



Founded
in 1928

Readings: Dan 7.13-14 Rev 1.5-8
 Jn 18.33-37

Responsorial Psalm: „*The Lord is King;
he is robed in majesty*” (Ps. 93)

WE OFFER THE HOLY MASS FOR:

9:00 ✠Málics István (felesége és családja)
✠Elizabeth Molnár (férje, fia és négy unokája)

✠Berta Lajos (Nóra)
✠hozzátartozók (Kovács Éva és családja)
✠Dobi Béla (felesége és családja)
✠Paul Lim (Patricia Lim)
✠Balazsic József (Balazsic és Bernád családok)

11:00 az egyházközség (plébános)
András névnapja (testvére)

Kati névnapja (anyu)
Bandi névnapja (Bonnay család)
44. házassági évforduló, hálából (Péter és Bea)
48. házassági évforduló, hálából (Magdolna & János)
Gizi és Horváth Piri felgyógyulása
Varga Eszter (Varga László és családja)
Molnár Róza (férje)
Szent Katalin tisztelete
✠Szilárd Ilse
✠Szendi és Szervó családtagok (Szendi család)
✠szülők és nagyszülők (Péter és Bea)
✠Smagin Katalin (Radocsay Mihály és családja)
✠Néma Ágnes évf. (lánya, Csilla és családja)
✠Fekete Anna Mária (dr. Fekete János)
Melkó család ✠tagjai (Maria)
✠Farkas József atya (családja)
✠Dobi Béla (felesége és családja)
✠dr. Ósz Emese (Kovács Éva)
✠Rády-Péntek Zsuzsa (Kovács Éva)
✠Kovács László (felesége, leánya és sógornője)
✠Koroknai Imre (Fehér család)
✠Kúti Gyula (Gajárszky család)
✠Pászti István (Kökényesi János és Juliska)
✠édesanya, Irén (Telch család)

Monday (26) St. John Berchmans SJ

7:30 Patricia's recovery from cancer surgery
our Jesuit provincial's intention
physical & spiritual healing of Elizabeth MacDonald
✠Paul Lim (Patricia Lim)

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

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Office hours: Tuesday to Saturday 9:30 to 3:30, Sunday 10 to 12:30

Masses: Monday to Saturday at 7.30 AM in English
Sundays at 9 and 11 in Hungarian

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

November 25, 2012 CHURCH BULLETIN 48/2012

CHRIST THE KING

Tuesday (27)

7:30 the conversion of atheists and non believers
Etelka and Pál

special intentions of Catherine Huebel
✠Tóth Muki Etelka (Tóth Elizabeth and family)
✠Paul Lim (Patricia Lim)

Wednesday (28)

7:30 the conversion of sinners
✠Dávid and ✠Danielffy Gábor
special intentions of Dorothy Caldwell and Ida Salem
✠Paul Lim (Patricia Lim)
7 PM a magyar politikai élet megtisztulása

Thursday (29)

7:30 special intention of Fabiola
our benefactors (the Jesuits)
✠Paul Lim (Patricia Lim)

Friday (30) Saint Andrew

7:30 special intention of Ersilia
✠Paul Lim (Patricia Lim)

Saturday (1) St. Edmund Campion SJ, St. Robert Southwell SJ

7:30 thanksgiving from Gene and Linda Sazon
✠Nagy and Erdős family members
(Zoli and Marika)

Baptism: Gábor Zsófia

Funeral: Berec Piroska (67), Bereczki Lajosné (100)

EVENTS

TODAY: Bake Sale in the Hall **December 2 First Sunday of Advent** ❖ Crepes sale ❖ Concert of Kamilla Dévai Nagy **5** all day Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament; please sign up at the back of the church **9** Fundraising Saussage Sale ❖ Bowling trip of the Altar Servers Club **16** Christmas Concert of the *Saint Elizabeth Scola Cantorum* Choir at 3 PM followed by reception

❖ The traditional Christmas Club donations in memory of the Jesuit missionary working in Taiwan, ✠Fr. **Jaschkó István**, are collected by Emma Varga

across the church office on Sundays (Nov. 25 and Dec. 2) from 10-12. Also here you can buy the M.C.C. Cook Books for \$5.00. Wonderful Hungarian recipes in English. Excellent Christmas Gift.

❖ St Elizabeth Scola Cantorum conducted by Imre Oláh invite you and your family for their annual **Christmas Concert!** Program: Christmas Carols, parts of Rutter: Magnificat. When: Sunday, December 16, 2012 at 3 p.m. Where: St. Elizabeth RC Church (432 Sheppard Avenue East, Toronto). Tickets: Adults \$15; Students \$10. Following the concert the choir invites the audience to stay for a reception. Tickets and further information: scola.cantorum@gmail.com or 416-441-9300 or <http://www.scolacantorum.ca/>.

Acknowledging Christ as King

Ernest Munachi Ezeogu, C.S.Sp.

Christians in Nigeria and some other West African countries celebrate Christ the King Sunday with a big, festive parade through the main streets of their cities. This may sound unfamiliar to Christians in other parts of the world, but a public manifestation of faith may not be far from what Pope Pius XI had in mind when, in 1925, he established the feast of Christ the King. The feast is a proclamation of the Christian belief that the reign of Christ should be felt not only in the private lives of Christians but also in the public domain.

The feast was originally celebrated on the last Sunday in October. This meant that only Roman Catholics and Anglo Catholics could celebrate it because Lutherans and most other Protestant churches celebrated Reformation Sunday on the same day. Vatican Council II did well to shift the feast to the last Sunday of the liturgical year because now most Christians, Catholics and Protestants together, can celebrate it. In this way the whole Church bears common witness to Christ whom we proclaim as king of our lives and of our world.

One reason why the feast was initially celebrated on the last Sunday of October was, perhaps, to associate it with the feast of All Saints on November 1. For, who are the saints if not those generous men, women and children who bore courageous witness to Christ in their lives, private as well as public? One such saint is St. Thomas More, recently proclaimed patron saint of politicians. Thomas More was a brilliant lawyer and diplomat in 16th century England. His patriotism and loyalty to the throne attracted the attention of King Henry VIII who made him Lord Chancellor of England, the first layperson to be entrusted with such an honorable responsibility. What Henry VIII did not know was that loyal as More was to him, his first loyalty was to Christ, the king of kings.

When Henry VIII, therefore, decided to divorce his wife Catherine of Aragon, marry Anne Boleyn, and make himself head of the Church of England, More thought this was not right. Rather than approve what he believed to be against the divine will, he resigned from his prestigious and wealthy position as Lord Chancellor and lived a life of poverty. Because he would not give his support to the king, More was arrested, convicted of treason, imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1534 and beheaded in July of the following year. On his way to public execution, More encouraged the people to remain steadfast in the faith. His last recorded words were: *"I die the king's good servant, but God's first."* For More, it was not simply enough to confess Christ privately in the safety of one's heart and home; one must also confess him in one's business and professional life as well as in the laws and policies that govern society.

This does not mean that the kingship of Christ is necessarily a threat to the kingdoms of the world. This was the thinking of Pontius Pilate when he was interrogating Jesus to ascertain whether Jesus was a king. Jesus' answer was that, yes, he was indeed a king, but not the sort of king he had in mind. *"My kingdom is not from this world. If my kingdom were from this world, my followers would be fighting to keep me from being handed over to the Jews. But as it is, my kingdom is not from here"* (John 18:36).

Wherein lies the difference between the kingship of Christ and that of Pilate and other kings of this world? We can name three: (1) Other kingdoms have territorial boundaries but the kingship of Christ is universal. Christ is king without borders. (2) Other kingdoms come and go, but the kingship of Christ is eternal. (3) Other kingdoms are sustained by military or economic power, but the kingship of Christ is sustained by the power of truth. Citizens of Christ's kingdom must, therefore, stand by the truth even when it is hurting and embarrassing to do so.

When we speak about the kingdom of God in this way, some people ask: what then becomes of patriotism and national loyalty? Patriotism and national loyalty certainly have their place in the Christian life, but loyalty to God comes first. In the name of patriotism and national loyalty some Christians have surrendered their consciences to the state. If the state says it is lawful, then it is all right to do it. A good example is abortion. Or, if the state says it is illegal, then it is wrong to do it. An example is helping a needy "illegal" immigrant. Today's celebration challenges us to do better than that: to look more critically at the laws and policies governing public life and examine them in the light of the law of Christ. As Christians we should be loyal citizens of our countries, but loyal citizens of God's kingdom first.