Military operations began in three major areas in Europe. These were the Western front (France/Belgium), the Eastern front (Russia) and the Southern front (Serbia). The United States declared war on Germany in April 1917 and so entered the war.

World War I was different from previous wars because deadlier weapons than ever before were being used. These included machine guns, artillery, tanks and airplanes. On the Western Front, a great deal of the action took place in the trenches, which were dug deep into the ground in a zigzag pattern. The zig-zag provided an additional protection to the soldiers, as it prevented the enemy from firing along the entire length of the trench. Soldiers spent an average period of eight days at a time in the trench, where they were constantly under threat of attack from shellfire, gunfire and disease. Disease included conditions such as Trench Fever, a painful infection caused by lice, and Trench Foot, a fungal foot infection.

As it was vital to maintain seafaring access to Britain there was also fighting at sea. One important example was the Battle of Jutland in 1916, which was costly both to the Germans and to the British.

Many terrible battles were fought during World War I, including Ypres, Vimy Ridge, Somme and Gallipoli. Thousands and thousands of soldiers died during these battles, including a number from Ladybarn. The war on the Western Front remained a stalemate for almost 4 years and there were major defeats elsewhere, such as Gallipoli. However, as we know, despite often significant setbacks, the Allied Forces eventually prevailed.

**WORLD WAR 1.....the ending**

On October 3rd, 1918, Germany requested a cease-fire. However, it was only on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, that the warring parties signed the Armistice and agreed to stop fighting.

**WORLD WAR 1....how can we remember when we have no memories of our own?**

Here at St Chad's we are about to stage an exhibition, funded by a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. We hope this will help us all gain a sense of what happened 100 years ago, in this place, and across Europe.

We will be making use of the work carried out in recent years by John Davies. He has researched the names of the men of Ladybarn who lost their lives during World War 1, and whose names are honoured on the tablet in our Memorial Chapel. A written piece about each of these men is to be included in a specially printed book, funded by money from the grant.

Our display will also include maps and photographs, of Ladybarn and significant areas of Europe, as they were during the period of WW1.

The exhibition will also include the artefacts and photographs we have gathered from members of the congregation, displayed in locked glass cabinets and on screens, and printed information leaflets for all our visitors.

We plan to launch our exhibition on Monday August 4<sup>th</sup> this year, exactly 100 years from the outbreak of war, and as the whole country engages in acts of commemoration. The launch will include a reception in church from 7pm, when the exhibition is to be officially opened by our MP, the Rt Hon John Leech. This will be followed by a vigil at 8 pm. Everyone is welcome to attend both events.

After our exhibition is open, we plan to encourage as many visitors as possible to come and visit our church to see it, especially local school children and young people. We hope that the exhibition will help us all to reflect on the nature of conflict and, when disputes arise, how each of us can contribute towards peaceful resolutions.

**WORLD WAR 1.....the poetry**

Finally, World War 1 is famous for the evocative and moving poetry that was written at the time. One very well known poem is **Flanders Field**. It was written by Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae, who was a surgeon during WWI. Inspired by the sight of red poppies growing among the graves of fallen soldiers, this is what he wrote.

**In Flanders Field**

**In Flanders field the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.**

**We are the Dead.  
Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,  
In Flanders fields.**

**Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.**



# **Science and Religion**

**Do Aliens Exist?  
Is there life elsewhere in the Universe?**

**We live in a universe which, since it was created, creates itself.  
Some 2,000 planets have already been discovered revolving around  
distant stars.**

**What's the likelihood of their having life on them?**

**An evening on a fascinating and important topic.**

**Presented by Canon Radcliffe**

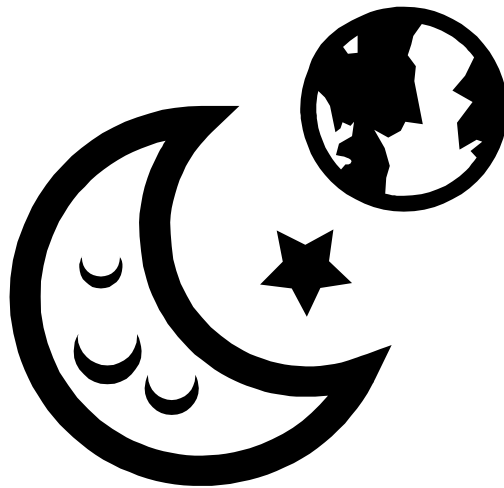
**Wednesday 9th July 2014**

**At 8.00pm**

**in St Chad's Church Hall.**

**Admission. including refreshments, £3.00**

**All welcome**



## DIARY FOR JULY 2014

1	Tuesday	7.30pm 8.00pm	Holy Communion PCC
2	Wednesday	11.00am	Bible Study in the Hall (Tea/Coffee 10.30am)
3	Thursday	10.00am 8.00pm	Holy Communion Bible Study Group (in the Hall)
6	Sunday	10.00am 6.30pm	Holy Communion Evensong
8	Tuesday	7.30pm	No service this evening Ladies Group outing
9	Wednesday	11.00am	Bible Study in the Hall (Tea/Coffee 10.30am)
10	Thursday	8.00pm 10.00am 8.00pm	"Science and Religion - do Aliens exist"? - Talk by Canon Radcliffe Holy Communion Bible Study Group (in the Hall)
13	Sunday	10.00am 2.30pm 3.00pm	Holy Communion Garden service Strawberry Tea
15	Tuesday	7.30pm 8.00pm	Holy Communion Book Group
16	Wednesday	11.00am	Bible Study in the Hall (Tea/Coffee 10.30am)
17	Thursday	10.00am 8.00pm	Holy Communion Bible Study Group (in the Hall)
20	Sunday	10.00am	Holy Communion
22	Tuesday	7.30pm 8.00pm	Evening Prayer Needlework Group
23	Wednesday	11.00am	Bible Study in the Hall (Tea/Coffee 10.30am)
24	Thursday	10.00am 8.00pm	Holy Communion Bible Study Group (in the Hall)
27	Sunday	10.00am 11.30am	Holy Communion Baptism
29	Tuesday	7.30pm	Holy Communion
30	Wednesday	11.00am	Bible Study in the Hall (Tea/Coffee 10.30am)
31	Thursday	10.00am 8.00pm	Holy Communion Bible Study in the Hall

## DIARY FOR AUGUST 2014

3	Sunday	10.00am 6.30pm	Holy Communion Evensong
4	Monday	7.00pm	Reception and opening of our World War One commemorative exhibition followed at 8.00pm by a vigil service in church
10	Sunday	10.00am	Holy Communion
17	Sunday	10.00am	Holy Communion
24	Sunday	10.00am	Holy Communion
31	Sunday	10.00am	Holy Communion

**Please note that there are no midweek services  
during August.**

**Midweek services recommence on  
Tuesday 2nd September.**

**WERNETH CONCERT BAND**

**AT**

**ST. CHAD'S CHURCH LADYBARN**

**SATURDAY**

**27TH SEPTEMBER 2014**

**AT**

**7.30PM**

**TICKETS £8.00 UNDER 16'S £6.00**

***INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS***



# **Saturday**

by

**Ian McEwan**

***(Winner of The James Tait Prize for Fiction)***

A moment in time: Saturday, February 15th, 2003. The day of the largest demonstration ever seen on the streets of London, when thousands of demonstrators marched against the invasion of Iraq, and the world was still trying to come to terms with the horror of 9/11 in 2001.

The story unfolds through the thoughts, feelings and events in the life of a neurosurgeon, Henry Perowne. On one Saturday in 2003. He has planned a series of chores and pleasures for his free day, which is to culminate in a family dinner for his daughter, Daisy. On the way to a squash match with his anaesthetist friend, his comfortable world is shattered by a collision with another car, its driver, Baxter, an unpleasant character and small time thug. In Henry's professional opinion, Baxter has a very serious medical problem, but there is no opportunity for him to discuss these concerns. Baxter is convinced that Henry has humiliated him and in revenge, makes a savage and terrifying intrusion into the Baxter home, later that evening. The violence and anger exhibited by Baxter, towards the members of Henry's family is urgent and terrifying and it is only when an accident renders him unconscious that the Perowne family can relax a little from their terror. A message from the hospital sometime later, calls Henry into theatre, where he has to exercise all his skills as a surgeon, to keep Baxter alive.

'Saturday' may perhaps be criticized, for being written through 'Set Pieces': the burning aeroplane, the car crash, the squash match, Theo's concert, confrontation with Baxter, the operation. Alternatively, it provides an opportunity to marvel at Ian McEwan's skill, as he unfolds the narrative of Henry's day, whilst at the same time exploring his thoughts and concerns about war, terrorism and responsibility.

There was an obvious diversity of opinion about this book, illustrated by the wide difference between our scores, from 5 - 10. An average of 8, was probably a fair reflection.

The next book will be **'Woman in White' by Wilkie Collins**

**Barbara Leary**

## **STRAWBERRY TEA**

Our annual Strawberry Tea will take place on:

Sunday 13th July

2.30pm Service in Community Garden

Followed by

Strawberry Tea at 3.00pm

We will begin with a short time of readings and prayers in the garden at 2.30pm to celebrate the second anniversary of its dedication, followed at 3.00pm by tea with strawberries and cream, scones and cakes.

**Everyone welcome.**



### **From the Registers...**

#### **Holy Baptism.**

*We welcome into God's family:*  
There were no Baptisms in May

#### **Holy Matrimony**

*We asked God's blessing on the marriage of:*  
There were no Marriages in May

#### **Christian Committal**

*We commend to God's safe keeping the soul of:*  
There were no Funerals in May

### **Weekly collections (Includes plates and envelopes)**

<b>May 4<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>£221.66</b>
<b>May 11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>£470.43</b>
<b>May 18<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>£227.10</b>
<b>May 25<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>£219.10</b>

**This Month's Saint.  
July 25th  
St James the Apostle.**

When two or more people share the same name confusion may easily arise, as is the case with St James, whose Feast Day falls on the 25th of this month. He is not the same person as James of Nisibis, James the Deacon, or the James who is commemorated with St Philip. Our Saint James is 'St James the Great,' the Apostle and Martyr. He was a fisherman as was his brother, St Andrew.

The other significant St James, is known as the Less, and he was also one of the twelve Apostles. It's just possible that this St James, known as the Less, was the 'brother' of Jesus and the author of the Epistle of St James in the New Testament.

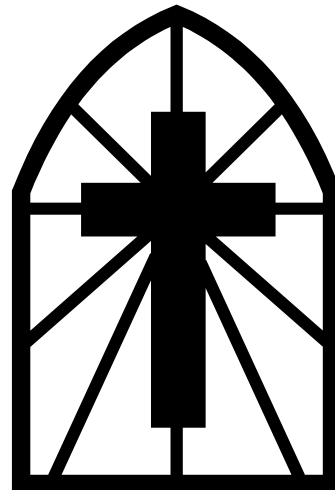
But enough of confusion over the name and back to our Apostle, St James the Great or Greater. It was this St James, whose feast day falls this month, who witnessed the raising of Jairus' daughter, the Transfiguration of Jesus and his agony in the garden. Together with St Peter and his brother John, St James was one of the 'inner three' among the disciples. He and his brother were given by Jesus the nickname 'Boanerges,' the 'Thunderers.'

St James had the distinction of being the first of the twelve Disciples to die for his faith. In 44 AD he was put to the sword, that is beheaded, by King Herod Agrippa I, who was the grandson of Herod the Great, the King who massacred the innocents. An early story tells how his accuser repented, declared himself a Christian and was beheaded with him.

There is a Spanish tradition, believed only in Spain, that St James preached the gospel there. Spanish legends also say that after his death, his body was taken there and buried at what is now Santiago de Compostela. This is still one of the great pilgrim centres of Europe.

In Christian art, St James the Great is often represented as a pilgrim carrying a scallop shell. Pilgrims to Compostela often brought these back from the beach.

**Albert Radcliffe**



## BIBLE QUIZ

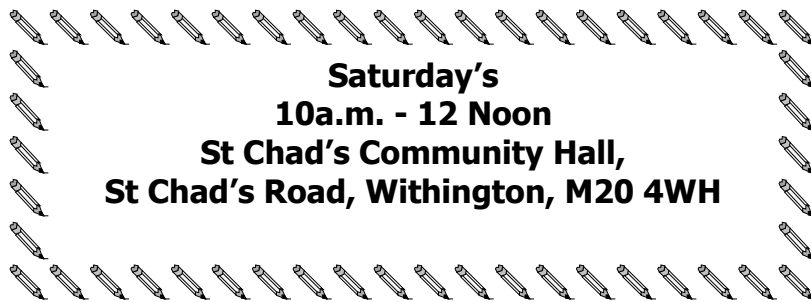
- [71] How long did Methusalah live?
- [72] What is the meaning of the name Emmanuel?
- [73] What was the name of Moses sister?
- [74] Which apostle was told, 'Too much study is driving you mad'?
- [75] Who slew a lion in a snow pit on a winter's day?
- [76] Who beheaded the apostle James the brother of John?
- [77] What was Nehushtan?
- [78] Who sang the Magnificat?
- [79] What was Bezalel famous for?
- [80] Which disciple betrayed Jesus?
- [81] Which prophet saw the Lord in the year that King Uzziah died?
- [82] Who was the Pharisee that came to Jesus by night?
- [83] Who became 'High Priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek'?
- [84] Whose wife suggested that he curse God?
- [85] What famous place lay at the confluence of the rivers: Pishon, Gihon, Tigris and Euphrates?
- [86] Which of Jesus disciples was a former tax collector?
- [87] Who left his cloak at Troas?
- [88] Which biblical writer first said, 'The just shall live by faith'?
- [89] In which book of the Bible is there a description of Leviathan?
- [90] Why did St Paul write to Philemon?

## Contributions for the Magazine

If anyone has any articles to be inserted into future issues of the magazine please could you let Christine Hindley have your copy by the 15th of the month. If it needs typing Christine will need copy by the 12th of the month. Please do not send articles in PDF Format unless there are logos included in your article.

## St Chad's Artistic Explosion

**Explore your artistic side, join in  
the fun and meet new people**



**Saturday's  
10a.m. - 12 Noon  
St Chad's Community Hall,  
St Chad's Road, Withington, M20 4WH**

**For further details contact Opal  
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Ladies Group	Mrs Jean Matthews	0161 445 5632
Flower Arranging in Church	Mrs Barbara Purvis	0161 286 1062
Child Protection Officer	Judith Fletcher/Leslie Bell	0161 248 7689

## **REGULAR SERVICES**

### **IN CHURCH**

Sunday	10.00am	Holy Communion
Tuesday	07.30pm	Holy Communion
Thursday	10.00am	Holy Communion

Also on the first Sunday of each month:

08.00am	Holy Communion
06.30pm	Evening Prayer

### **IN THE HALL**

1st Tuesday	08.00pm	PCC
2nd Tuesday	08.00pm	Ladies Group
3rd Tuesday	08.00pm	Book Group
4th Tuesday	08.00pm	Needlecraft Group

**Baptisms, Banns, Weddings or Funerals by arrangement with the Vicar.**