



Founded in 1928

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

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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

No. 7 - 6th SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME - February 13, 2011

CHURCH BULLETIN

2011 - YEAR OF THE FAMILY

Readings: Sir 15,15-20 1Cor 2,6-10

Mt 5,17-37.

Responsorial Psalm: "Blessed are those
who walk in the law of the Lord."

PRAYER INTENTIONS:

9:00 Fodor Katharináért – férje és családja
Gerencsér Lajos felgyógyulásáért – Pickó család
Keith Reily-ért – felesége és családja
Férjéért, testvéréért, szülőkért és
nagyszülőkért – Katalin
+Gajárszky Károlyért és Nagy Magdolnáért –
Fehérváry Irén
+Gajárszky Károlyért – Nagy Magdaléna
+Sarnyai szülőkért és testvérekért –
Barbolyás Erzsébet

10:30 az egyházközségért
Antal Zsuzsánnáért - családja
az 58. egi férfi Cursillóért –torontói magyar Cursillo
+Leblanc Aladárért – friends and family
+dr. Papp Gáborért (Cleveland) – Padányi család
+Iván atyáért (Kuba) – Padányi Karolin
+Nigriny Máriaért – családja
+Reviczky Ilonáért – Reviczky Pál
+Lantos Editért és Rezsőért – Zydron Margit
elhunyt szülőkért – Farkas Teréz
+Gajárszky Károlyért – Juhász Sándor és Márta
Sajgó atya +édesanyjáért – Juhász Sándor és Márta
+Medgyessy Mihályért - Juhász Sándor és Márta
+Lengyel Endrénéért (1. évf.) - családja

12:00 +id.Szárics Istvánért – Szárics család
+Horváth Györgyért – lánya és családja

Monday (14) Saints Cyril and Methodius

7:30 for the souls in purgatory – Szendi family

Tuesday (15) Saint Claude La Colombière

7:30 for +Cecilia Lee

Wednesday (16)

7:30 for +Beke István – Wozniak Ron and Monica

7 PM +Németh László emlékmiséje

Thursday (17) Seven Founders of the Order of Servites

7:30 for the priests of St. Elizabeth

Friday (18)

7:30 for Etelka and Paul

Saturday (19)

7:30 for Jesuit vocations

Funeral: Bóday István (77)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Today: Cabbage Rolls sale **19.** Youth Club Dinner and Dance **21.** Family Fun Day **27.** Fundraising Schnitzel and Bake Sale of Caritas **March 6.** Fundraising Lángos sale of the Youth Club

Announcements

- ❖ If anyone could help us in operating the **projector** during the masses, please call the office.
- ❖ We received a thank you letter from the **Society of St. Vincent de Paul** "for the beautiful toys which you and the kind parishioners at St. Elizabeth's donated for the children of our neighbours in need during our Christmas Outreach. **Juliana Prokec** initiated this beautiful gesture again this year, who very kindly took time from her busy schedule to deliver the toys to us before our Christmas Outreach so that we would have the toys in time to give to the children. This incredible generosity was gratefully accepted by our neighbours in need and our Society. Your kindness certainly helped to make a lot of children very happy this Christmas. The toys were also so beautifully wrapped and labeled."
- ❖ There will be a **Family Fun Day** on Monday, February 21, from 9:30 AM - 3:00 PM in our Church Hall. Everyone is invited, who wants to relax a little, laugh a lot, sing and dance – and all this in the midst of our February Winter! There will be games for both kids and adults, trivia, joke telling competition, puppet theatre show, Line Dancing and Karaoke singing. Please see the flyer at the entrance. Remember: the family that plays together, stays together.

Sts. Cyril and Methodius (February 14)

Cyril and Methodius must have often wondered, as we do today, how God could bring spiritual meaning out of worldly concerns. Every mission they went on, every struggle they fought was a result of political battles, not spiritual, and yet the political battles are forgotten and their work lives on in the Slavic peoples and their literature.

The brothers Methodius and Constantine (he did not take the name Cyril until just before his death) grew up in Thessalonica as sons of a prominent Christian family. Because many Slavic people settled in Thessalonica, it is assumed Constantine and Methodius were familiar with the Slavic language. Constantine became a scholar and a professor known as "the Philosopher" in Constantinople.

When the Byzantine emperor decided to honor a request for missionaries by the Moravian prince Rastislav, Methodius and Constantine were the natural choices; they knew the language, they were able administrators, and had already proven themselves successful missionaries.

But there was far more behind this request and the response than a desire for Christianity. Rastislav, like the rest of the Slav princes, was struggling for independence from German influence and invasion. Christian missionaries from the East, to replace missionaries from Germany, would help Rastislav consolidate power in his own country, especially if they spoke the Slavonic language.

Cyril and Methodius believed in the importance of celebrating liturgy in our own language, a privilege we have only had in last twenty years. Throughout their lives they would battle against those who saw value only in Greek or Latin. Before they even left on their mission, Constantine constructed a script for Slavonic - a script that is known today as glagolitic. Glagolitic is considered by some as the precursor of Cyrillic which named after him.

Arriving in 863 in Moravia, Constantine began translating the liturgy into Slavonic. In the East, it was a normal procedure to translate liturgy into the vernacular. As we know, in the West the custom was to use Greek and later Latin, until Vatican II. The German hierarchy, which had power over Moravia, used this difference to combat the brothers' influence. The German priests didn't like losing their control and knew that language has a great deal to do with independence.

So when Constantine and Methodius went to Rome to have the Slav priesthood candidates ordained (neither was a bishop at the time), they had to face the criticism the Germans had leveled against them. But if the Germans had motives that differed from spiritual concerns, so did the pope. He was concerned about

the Eastern Church gaining too much influence in the Slavic provinces. Helping Constantine and Methodius would give the Roman Catholic Church more power in the area. So after speaking the brothers, the pope approved the use of Slavonic in services and ordained their pupils.

Constantine never returned to Moravia. He died in Rome after assuming the monastic robes and the name Cyril on February 14, 869. Legend tells us that his older brother was so grief-stricken, and perhaps upset by the political turmoil, that he intended to withdraw to a monastery in Constantinople. Cyril's dying wish, however, was that Methodius return to the missionary work they had begun.

He couldn't return to Moravia because of political problems there, but another Slavic prince, Kocel, asked for him, having admired the brothers' work in translating so much text into Slavonic. Methodius was allowed by the pope to continue saying Mass and administering baptism in the Slavonic tongue. Methodius was finally consecrated bishop, once again because of politics - Kocel knew that having a Slavonic bishop would destroy the power of the Salzburg hierarchy over his land. Methodius became bishop of Sirmium, an ancient see near Belgrade and given power over Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, and Moravian territory.

The German bishops accused him of infringing on their power and imprisoned him in a monastery. This lasted until Germany suffered military defeats in Moravia. At that time the pope intervened and Methodius returned to his diocese in triumph at the same time the Germans were forced to recognize Moravian independence. There was a loss involved -- to appease the Germans a little, the pope told Methodius he could no longer celebrate liturgy in the vernacular.

In 879 Methodius was summoned to Rome to answer German charges he had not obeyed this restriction. This worked against the Germans because it gave Methodius a chance to explain how important it was to celebrate the liturgy in the tongue people understood. Instead of condemning him, the pope gave him permission to use Slavonic in the Mass, in Scripture reading, and in the office. He also made him head of the hierarchy in Moravia.

The criticism never went away, but it never stopped Methodius either. It is said that he translated almost all the Bible and the works of the Fathers of the Church into Slavonic before he died on April 6 in 884.

What began as a request guided by political concerns produced two of the greatest Christian missionaries, revered by both Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, and two of the fathers of Slavonic literary culture.