

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

432 Sheppard Ave. East, Toronto, Ont. M2N 3B7 - Tel: 416-225-3300x21 Fax: 416-225-3814
E-mail: : szte.iroda@gmail.com - szte.plebanos@gmail.com - Web page: szenterzsebet.org

Office hours: Tuesday to Friday 9 to 3 (Monday closed)

Masses: Monday to Saturday at 7.30 AM in English

Sundays at 9 and 10.30 in Hungarian, at 12 both in English and Hungarian

Jesuit priests: Szabolcs J. Sajgó (pastor), László Marosfalvy (associate pastor) – retired: Balázs Jaschkó



Founded in 1928

1985 - 2010

No. 38 – 25th SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME - September 19, 2010

CHURCH BULLETIN

Twenty five years on Sheppard – Where to now?

Readings: Am 8,4-7 1Tim 2,1-7 Lk 16,1-13

Responsorial Psalm: "Praise the Lord
who lifts up the needy."

PRAYER INTENTIONS:

- 9:00** ☩ nővére felgyógyulásáért - Erzsi
☩ +testvéreimért – Molnár Gyula és fia
- 10:30** ☩ az egyházközségért
☩ a Házások Klubja tagjaiért
☩ Gáspár Anna felgyógyulásáért
☩ János bácsi felgyógyulásáért - Bonnay Erzsi
☩ +Zelena Józsefért – Sztanyó László és Marika
☩ +Bródi Lajosért – Pamli Piroska és Ferenc
☩ +Mariannáért – Carolyne
- 12:00** ☩ ifj. Kovács Miklós (Balatonboglár) tragikus halálának 38 éves alkalmából – Kocsis Éva

Monday (20) The Korean martyr saints

7.30 for +Thomas Gallahue

Tuesday (21) Saint Matthew

7.30 for +fr. Alexander Takács – Yolanda Kozma

Wednesday (22)

7.30 for Etelka and Pál

11:00 +Bukovec Dávid gyászmiséje

7 p.m. +Fr. Alexander Takácsért – Kozma Yolanda

Thursday (23) Saint Pio of Pietrelcina

7:30 for +Thomas Gallahue

Friday (24)

7:30 for the wellbeing and intentions of Ivan Jeganathan and family

Saturday (25)

7:30 for +Mary Francis

for the wellbeing and intentions of Damien Jeganathan and family

Events: Today - Lángos sale ❖ Wednesdays 1-4: Senior's Club meeting **26.** Caritas lunch **October 3.** Special Mass in commemoration of the 1985 blessing of our church at 10:30, followed by a reception in the Hall **5.** Married Couples Club **16.** Harvest Dinner and Dance **17.** Lángos sale

❖ **The Hungarian Visual Artists of Canada** are celebrating their 10th year anniversary with an exhibition at Todmorden Mills Gallery, 67 Pottery Rd., Toronto from Sept. 29-Oct 11. Opening reception at Oct. 3, 1-4 PM. Everyone is welcome!

Our Lady of Fatima is a title given to the Blessed Virgin Mary with respect to reported apparitions of her to three shepherd children at Fatima in Portugal on the 13th day of six consecutive months in 1917, starting on May 13. The three children were Lúcia Santos and her cousins, siblings Jacinta and Francisco Marto. The title of *Our Lady of the Rosary* is also sometimes used in reference to the same apparitions, because the children related that the apparition specifically identified herself as the "Lady of the Rosary". The events at Fatima gained particular fame due to their elements of prophecy and eschatology, particularly with regard to possible world war and the conversion of Russia. The reported apparitions at Fatima were officially declared "worthy of belief" by the Catholic Church.

History. On 13 May 1917, ten year old Lúcia Santos and her 2 younger cousins were tending sheep near their home village of Fatima in Portugal. Lúcia described seeing a woman "brighter than the sun, shedding rays of light clearer and stronger than a crystal ball filled with the most sparkling water and pierced by the burning rays of the sun." Further appearances are reported to have taken place on the thirteenth day of the month in June and July. In these, the woman exhorted the children to do penance and

Baptism: Gwozdz Christopher
Kiss Bianka

to make sacrifices to save sinners. The children subsequently wore tight cords around their waists to cause pain, abstained from drinking water on hot days, and performed other works of penance. Most importantly, Lúcia said that the lady had asked them to pray the rosary every day, repeating many times that the rosary was the key to personal and world peace. This had particular resonance since many Portuguese men, including relatives of the visionaries, were then fighting in World War I. According to Lúcia's account, in the course of her appearances, the woman confided to the children three secrets, now known as the Three Secrets of Fatima.

Thousands of people flocked to Fatima and Aljustrel in the ensuing months, drawn by reports of visions and miracles. On 13 August 1917, the provincial administrator and anticlerical Freemason, Artur Santos (no relation), believing that the events were politically disruptive, intercepted and jailed the children before they could reach the place of apparitions that day. Prisoners held with them in the provincial jail later testified that the children, while upset, were first consoled by the inmates, and later led them in praying the rosary.

As early as July 1917 it was claimed that the Virgin Mary had promised a miracle for the last of her apparitions on 13 October, so that all would believe. What transpired became known as the "**Miracle of the Sun**". A crowd believed to be approximately 70,000 in number, including newspaper reporters and photographers, gathered. The incessant rain had finally ceased and a thin layer of clouds cloaked the silver disc of the sun such that it could be looked upon without hurting the eyes. Lúcia called out to the crowd to look at the sun. Sometime while Lucia was pointing towards the sun and claiming to have visions of various religious figures in the sky, it is believed that the sun appeared to change colors and to rotate like a fire wheel. Then it seemed as though the sun would crash down to earth. For some the sun appeared to fall from the sky before retreating, for others it zig-zagged. The phenomenon is claimed to have been witnessed by most people in the crowd as well as people many miles away. While the crowd was staring at the sun, Lucia, Francesco, and Jacinta were staring at a lovely sight. A picture of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph - the holy family.

Columnist Avelino de Almeida of *O Século* (Portugal's most influential newspaper, which was pro-government in policy and avowedly anti-clerical), reported the following: "*Before the astonished eyes of the crowd, whose aspect was biblical as they stood bare-headed, eagerly searching the sky, the sun trembled, made sudden incredible movements outside all cosmic laws - the sun 'danced' according to the typical expression of the people.*" Eye specialist Dr.

Domingos Pinto Coelho, writing for the newspaper *Ordem* reported "*The sun, at one moment surrounded with scarlet flame, at another aureoled in yellow and deep purple, seemed to be in an exceeding fast and whirling movement, at times appearing to be loosened from the sky and to be approaching the earth, strongly radiating heat*". The special reporter for the 17 October 1917 edition of the Lisbon daily, *O Dia*, reported the following, "*...the silver sun, enveloped in the same gauzy purple light was seen to whirl and turn in the circle of broken clouds...The light turned a beautiful blue, as if it had come through the stained-glass windows of a cathedral, and spread itself over the people who knelt with outstretched hands...people wept and prayed with uncovered heads, in the presence of a miracle they had awaited. The seconds seemed like hours, so vivid were they.*"

Later Lúcia joined a convent and died on 13 February 2005, at the age of 97. Lúcia's cousins, the siblings Francisco (1908–1919) and Jacinta Marto (1910–1920), were both victims of the Great Spanish Flu Epidemic of 1918-20. Pope John Paul II declared them 'blessed' in 2010. Exhumed in 1935 and again in 1951, Jacinta's face was found incorrupt. Francisco's body had decomposed.

Out of the **three secrets of Fatima**, the first secret was a vision of Hell, which Lúcia describes in her Third Memoir. The second secret included Mary's instructions on how to save souls from Hell and convert the world, and particularly Russia to the Roman Catholic faith. The third secret is a vision of the death of the Pope and other religious figures.

The widely reported miracle of the sun was a factor that led to Fatima quickly becoming a major centre of **pilgrimage**. Two million pilgrims visited the site in the decade following the events of 1917. A small chapel was built by local people on the site of the apparitions. In 1920 pilgrims defied government troops to install a statue of the Virgin Mary in the chapel, and the Mass was first officially celebrated there in January 1924. The foundation stone for the present basilica was laid in 1928. 1930 was the year both of official church recognition of the apparition events as "worthy of belief" and the granting of a papal indulgence to pilgrims visiting Fatima.

Today pilgrimage to the site goes on all year round and additional chapels, hospitals and other facilities have been constructed. The principal pilgrimage festivals take place on the thirteenth day of each month, from May to October, on the anniversaries of the original appearances. The largest crowds gather on 13 May and 13 October, when up to a million pilgrims have attended to pray and witness processions of the statue of Our Lady of Fatima, both during the day and by the light of tens of thousands of candles at night.