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.irda@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. Saij go (pastor), László Marosfalvy (associate pastor) – retired: Balázs Jaschko

No. 25 - TRINITY SUNDAY - June 19, 2011

CHURCH BULLETIN

FATHER'S DAY

Tuesday (21) Saint Aloysius Gonzaga
7:30 Jesuit vocations

Wednesday (22) Saint Paulinus of Nola, Saint John Fisher, Saint Thomas More
7:30 +Fr. Alexander Takács – his sister, Yolanda
7 PM jótevőink

Thursday (23)
7:30 +Takács Ignác – Yolanda Kozma
Friday (24) Nativity of John the Baptist
7:30 Patrick, special intention
+Chun-Wah Yuen - family

Saturday (25)
7:30 Eteleka and Pál

Baptism: Kovács Kende, Tabay Beatrice
Funeral: Fratrits Margit (82)

UPCOMING EVENTS


❖Catholic Input Requested to build the Candidate Profile for the next Catholic Director of Education, Toronto Catholic District School Board (TCDSB). The Board of Trustees is currently recruiting the next Catholic Director of Education for the TCDSB. This position is the chief executive officer of the school board. Catholics are invited to contribute to the stakeholder consultation process by emailing the executive search firm, Promus, jordene.lyttl@promeus.ca with your feedback on: current strengths of the TCDSB; the top four challenges and priorities for the TCDSB and the new Director of Education; The ideal candidate criteria for the new Director—experience, skills and personal qualities. - Use the subject line “Input into TCDSB Director Search” and email by June 30, 2011. All responses will be treated confidentially.

Readings: Ex 34.4-6,8-9 2Cor 13.11-13 Jn 3.16-18
Resp. Psalm: “Glory and praise for ever!” (Daniel 3)

WE OFFER THE HOLY MASS FOR:
9:00 András 31. születésnapja – édesanyja
Jaczina Erzsébet felgyógyulása – Zubovits család
unokahúg felgyógyulása – családja
+Bartha János – gyermekkei és unokái
+Kólyay Jenő - családja
+Kolár Roland – fia és családja
+Márkus István – felesége és családja
+Herczeg Péter – fia és családja
+tisztítótužben szenvedők – Kovács György és családja
+Szentgyörgyi és Molnár szülők - Molnár Gyula és fia
+Nósa Nóra – gyermekkei
+Kőbli családtagok – Marika
+Chun-Wah Yuen - family
+szülők – család
+Kollek Emil – családja
+Póka Anna- férje és családja

10:30 az egyházközség
Házasok Klubja
házzászági évforduló
+Börzsök, +Kanyó, +Marossi és +Rankó családtagok
+Barakonyi Erzsébet (BP) – őccse és családja
+Balázsos Béla egyház
+Bazsarász István és +Alt Márta – dr. Forbáth Péter
+dr. Zágoni Marianna – Sepa Erzsébet és Ilona
+kisgyermek
+Farkas Sándor és Teréz
+Nyerges–Bognár szülők – család
+bródi József – családja
+Kocsis Tivadar - édesanyja és családja
+Szintesi Június (2.évt) – felesége és családja
+Palatics Olga – férje és családja

12:00 +Viktor de Vietoris – daughter and family
+Nagy Erzsébet – Forrai család
+Csizmazia János - családja
+Fr. Béla Király – fia és családja
+dr. Papp Gábor – lánnya
+kerekes – Marika

Monday (20)
7:30 Helen Moynihan
+Michael Soluk – Ida E. Noe (Brantford)
Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus

This is one of the most famous religious devotions to Jesus' physical heart as the representation of His divine love for Humanity. This devotion is used predominantly in the Catholic Church and among some high-church Anglicans. The devotion especially emphasizes the unmitigated love, compassion, and long-suffering of the heart of Christ towards humanity.

The origin of this devotion in its modern form is derived from a French Roman Catholic nun, Marguerite Marie Alacoque, who said she learned the devotion from Jesus during a mystical experience. Predecessors to the modern devotion arose unmistakably in the Middle Ages in various facets of Catholic mysticism. The Sacred Heart is often depicted in Christian art as a flaming heart shining with divine light, pierced by the lance-wound, surrounded by the crown of thorns, surmounted by a cross and bleeding. Sometimes the image shown shining within the bosom of Christ with his wounded hands pointing at the heart. The wounds and crown of thorns allude to the manner of Jesus' death, while the fire represents the transformative power of divine love.

The Feast of the Sacred Heart has been a Solemnity in the Roman Catholic liturgical calendar since 1856, and is celebrated 19 days after Pentecost. As Pentecost is always celebrated on Sunday, the Feast of the Sacred Heart always falls on a Friday.

From the time of John the Evangelist and Paul of Tarsus there has always been in the Church something like devotion to the love of God, but there is nothing to indicate that, during the first ten centuries of Christianity, any worship was rendered to the wounded Heart of Jesus. It is in the eleventh and twelfth centuries that the first indications of devotion to the Sacred Heart are found. It was in the fervent atmosphere of the Benedictine or Cistercian monasteries, in the world of Anselmian or Bernardine thought, that the devotion arose, although it is impossible to say positively what were its first texts or who were its first devotees. It was already well known to St. Gertrude, St. Mechtilde, and the author of the Vitis mystica (previously ascribed to St. Bernard, now attributed to St. Bonaventure).

The historical record from that time shows an early bringing to light of the devotion. Ascetic writers spoke of it, especially those of the Society of Jesus. The image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was everywhere in evidence, largely due to the Franciscan devotion to the Five Wounds and to the habit formed by the Jesuits of placing the image on their title-page of their books and the walls of their churches.

The most significant source for the devotion to the Sacred Heart in the form it is known today was Visitandine Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque (1647–1690), who claimed to have received visions of Jesus Christ. There is nothing to indicate that she had known the devotion prior to the revelations, or at least that she had paid any attention to it. The revelations were numerous, and the following apparitions are especially remarkable:

On December 27th 1673, the feast of St. John, she reported that Jesus permitted her, as He had formerly allowed St. Gertrude, to rest her head upon His Heart, and then disclosed to her the wonders of His love, telling her that He desired to make them known to all mankind and to diffuse the treasures of His goodness, and that He had chosen her for this work.

Jesus Christ, in his appearances to Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque promised twelve blessings to those who practice devotion to his Sacred Heart:

1. I will give them all the graces necessary for their state of life.
2. I will give peace in their families.
3. I will console them in all their troubles.
4. I will be their refuge in life and especially in death.
5. I will abundantly bless all their undertakings.
6. Sinners shall find in my Heart the source and infinite ocean of mercy.
7. Tepid souls shall become fervent.
8. Vservent souls shall rise speedily to great perfection.
9. I will bless those places wherein the image of My Sacred Heart shall be exposed and venerated.
10. I will give to priests the power to touch the most hardened hearts.
11. Persons who propagate this devotion shall have their names eternally written in my Heart.
12. In the excess of the mercy of my Heart, I promise you that my all powerful love will grant to all those who will receive Communion on the First Fridays, for nine consecutive months, the grace of final repentance: they will not die in my displeasure, nor without receiving the sacraments; and my Heart will be their secure refuge in that last hour.

The last promise has given rise to the pius Roman Catholic practice of making an effort to attend Mass and receive Communion on the first Friday of each month.