



Founded in 1928

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

No. 20 - 4th SUNDAY OF EASTER - May 15, 2011

CHURCH BULLETIN

2011 - YEAR OF THE FAMILY

Readings Acts 2.14,36-41 1Pet 2.20-25

Jn 10.1-10

Resp. Psalm: „The Lord is my shepherd;
I shall not want.” (Psalm 23)

WE OFFER THE HOLY MASS FOR:

9:00 +John Lim - Patricia Lim

+Weininger Béláné - testvére

+Málics Gyula – Málics család

+dr. Hegedűs István (1975) – özvegye, fia és családja

+Házi Péter és +Németh Teréz – öccsük, Házi Jenő

+Meichl Ferenc – keresztlánya, Házi Anna

+Mesics Ilona – Szakács család

+édesanya - Szakács család

+Derényi szülők – családjuk

+Eliotario Tobon – Mr. & Mrs. Tolnai

+dr. Pólya Lajos és családja

10:30 Bandi születésnapja – Bonnay család

+Domok József és szülei – Domok Pirooska

+Siroki János - Házások Klubja

+Borbély Károly – családja

+Szenteleky Géza – özvegye

+Hall (Szenteleky) George – family

+Bonnay László - felesége

12:00 az egyházközség

+Csölle Pál – családja

+Papp Valéria – leánya és családja

+Szvath János és Katalin – fia és családja

+szülők és nagyszülők – Ferth János

+Kecsmár Ilona - a tanítói színtársulat

Monday (16) St. Andrew Bobola

7:30 +John Lim - Patricia Lim

Tuesday (17)

7:30 +John Lim - Patricia Lim

+Errol Sequiera

+Theresa Josephine (Leela) Jeganathan

Wednesday (18) Saint John I

7:30 +John Lim - Patricia Lim

in thanksgiving - Alexandra Fowell

7 PM Alföldy-Borúsz Katalin – szülei

Etelka és Pál

+Bukovec Dávid – Péter, Gabi, Magdi és Mikó Éva

Thursday (19)

7:30 +John Lim - Patricia Lim

Friday (20) Saint Bernadine of Siena

7:30 +John Lim - Patricia Lim

Saturday (21) Sts. Eugene de Mazenod,

Christopher Magallanes

7:30 +John Lim - Patricia Lim

11:00 +Taray István gyászmiséje

Baptism: Buri Ferenc, Deac Júlia, Rupf Helena

Funeral: Brem István (71)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Today: World Day of Prayer for Vocations ❖ First Communion at the 12 noon Mass, followed by a reception in the Hall **26** Benefit concert for Japan at 7 p.m. **June 4** „Sacred Music from Austria. Masses by Schubert and Haydn.” Scola Cantorum concert at 7 p.m.

❖ **Benefit concert for the victims of the earthquake in Japan:** “Thomas Bacsi's concert with guest artists from the Royal Conservatory of Music, on May 26, at 7 p.m. The following artists will be performing from the Young artists' Performance Academy: Thomas Bacsi (Organ), Sarah Balatoni (high soprano), Ann Blennerhassett (high soprano), Vartan Gabrielian (Bass-baritone), Lynn Anoush Isnar (Low Soprano), Monika Kovacs (high soprano) és Ema Nikolovska (Violin).

❖ Working wonders for immigrants and refugees. The Shakar family left their home in Iraq in the face of anti-Christian sentiment in the area. They fled to Jordan where they struggled to survive - as refugees, the parents couldn't work and the kids couldn't go to school. With the help of the Office for Refugees, a **ShareLife** agency, the family found their way to Canada. Today, the Shakars are working and productive and their children enjoy going to school and meeting new friends. In 2009, ShareLife agencies assisted almost 40,000 newly arrived people in the GTA become productive and self-sufficient, through settlement programs. 3rd ShareLife collection – June 5, 2011. Please give generously. You can work wonders!

Hungary's Weeping Icon of Máriapócs

Based on the writings of Erica Papp Faber

Máriapócs, one of the smallest towns in Hungary (about 2,800 inhabitants), lies in the Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Hajdúdorog, near the Ukrainian border. Despite its size, however, Máriapócs draws over half a million pilgrims annually to its Byzantine Catholic shrine, in which rests an icon of the Mother of God that has shed many tears in the last 300 years. On 4 November 1696, the icon, commissioned by a man freed from Turkish captivity, began to weep for the first time. There was much cause for weeping.

In 1526 the Turks destroyed the more than five century old powerful Hungarian Kingdom. The country became a divided nation. To the west and northeast, where Máriapócs was located, Royal Hungary, as it was known (mostly Slovakia since 1920), was ruled by the Austrian Habsburgs. They ruled their dominions with an iron hand, placing onerous burdens on the long-suffering Hungarians. To the south-east, the ancient Hungarian province of Transylvania was autonomous, although under Turkish suzerainty. Muslim Turks occupied the central plain and the large southern part of the former Hungarian Kingdom.

The icon wept for two weeks. Many prayers were answered and many cures recorded. One of the most spectacular occurred when the Latin (Roman) Catholic priest of a neighboring village lifted a dying child to the weeping icon. The child touched the tears streaming from the Virgin's eyes and recovered.

Meanwhile war ravaged the country. In 1686 with the enormous financial and moral aid of Pope Innocent XI and with soldiers from Venice, Poland and other Western powers, Austria drove the Turks from all but one small corner of Hungary. But the victorious Habsburg emperor of Austria, Leopold I, the de facto ruler of Hungary, was also determined to crush Hungarian dreams of independence. In February 1697, despite the objections of the faithful of Hungary, he ordered the removal of the icon to Vienna. The journey there took several months, as people all along the icon's route paid homage. Arriving in Vienna, the icon was received with great pomp and devotion and placed over the high altar of St. Stephen's Cathedral. Today it is enshrined at a side altar to the right of the cathedral's main entrance. Curiously, the icon has not shed a tear since it arrived in Austria. Nevertheless, in the course of the next 40 years, close to 300 miracles were attributed to the weeping icon. Outstanding among these was the defeat of overwhelming Turkish forces at Zenta in 1697 (that part of Hungary became part of the newly created country Yugoslavia in 1920), a triumph for which the entire Austrian populace had sent up prayers to the icon of Máriapócs.

In August 1715, a copy of the icon, sent to Máriapócs by the Austrian emperor, began to weep. It was another time of sadness in Hungary. Ferenc Rákóczi II, (1676 – 1735), a Catholic revolutionary who led the Hungarians' ongoing struggle for independence (1703-1711), was defeated by the armies of the Habsburg emperor and sent into exile in Turkey.

In December 1905, the icon at Máriapócs wept again, shedding tears from the 3rd to the 19th of the month. Again, there was much cause for weeping. Poverty was rampant in Hungary; there were an estimated 3,000,000 beggars roaming the countryside. 1,5 Million of Hungarians left their homeland to seek a better life in the New World. Members of the committee investigating this new manifestation of the Virgin's sorrow included doctors and scientists, Catholic theologians, as well as Protestants and Jews. The miraculous tears were declared authentic.

Pope Pius XII raised the church of Máriapócs to the status of basilica in 1946. József Cardinal Mindszenty, Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary, was the principal celebrant of a liturgy to mark the occasion. The celebration also commemorated the 250th anniversary of the original icon's first weeping and the 300th anniversary of the Union of Ungvár (Uzhorod), which united the region's Orthodox Christians with the Church of Rome.

Soon thereafter, the Communist regime came into power in Hungary. Religious processions were forbidden and the roads leading to Máriapócs were blocked. The disintegration of the Iron Curtain in 1989, which subsequently brought a non Communist government to power for the first time in 41 years, opened the way to new pilgrimages. Blessed Pope John Paul II on his first visit to Hungary celebrated a Holy Mass at Máriapócs in 1991.

Unlike other famous icons, the weeping icon of Máriapócs does not have its own feast; instead, the icon is venerated on every Marian feast and each Sunday of May. Of the 16 major annual pilgrimages, however, those on 15 August, the feast of the Assumption, and 8 September, the Nativity of the Virgin, are the largest.

Our Lady of Máriapócs is venerated in Austria, Germany and Switzerland as well as Hungary. In the United States, the Basilian Fathers, a Byzantine Catholic community, maintain shrines in her honor in Matawan, N.J., and Burton, Ohio. According to the current pastor of the little church at Máriapócs, Father Marcell Mosolygó, the weeping icon reveals "Our Lady's loving compassion for the suffering of the people living here." Over the years, he pointed out, the icon has wept, "not in a royal palace, but in the country's most backward region."