



## How are we to live?

"I have been crucified with Christ: I no longer live, but Christ lives in me, and I live by faith in the Son of God who gave himself up for me" (Gal.2:20).

In our new life in Christ, begun in Baptism, each person is called to become holy, to become a saint. To help us live this call to holiness,

God gave us **Ten Commandments**, which prohibit what is contrary to love of God and neighbor, and prescribe what is essential to it.

1. I am the Lord your God;  
you shall not have strange gods before me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
3. Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day.
4. Honour your father and your mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbour's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbour's goods.

At the Last Supper Jesus gave us a new Commandment: to love one another as he loved us. He sacrificed his life to save everyone; and invites us to imitate him, loving and serving others.

## The Ten Commandments

Christian life is about love. The first three Commandments tell us how to love God: the other seven tell us how to love people. Because we are called to trust God, Commandment #1 forbids atheism, money worship, and superstitions such as fortune-telling and horoscopes. Commandment #2, out of respect for God's holy name, forbids saying it disrespectfully, and profaning sacred things. Commandment #3 requires that we make time for God. The focus of the Christian Sabbath is the Mass. Sports and other activities on Sunday must be scheduled around Mass. Missing Sunday Mass is a mortal sin, except for serious reasons, such as illness,.

The commandments to love others ("our neighbor") begin with Commandment #4. We should honour and respect our parents and those in lawful authority. Parents, for their part, have a duty to create a harmonious family atmosphere, marked by kindness. Since human life is a divine gift, Commandment #5 forbids murder, abortion, and suicide as well as illegal drug use.

Commandments #6 & 9 deal with marital love, requiring faithfulness in marriage. Since unity and procreation are both essential in marriage, Commandment #6 forbids contraception and sterilization to prevent pregnancy, and sexual activity outside marriage. Because of our human dignity, the 9<sup>th</sup> forbids thoughts of lust; it requires modesty and discretion in dress and speech.

Commandments #7 & 10 require social justice and solidarity with the poor. Commandment #7 forbids theft, tax evasion, charging unjust interest, waste, and making profit the exclusive reason for business; Commandment #10 forbids greed, envy, and coveting another's possessions.

Commandment #8 forbids rash judgment, gossip and flattery. It requires speaking the truth with charity.



## How important is prayer?

Being a Catholic is more than just following a set of rules, saying certain prayers and attending Mass on Sundays. It calls for friendships with God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, fostered by prayer. (Com. 535)

**Why is there a universal call to prayer?** "Because, through creation, God first calls every being from nothingness...."

The Mass is the most excellent prayer because it makes present the sacrifice of Calvary. The Our Father is a unique vocal prayer because Jesus Christ taught it to us.

Everyone needs to make time each day for intimate conversation with God. One can nourish prayer and knowledge of the faith with retreats, daily Mass, and reading the Bible and spiritual books.

The Rosary is a traditional way to honour Mary, as Jesus asked ( and meditating on key events in Jesus' life. Praying the Rosary individually or as a family is a practice the Church recommends.



## What Is Sin?

Sin is an offence against God, disobeying His love (Com. 392). *Mortal* sin destroys all grace in the soul and takes away our supernatural life in God. *Venial* sin is less serious, but it harms our friendship with God, and our ability to love others.

"What is required to receive Holy Communion? Anyone who is conscious of having committed a grave [mortal] sin must first receive the sacrament of Reconciliation before going to Communion." (Com. 291)

395. When does one commit a mortal sin? One commits a mortal sin when these are simultaneously present: grave matter, full knowledge, and deliberate consent. If unrepented, mortal sin leads us to the eternal death of hell."

Immediately after death, everyone is judged by God on how loving they had been in life. After this judgment each soul will go either to heaven or hell. Before entering heaven imperfect souls may have to spend some time in *Purgatory*. No matter how many mortal sins one has committed, or how long one has been in a state of mortal sin, God always welcomes the sinner back, just as the father welcomed his son back in the parable of the Prodigal Son.

## What about Suffering?

Illness and suffering have always been among the gravest problems confronted in human life. Even Jesus felt forsaken by God when faced with betrayal and physical agony, but his death and resurrection give new meaning to human suffering, which now has a redemptive value. "Very often illness provokes a search for God, and a return to him" (CCC 1501). While medical science endeavours to cure disease, Christians can unite their suffering to Christ on the cross, for their own salvation and that of others.

## The influence of Faith on daily life

All Christians are called to become holy and to spread the Catholic faith in and through their ordinary activities, which includes cultural and leisure pursuits.

The vocation of the Lay faithful is to seek the Kingdom of God by conducting their lives according to the plan of God. (Com.188)

Also, by working with commitment and competence, people fulfill the potential inscribed in human nature, honour the Creator's gifts, and serve the human community. "Work" includes paid employment, work within the family, volunteer activities, and study.

# Parish Week

## Sunday, 1 September 2019

### Saturday, 31 Aug.

- 8.00 am Mass: † Celia Breon (Corine)  
5.00 pm Mass: † Gabriel & Francis Andreas (Gracias)

### SUNDAY, 1 SEPT. / 22- C

■ *Homilist: Fr. Elias Chachati*

- 9.00 am Mass: † Lloyd Reteiff (Tina & Jerry Koenig)  
10.30 am Mass: † Angela Miandro (mother)  
12.00 am Mass: † Serapion Claudio (family)  
7.00 pm Mass: Pro Populo

### Monday, 2 Sept.

- 8.00 am Mass: Thanksgiving (Loretta)  
7.00 pm Mass: Mabel & Rudy,  
on their 25<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary  
7.40 pm Infant Baptism Parent/Godparent meeting

### Tuesday, 3 Sept. St. Gregory the Great, pope & doctor

- 8.00 am Mass: Thanksgiving Birthday Preethi Benedict

### Wednesday, 4 Sept.

- 8.00 am Mass: † Paul Vaz (Elizabeth)

### Thursday, 5 Sept. / St. Mother Teresa of Calcutta

- 8.00 am Mass: † Celia Breon (Corine)

### Friday, 6 Sept.

- 8.00 am Mass: † Celia Breon (Corine)  
9.00 am Jean Vanier CSS Mass  
6.00 pm Holy Hour  
7.00 pm Mass: † Celine Donald (Lillian D'Souza)

### Saturday, 7 Sept.

- 8.00 am Mass: † Souls in Purgatory (Audrey)  
5.00 pm Mass: † Baburan Bridgnauth (Shirley Persaud)

### SUNDAY, 8 SEPT. / 23-C

■ *Homilist: Deacon Ramon Villardo*

■ *Birthday of Our Blessed Mother*

■ *CWL Rosary Sunday (Martyrs' Shrine, Midland)*

- 9.00 am Mass: † Celine Donald (Tessie Mendonca)  
10.30 am Mass: Kristofer Cruz (Mom & Dad)  
12.00 am Mass: † Mary Tong Fung & Joseph Tam  
(Angela Tam)  
1.30 pm Infant Baptism  
7.00 pm Mass: Pro Populo



## Mother of Perpetual Help

Let Mary bring peace into your life. Pray for your special intentions at the Monday Novena Mass to *Our Mother of Perpetual Help*. Rosary at 6.40 pm, Mass at 7 pm.

*O Mary conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.*

## Focus on the Word

### 22<sup>nd</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time, Year C Sirach 3.17-29; Hebrews 12.18-24; Luke 14.1-14

*God of might, giver of every good gift, put into our hearts the love of your name, so that, by deepening our sense of reverence, you may nurture in us what is good and, by your watchful care, keep safe what you have nurtured. Amen.*

## Greeters Facilitator form

All Parish Greeters are asked to pick up and complete a *Facilitator form*, found in the Ministry Room. Please return it to the parish office at the latest by the 7 pm Mass on Monday, 9 September.

## Overcome Anger by Love

He who holds back rising anger like a rolling chariot, him I call a real driver; other people are holding the reins.

Let a man overcome anger by love;  
let him overcome evil by good;  
let him overcome greed by generosity;  
let him overcome the liar by truth.

*The Dhammapada - Buddhism*



## Federal Election Resources for Voters

The ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO has prepared a series of resources to help parishioners prepare for the Federal Election on 21 October 2019. The resources are designed to help reflect on some of the most important issues to the Catholic community, including information on the Archdiocese of Toronto's first ever election debate on 3 October 2019. Starting 3 September, you will be able to claim a free ticket to hear major party representatives discuss political issues from a Catholic perspective. For more information, go to: <https://www.archtoronto.org/election>.

## COMING UP

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- 15 Sept. Knights of Columbus (1:00 pm)  
21 Sept. Lectors' Social (12.00 noon);  
- Memorial Mass: † Rosa Barila (1:00 pm);  
- Wedding: Raymond Rashid – Toschica De Abreu (3:00 pm);  
- RCIA Candidacy Rite (5:00 pm Mass)  
22 Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup> Collection:  
Bishops' Collection for Needs of the Church in Canada  
28 Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> Reconciliation & 1<sup>st</sup> Communion Saturday Classes  
begin for students from schools outside our Parish (9.00 am)  
29 Sept. Feast of **St. Michael the Archangel**;  
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Collection: Maintenance

## Website [stmariagoretti.archtoronto.org](http://stmariagoretti.archtoronto.org)

For more information on these and other parish activities, see pages 3 and following in the website bulletin.





[Above: The parish statue of **Our Lady of Fatima**, on the table where the Pilgrim Statue was installed during its visit to our Church on 5 August 2019.]

## Rosary Sunday 8 September

This year, the annual *Rosary Sunday* celebration at the Martyrs' Shrine will be held on Sunday, 8 September. Please remember in your prayers the parishioners who will be taking part as members of our parish delegation.



## Feast of St. Michael the Archangel 29 September

Parishioners may wish to know that, this year, a major liturgical feast falls on a Sunday:

29 September 2019:

Feast of *St. Michael the Archangel*

In our archdiocese, this Feast takes precedence over the sequential Ordinary Time Sunday. Our liturgical ministers, and especially our Lectors, should note that it is not the "26<sup>th</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time." Please prepare for the correct Readings.

## Sacramental Preparation

***Reconciliation, 1<sup>st</sup> Holy Communion:***  
*start 28 September*

Preparation will begin on 28 September for the Sacraments of *Reconciliation* and *First Holy Communion* for those students in public school, and those who have entered the Catholic school system after grade 2.

For further information, call the facilitator directly:  
**Fr. Elias**, 416-261-0076.

***Confirmation:*** *start 12 October*

Preparation will begin on 12 October for the Sacrament of *Confirmation* for those students in public school, and those who have entered the Catholic school system after grade 7.

For further information, call the facilitator directly:  
**Mr. Mukesh Kapadia**, 416-759-0882.

*\*Note:* Students in Catholic Schools receive Confirmation preparation in Grade 7.





## Saint Cardinal Newman

**Pope Francis** will declare **Blessed John Henry Newman** a saint on 13 October 2019. The British theologian will be canonized during a Mass at the Vatican along with a Swiss laywoman, an Indian nun, an Italian nun and a nun known as the “Mother Teresa of Brazil.”

The date for the canonization Mass was announced on 1 July 2019 during an "ordinary public consistory," a meeting of the pope, cardinals and promoters of sainthood causes.

Born in London in 1801, John Henry Newman was ordained an Anglican priest in 1825. He later founded the Oxford Movement, which emphasized the Catholic roots of Anglicanism.

After a series of clashes with Anglican bishops made him a virtual outcast from the Church of England, he joined the Catholic Church at the age of 44 and was ordained a Catholic priest in 1846. Pope Leo XIII made him a cardinal in 1879 while respecting his wishes not to be ordained a bishop.

A theologian and poet, he died in 1890 and his sainthood cause was opened in 1958. Pope Benedict XVI beatified him in Birmingham, England, in 2010.

The others who will be declared saints are:

**Blessed Dulce Lopes Pontes**, who was a member of the Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.

Born in 1914, she was known to Brazilian Catholics as Sister Dulce, the mother of the poor. She founded the first Catholic workers' organization in the state of Bahia, started a health clinic for poor workers and opened a school for working families. She created a hospital, an orphanage and care centers for the elderly and disabled.

She was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by then-President Jose Sarney in 1988. St. John Paul II, who called her work "an example for humanity," met her in 1980 during his first trip to Brazil and, returning in 1991, he visited her in the hospital. She died in 1992 at the age of 77 with tens of thousands attending her funeral and even more gathering for her beatification in 2011.

**Blessed Marguerite Bays**, a laywoman from Switzerland known for her spirituality in the face of great physical suffering and for bearing the stigmata of Christ. She died in 1879.

**Blessed Josephine Vannini**, co-founder the Daughters of St. Camillus, who served the sick and elderly. She died in 1911.

**Blessed Mariam Thresia Chiramel Mankidiyan**, the Indian founder of the Sisters of the Holy Family, who died in 1926.

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## The Mission of My Life

*by Cardinal Newman*

God has created me to do Him some definite service. He has committed some work to me which He has not committed to another. I have my mission. I may never know it in this life, but I shall be told it in the next. I am a link in a chain, a bond of connection between persons. He has not created me for naught. I shall do good; I shall do His work. I shall be an angel of peace, a preacher of truth in my own place, while not intending it if I do but keep His commandments. Therefore, I will trust Him, whatever I am, I can never be thrown away. If I am in sickness, my sickness may serve Him, in perplexity, my perplexity may serve Him. If I am in sorrow, my sorrow may serve Him. He does nothing in vain. He knows what He is about. He may take away my friends. He may throw me among strangers. He may make me feel desolate, make my spirits sink, hide my future from me. Still, He knows what He is about.

# The Lion King: Masculine Identity and Fatherhood

By Tomasz Juszczak

I was 8 years old and it was the first time I had ever been to the movies. I still remember the wonder, emotion and excitement of watching *The Lion King* on the big screen. 25 years later, similar feelings were rekindled with the recent remake of this film. While the remake didn't quite reach the emotional peaks of the original, the cinematography is incredible and it stays true to the key themes and messages. One such theme that permeates the original film and is further highlighted in the remake is that of masculine identity.

Of all the movies I have seen, *The Lion King* has one of the best examples of a father figure. While there has been a bizarre trend in Hollywood to portray many fathers as being ignorant, absent, incompetent, abusive, fearful or unloving, the character of Mufasa offers a beautiful example of a just, wise, virtuous and loving father. What's more, in this film we notice an explicit link between masculine identity and fatherhood.

From a very young age Simba wants to be like his dad and looks up to him both as a father and king. One of the most striking scenes in the film highlights this dynamic. After Simba disobeys his father while trying to prove his bravery, Mufasa takes Simba aside and educates him on what it truly means to be brave. As Mufasa reprimands Simba for his disobedience, he doesn't withdraw his love, but rather turns the moment into a teaching and bonding opportunity. Mufasa draws Simba's attention to the stars, explaining how his own father had taught him that the stars represent all the kings of the past looking down upon them, ready to guide them in their earthly journey, and that one day he too will be there to guide Simba. This moment of fatherly love also shows a spiritual maturity and leadership to which all fathers are called, for the sake of their family.

Simba's journey in masculinity is significantly influenced by the heroic and wise example that Mufasa sets for him as father and king. Earlier, Mufasa teaches his son what virtue and genuine self-sacrifice look like; "while others search for what they can take, a true king searches for what he can give." The lesson doesn't end there as we see this self-sacrificial love in action in the most famous scene of the movie where Mufasa saves Simba's life at the expense of his own.



In the wake of Mufasa's death we see that Simba quickly loses his own sense of identity. After running away from the kingdom at the advice of his evil uncle Scar, he is saved by the comic duo, Timon and Pumbaa. The pair establish themselves as new father figures for the lion cub and proceed to give Simba some terrible advice: "when the world turns its back on you, you turn your back on the world." This is when we're introduced to those famous words "Hakuna Matata (no worries)."

Timon and Pumbaa's way of life highlights a mentality that forms part of the crisis of masculinity in our world: forget your problems, just enjoy yourself and live the "great life" with "no rules and no responsibilities." "Hakuna Matata" is so appealing precisely for this reason; it's fun, easy and comes with no strings attached. In direct contrast to the lessons Mufasa tried to ingrain in his son, Timon declares that "life is meaningless." Indeed it is when we adopt this "problem-free philosophy."

As Simba is ushered into his new way of life, his diet change from meat to grubs acts as a symbol of what happens to him as a man; he forgets who he is and starts to live as someone less than who he is called to be. We can see this in our own lives when we choose to forgo responsibility for the "care-free" lifestyle. We forget the greatness we are called to and settle for a life of mediocrity.



In a later scene it becomes obvious that Timon and Pumbaa's way of life is underpinned by a materialist philosophy. As the trio reflect on the stars together, Simba shares what his father once taught him about the great kings of the past. His friends ridicule the idea, refusing the call to look beyond their physical nature. Simba, however, begins once more to see through to the spiritual reality his father revealed to him, and as his memory of his father is stirred up, so is his sense of his true identity and calling.

Simba, through the guidance of his father's old friend Rafiki, is led to a place where he has an experience of his father, Mufasa, speaking to him. Mufasa, recognising Simba's condition, says to Simba "you have forgotten who you are, therefore, you have forgotten me." Mufasa implores Simba, "Remember who you are," and calls him out of himself to become the man he was destined to be: the one true king. Simba is reminded powerfully of his own identity by reference to himself as the "son" and "rightful king." This point is emphasized when Rafiki asks Simba, "Who are you?" Simba's initial response is "I'm nobody".

However, following the exchange between Mufasa and Simba, the remake adds new dialogue where Rafiki poses the question to Simba again, who now replies "I am Simba, son of Mufasa." This moment hits Simba at his core. His father has stirred something hidden deep inside him, which is common to every man: the desire to be great, to give of oneself and fulfil one's call. From there, Simba embarks on the journey back to his homeland to reclaim his identity as son of Mufasa and rightful king.

Embracing his call to greatness means Simba must abandon the "problem-free" life in order to face his past, fight for his kingdom and take on the mantle of leadership. In returning to challenge his evil uncle Scar, Simba follows the example of self-sacrifice his father gave him. All is not lost with Timon and Pumbaa, either; they decide to follow Simba and fight at his side. That is what the witness of true masculinity does: it calls forth other men to embrace their call to greatness. Don't we all have a desire for greatness? To live and die for something much bigger than ourselves? Simba realized this by reclaiming his identity as the son of his father. He gives the rest of us the key to do the same. We need to reclaim our identity as sons of God the Father and open our ears to hear God's call when He says to each man made in His image and likeness: "Remember who you are."

Tomasz Juszczak is married with two children and is Director of the Office of Youth Evangelization in the Archdiocese of Hobart, Australia. He was introduced to the THEOLOGY OF THE BODY at World Youth Day 2008 in his home city of Sydney, where he heard Christopher West speak for the first time. He has had a passion for the T.O.B. since then, attending seminars with Christopher West and Bill Donaghy and more recently completing the T.O.B.1: *Head and Heart Immersion Course*.

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"The human body includes right from the beginning the capacity of expressing love, that love in which the person becomes a gift; and, by means of this gift, fulfills the meaning of his being and existence."

- St. John Paul II

### *What is the Theology of the Body?*

The "Theology of the Body" is St. John Paul II's integrated vision of the human person. The human body has a specific meaning, making visible an invisible reality, and is capable of revealing answers regarding fundamental questions about us and our lives:

Is there a real purpose to life and if so, what is it?  
We were created "in the image of God." What is this?  
Why were we created *male* and *female*? Does it really matter if we are one sex or another?  
What does the *marital union* of a man and woman say to us about God and his plan for our lives?  
Why are there *married* and *celibate* vocations?  
What exactly is "Love?"  
Is it truly possible to be *pure of heart*?

All of these questions, and many more, are answered in the 129 Wednesday audiences popularly known as the "Theology of the Body," delivered by **St. John Paul II** between 1979 and 1984.

His reflections are based on Scripture and contain a vision of the human person truly worthy of mankind. Emphasizing the theme of love as self-gift, they counteract societal trends which view the body as an object of pleasure or as a machine for manipulation. Instead, the body shows us the call and gives us the means to love in the image of God.

# Toronto *Then and Now*



**The Skyline** *Above – 1935; Below – 2015*







[Above] **King George VI** visits Toronto, 22 May 1939, at the King's Plate, Woodbine Race Track, Queen St. E. (later the Greenwood Race Track, now Woodbine Park community.

[Below] **Kahwi Leonard** reigns following the Raptors victory in the NBA Championship on 14 June 2019.

