



Founded  
in 1928

## Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

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**Office hours:** Tuesday to Saturday 9:30 to 3:30, Sunday 10 to 1

**Masses:** Monday to Saturday at 7.30 AM in English  
Sundays at 9 and 10.30 in Hungarian, at 12 bilingual

**Jesuit priests:** Szabolcs J. Sajgó (pastor), László Marosfalvy (associate pastor), Balázs Jaschkó (retired)  
**Office Staff:** Julius Gáspár, Gábor Rochlitz, Anna Szárics

3<sup>rd</sup> SUNDAY OF LENT - March 11, 2012

# CHURCH BULLETIN 11

**Readings:** Ex 20.1-17 1Cor 1.18,22-25

Jn 2.13-25

**R. Psalm:** „Lord, you have the words of eternal life.”

**WE OFFER THE HOLY MASS FOR:**

**9:00** édesanya (Irén és családja)  
szülők, élő és elhunyt testvérek és sógorok  
(Fehérvári Irén)

+dr. Luttor Károly (felesége és családja)  
+Nancy Lee (Patricia Lim)

**10:30** az egyházközség (plébános)  
Haczok Lajos (Fodor család)

Zsike és Gyuri születésnapja (édesanyjuk)  
Szendy Ica születésnapja (barátnője)  
61-ik egri női cursillo sikere (torontói cursillo)  
Dobos Helen ()

leánya felgyógyulása ()  
édesanya, édesapa és Krisztina (Miklósy család)

Mária Kongregáció élő és elhunyt tagjai  
(Kongreganisták)

Bek és Belső családok élő és elhunyt tagjai (Ilona)  
+Linda (Szendy Ica)  
+Király, Orbán és Békési atyák (Mária Kongregáció)  
+Deák Pál (Deák család)

+Agárdi Sándor (felesége, Éva és családja)  
+Agárdi Sándor (Fodor család)  
+Kain Pál és Mária (Juhász család)  
+P.Solymár János és +P.Máté József (Juhász család)  
+Jandrasits József (gyerekek)  
+Leslie Fabok

+Padányi István (édesanyja)  
+Sztanyó Anna (Sztanyó család)  
+Szórádi Antónia (fia és családja)  
+Pintér János (leánya és családja)  
+Vigh Zoltán, Szigeti Sándor és Baricza Dezső  
(Rozinka család)

**12:00** +Petró György (lánya, Edit és családja)  
+Meada Richardson (Mátyás Éva)

**Monday (12)**

7:30 +Nancy Lee (Patricia Lim)  
+Robert Kitane

**Tuesday (13)**

7:30 Patricia De Veyra, on her birthday  
the priests at St. Elizabeth of Hungary church

+Josefina Zarate  
+Nancy Lee (Patricia Lim)

**Wednesday (14)**

7:30 +Nancy Lee (Patricia Lim)  
+Violeta Villafuerte

7 PM Etelka és Pál  
+Hegedűs János (Hári Piroska)

**Thursday (15) NATIONAL FEAST DAY**

7:30 healing of Ken Muto  
+Nancy Lee (Patricia Lim)

**Friday (16)**

7:30 special intention of Jay and Pauline  
special intention of Gene Sazon

+Nancy Lee (Patricia Lim)

**Saturday (17) Saint Patrick**

7:30 David Colaco, on his birthday  
+Nancy Lee (Patricia Lim)

1:30 Reinis Veronika & Matičevič Željko esküvője

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### The Holy Father's prayer intentions for March

**General:** That the whole world may recognize  
the contribution of women to the development  
of society.

**Missionary:** That the Holy Spirit may grant  
perseverance to those who suffer discrimination,  
persecution, or death for the name of Christ,  
particularly in Asia.

**Esküvő (3):** Reinis Veronika Alexandra &  
Matičevič Željko Franjo

**Keresztelő:** Argyel Honey, Hankó Melissa

**Temetés:** Csath Ferenc (80), Kárpátfy  
Gizella (81), Oswald Inci (89)

## EVENTS

**March 18** Festive Luncheon - Anniversary of the consecration of our church. **No 12 o'clock Mass! 25** Scouts Crepes sale ❖ Gryllus brothers concert in the Church at 6 PM (Hungarian Folk Music) **April 1** Bake sale of the Married Couples Club **5 Holy Thursday;** 7 p.m. Lamentations (choir); 7.30 Mass of the Last Supper, Homily, Holy Communion and Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament **6 Good Friday;** 3 p.m. Service of Our Lord's Passion, Homily, Holy Communion and Veneration of the Holy Sepulcher **7 Holy Saturday;** from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Veneration of the Holy Sepulcher; 7.30 p.m. Easter Vigil services, Mass and Procession **8 Easter Sunday;** Food blessing at the end of the 9 a.m. mass  
❖ You are invited to a special afternoon of **Music for Lent** at the St. Elizabeth of Hungary RC Church (432 Sheppard Avenue East) on **Sunday, March 18, 2012 at 3 pm** with Imre Oláh organist and the St. Elizabeth Scola Cantorum. The program includes works by Bach, Liszt and Elgar. Admission is free, donations are welcome.

❖ The Sixth Annual **Jesuit Provincial's Dinner** will be held on April 11, 2012 at Le Parc Dining and Banquet Hall. This year besides recognizing the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Jesuit Jubilarians, Br. Robert Finlay, Fr. Robert Foliot, Fr. Douglas McCarthy and Fr. Michael Stogre; Dr. Peter Warrian and Dr. Margret Hovanec are being honoured with the "Magis Award" for their outstanding work and dedication. Tickets are available by calling 416-481-9154 or e-mailing [jdo@jesuits.ca](mailto:jdo@jesuits.ca).

### The Temple Court Experience

By Fr Munachi E. Ezeogu, cssp

Like the desert (Lent week 1) and the mountain (week 2), the Temple is a place of special encounter with God. But today we are not going to see the glorious face of Jesus; we are going to see his angry face. Jesus is not happy with what he sees precisely because the way the Temple worship has been organized no longer reflects God's original idea of a worshipping community. Two reasons can be given for this, namely, (a) the religious leaders had put rituals over morality, and (b) they had put particularity over universality.

The religious administrators of the Temple worship took pains to see that worshippers were duly supplied with high quality cattle, sheep and doves for sacrifice. They even made sure that the "dirty" money people brought with them could be exchanged for the "holy" Temple money. At the same time, however, they were plotting against Jesus. If they took all that trouble to please God in worship, why couldn't they take the trouble to investigate the claims of Jesus rather than condemn him so readily? For them pleasing God had become something you do in the rituals of the Temple

and not in your relationship with people. This kind of religiosity makes Jesus really angry.

The story is told of a priest who was coming back to his parish house one evening in the dark only to be accosted by a robber who pulled a gun at him and demanded, "Your money or your life!" As the priest reached his hand into his coat pocket the robber saw his Roman collar and said, "So you are a priest? Then you can go." The priest was rather surprised at this unexpected show of piety and so tried to reciprocate by offering the robber his packet of cigarettes, to which the robber replied, "No, Father, I don't smoke during Lent." You can see how this robber is trying to keep the pious observance of not smoking during Lent while forgetting the more fundamental commandment of God, "Thou shalt not steal."

The second reason why Jesus was mad with the Temple priests was their practice of religious particularity over against universality, of exclusiveness over inclusiveness. Some knowledge of the design of the Temple will help us here. The Temple had five sections or courts: (1) holy of holies (2) court of priests (3) court of Israel (4) court of women (5) court of Gentiles. Though these were seen as five concentric circles of sanctity, the design made room for everybody in the house of God. It was a universal house of God "for all the nations" where every man or woman on earth would find a place in which to pray. But the Temple priests forgot that and thought that it was meant for Jews alone. So they decided to turn the court of the Gentiles into a "holy" market place for selling the animals required for sacrifice and for exchanging money. You could bring Roman money as far as the court of the Gentiles but not into the other four courts. The court of Gentiles was no longer regarded as part and parcel of the house of God, it had become a market place, pure and simple. Now it was this court of Gentiles that Jesus cleansed. In so doing he was making the point that the Gentile section was just as holy as the Jewish sections. God is God of all and not God of a select group. Like the Jews of the time of Jesus, some Christians today still think that God belongs to them alone and not to others as well.

A certain man died and went to heaven and St Peter was showing him round. St Peter pointed to different mansions: "Here are the Jews, here the Buddhists, here the Moslems, etc." Then they came to a large compound surrounded by a high wall and inside they could hear singing and laughter. "Who are those?" asked the new arrival. And St Peter hushed him, "Hush! They're the Christians – but they think they're the only ones here." Believers like these need a Temple court experience to awaken them to the universal love of God and bring them back to true worship.

## "Rise Up Magyar, the Homeland Calls!"

The above line is from the famous *Nemzeti Dal* (National Song) by poet Sándor Petőfi (1823-1849). On 15th March in 1848 he recited the poem from the stairs of the Hungarian National Museum for thousands of people. Petőfi's passionate recitation marks the beginning of the revolution against the Habsburg regime. He was killed in one of the last battles of the war in 1849.

The united European forces, animated and paid by pope Saint Innocent XI and led by the Habsburgs, liberated Buda from the 150-year Turkish occupation in 1686. However, Hungary did not become an independent kingdom, as it was for five hundred years, but a province of the Austro-Habsburg Empire. Hungarians fought against the Habsburg oppression throughout the coming centuries. The most important anti-Habsburg movements include the Thököly movement, and the War of Independence in 1703-11 led by Ferenc Rákóczi. The Austrians cruelly beat down these movements.

The most important demands of the 1848 revolution:

- **freedom of press, abolition of censure**
- **freedom of religion**
- **a national bank**
- **jury**
- **abolition of feudal conditions**

In summer 1848 Vienna decided to take action against the Hungarian revolution. The ethnic minorities living in Hungary weren't happy with the Hungarians' victory. The Croats allied with Austria and their troops attacked and invaded parts of Hungary.

Despite the Habsburgs' more power and larger army they weren't strong enough to defeat Hungarians so Austria convinced Russia to provide support for breaking down the Hungarian War of Independence. Despite being a small country, Hungary humiliated Austria by fighting tooth and nail and she emphasized this by surrendering not to the Emperor but to the Russian Czar in August 1849.

Following the defeat retribution began. Fourteen generals were executed at Arad on 6th October 1849: Count Batthyány Lajos, Hungary's first prime-minister was shot at Pest, and thousands were sentenced to death or prison. The Habsburgs built the Citadel fortress on Gellert Hill at that time with cannons directed at the town below. The age of terror stifled Hungary in the coming years.

On 15th March Hungarians commemorate the Revolution and the following War of Independence against the Austrian-Habsburg rule in 1848-49. On this day Hungarians all over the world are dressed up in red, white and green, the national tricolours of Hungary. People also wear tricolor cockades pinned to their clothes. No Revolution day goes by without

reciting the *National Song* on the celebrations at national monuments especially from the stairs of the National Museum.