



Founded in 1928

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Parish

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Office hours: Tuesday-Saturday 9:30-3:30, Sunday 10-12:30, Monday closed

Masses in English: Monday - Saturday at 7:30 AM

Masses in Hungarian: Sundays 9 AM and 11 AM, Wednesdays 7 PM

Jesuit Fathers: Jeno Rigo (pastor) and Laszlo Marosfalvy (associate pastor)

Office Staff: Julius Gaspar, Gabor Rochlitz, Anna Szarics, Hanna Tomory (youth minister)

CHURCH BULLETIN – October 25, 2015 – 30th Sunday in Ordinary Time

Go; your faith has made you well.

Readings: Jer 31,7-9 Heb 5,1-6
 Mk 10,46-52

WE OFFER THE HOLY MASS FOR:

9:00 for holiness in families

for Holy Discalced Carmelite Vocations

for the Rosary Apostolate and for Sr. Marilina

✠Derényi Jenőért (Derényi Szilvia és családja)

✠szülőkért (Acsai Ferenc és családja)

✠Bartók Annáért és Sándorért (Ibolya és Kinga)

✠dr. Luttor Károlyért (családja)

11:00 Joseph Berzyért (Marika Berzy)

Farkas Sándorért és Terézért, 68. házassági évforduló
(család)

László felgyógyulásáért

Lajosért és Viktóriáért (Piroska)

Szokolczai Ákos felgyógyulásáért (édesanyja és csal.)
az 56-os forradalomban elesett hősökért

(Radocsay Mihály)

Magyar Gizelláért (Zydrón Margit)

Fekete családjáért (Arady Katalin)

Juhász Márta felgyógyulásáért (Pouzar Magda)

Mohos család élő és tagjaiért (Olympia)

✠Gelesits Lászlóért, 7. évforduló (felesége és családja)

✠Pál Erzsébetért (férje és családja)

✠Simándi Ágnesért (Pax Romana)

✠Mohácsi Emilért és Erzsébetért, évforduló (leányuk)

✠dr. Magyar Sándorért (Zydrón Margit)

✠dr. Simkó Margitért (testvére és családja)

✠Bozsóki és Hanák családtagokért (Matild)

✠Sztanyó családtagokért (Sztanyó L.)

✠Stadler Ilonáért (Timea és a család)

✠Sztanyó Józsefért (Nóra)

Monday (26)

7:30 for the intention of the Jesuit General

for holiness in families

for Holy Discalced Carmelite Vocations

for the Rosary Apostolate and for Sr. Marilina

for healing from cancer of Janette Martinez

Tuesday (27)

7:30 for our ✠Jesuits

for holiness in families

for Holy Discalced Carmelite Vocations

for the Rosary Apostolate and for Sr. Marilina

for the protection of unborn children
(Masses for Life Project)

for a successful surgery for Danny Aquino

for ✠Peter Tiongson

Wednesday (28) Saint Simon and Saint Jude

7:30 for Jesuit vocations

for holiness in families

for Holy Discalced Carmelite Vocations

for the Rosary Apostolate and for Sr. Marilina

for the special intentions of Tessie and Jeanette

7 PM békéért a Kárpát-medencében

Zsuzsa felgyógyulásáért

✠Derényi Jenőért (Derényi Szilvia és családja)

✠Emilért, 10. évforduló (felesége)

Thursday (29)

7:30 for the conversion of non believers

for holiness in families

for Holy Discalced Carmelite Vocations

for the Rosary Apostolate and for Sr. Marilina

for ✠Pablo and Miguel Viola

Friday (30) Blessed Dominic Collins religious, martyr, and his companions

7:30 for our benefactors (the Jesuits)

for holiness in families

for Holy Discalced Carmelite Vocations

for the Rosary Apostolate and for Sr. Marilina

for ✠Rod Nolasco and Mario Lim

1 PM the funeral Mass of ✠Hegedűs Magdolna

Saturday (31) Saint Alphonsus Rodríguez religious

7:30 for world peace

for holiness in families

for Holy Discalced Carmelite Vocations

for the Rosary Apostolate and for Sr. Marilina

for Etelka and Pál

for blessings on Maria Benedict

for ✠Hári István and ✠Háry parents (Hári Piroska)

for ✠Háry József, Elvira, László, Miklós and Ottó

(Hári Piroska)

Baptism: Jakab Olivér

Funeral: Csopak János (46), Hauser Lajos (86), Kira
László (87), Magyar Magdolna (78)

The Holy Father's prayer intentions for October
Universal: That **human trafficking**, the modern form of slavery, may be eradicated.

Evangelization: That with a missionary spirit the Christian communities of **Asia** may announce the Gospel to those who are still awaiting it.

PARISH EVENTS

31. Hungarian School, Scouts, First Communion and Confirmation classes **1.** All Saints Day ❖ Daylight Savings Time ends – at dawn please adjust your clocks accordingly ❖ Caritas Sausage Sale **3.** MCC meeting at 1 PM **7.** & **8.** Bazaar **8.** ❖ Family Mass at 11 AM, followed by a reception in the Hall and chalk painting competition for children **14.** Scouts' Gulyás Dinner and Dance; for tickets please call 416-300-9305 **15.** Lángos sale **22.** Feast of our patron saint, Saint Elizabeth; lunch at 12:30 in the Hall; for tickets please call the office.

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956

In October 1956, the people of Hungary stood up against the oppression of Soviet rule. The subsequent uprising almost succeeded but the Soviet Union, in a full show of force, re-established its control and the revolution was quashed as quickly as it had erupted.

On 23 October 1956, students in Budapest staged a peaceful demonstration, having, the night before, drawn up a list of sixteen demands. Among them, the demand for a new government led by Imre Nagy; that all criminal leaders of the Stalin-Rákosi era be immediately relieved of their duties; general elections; for the Russian language to cease being a compulsory subject in Hungarian schools; and for the removal of Soviet troops from Hungarian soil. By the evening, the demonstration had reached 200,000 in number. 'Russians go home!' they shouted. Red stars were torn down from buildings. A 30-foot bronze statue of Stalin in the city's Hero Square was pulled down, leaving only his boots on the plinth.

On 28 October, Khrushchev withdrew his troops from Hungary – but only as far as over the border. Hungarians sensed victory. Political parties, long since banned, reformed; new newspapers sprung up, most only a side long, plastered up on shop fronts, trees and street lamps. Hundreds of Hungary's secret police were lynched – punishment for their years of torture and oppression of the Hungary people. Nagy, riding the wave of optimism, promised open elections and a coalition government. A few days later he went even further – promising Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.

The citizens of Budapest took control of the radio; the state broadcasters were happy to cede control and confessed to having been instruments of the state: *'We lied by night, we lied by day, we lied on all wavelengths. We, who are before the microphones, are now new men.'*

Khrushchev ordered the tanks back in. They duly reappeared in Hungary on 3 November and entered Budapest the following day. With brutal efficiency, the uprising was crushed. Nagy appeared on Radio Budapest early on the morning of 4 November as the tanks started their devastating work in the capital:

'This is Imre Nagy speaking. Today at daybreak Soviet forces started an attack against our capital, obviously with the intention to overthrow the legal Hungarian democratic government. Our troops are still fighting; the Government is still in its place. I notify the people of our country and the entire world of this fact.'

And that was it. Nagy's voice disappeared – no one ever heard it again. Seconds later, the National Anthem played, not the communist version but the anthem that brought tears to patriotic hearts. A couple hours later, at 8:10, Radio Budapest broadcast its last appeal, *'Help Hungary... help, help, help,'* before being taken off air.

The 'entire world' that Nagy had appealed to, ignored him. Western powers spoke loud words; the US condemned the attack as a 'monstrous crime', but did nothing – the risks of venturing into an Eastern European conflict, and the potential for escalation, were too great.

Just after 1 PM on 4 November, Moscow radio announced, 'The Hungarian counter-revolution has been crushed.' Nagy sought sanctuary in the Yugoslavian embassy and was replaced by the harder Janos Kadar, who, loyal to Moscow, welcomed the return of Soviet forces to crush the 'counter-revolutionary threat'. Over 200,000 Hungarians fled across the border into Austria and the West until that escape route was sealed off. Thousands were executed or imprisoned by Kadar's regime in reprisal.

Imre Nagy, lured out of the embassy by a promise of safe passage to Belgrade, a promise written by Kadar himself, was arrested and taken to Romania. Later, he was smuggled back into Hungary, charged with treason, tried and, on the orders of Kadar, was hung on 16 June 1958. He was buried within the prison yard.

On the 31st anniversary of his execution, 16 June 1989, Imre Nagy's body, along with many of his comrades, was reburied; an emotional and significant event attended by over 100,000 people. The writing was on the wall for Hungary's communist rulers. Sure enough, on the 33rd anniversary of the start of the revolution, 23 October 1989, the People's Republic of Hungary was replaced by the Republic of Hungary with a provisional parliamentary president in place. The road to democracy was swift – parliamentary elections were held in Hungary on 24 March 1990, the first free elections to be held in the country since 1945. The totalitarian government was finished – Hungary, at last, was free.

The 23rd of October is now celebrated as a Hungarian national holiday (<http://www.historyinanehour.com>).