



Founded in 1928

1985 - 2010

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

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Office hours: Tuesday to Friday 9 to 3 (Monday closed)

Masses: Monday to Saturday at 7.30 AM in English

Sunday's at 9 and 10.30 in Hungarian

Jesuit priests: Szabolcs J. Sajgó (pastor), László Marosfalvy (associate pastor) – retired: Balázs Jaschkó

No. 34 - 21th SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME - August 22, 2010

CHURCH BULLETIN

Twenty five years on Sheppard – Where to now?

Readings: Is 66,18-21 Heb 12,5-7; 11-13
 Lk 13,22-30

Responsorial Psalm: "Go into all the world and proclaim the good news."

PRAYER INTENTIONS:

- 9:00** ☩ Mikos Gizi felgyógyulására – Horváth Sándor és Piri
☩ Horváth Piri felgyógyulására – Horváth Sándor és családja
☩ hálából a gyógyulásért – Éva és Gyula
☩ +Stocker Antalért - családja
☩ +Szőke Teréziáért – Szőke Ferenc és családja
☩ +Vörös Lajosért – testvére
☩ +Bernad Lajosért - felesége
- 10:30** ☩ az egyházközségért
☩ Kelecsényi Piroska születésnapjára – testvére
☩ Hermann József felgyógyulására – Sztanyó László és Marika
☩ +Ertzly Istvánért – özvegye
☩ +Ertzly Dávidért – családja
☩ +szülőkért – Ertzly Vilma
☩ +Nádai Lászlóért – Magda és családja
☩ +Károvcics Ilonáért – férje és fia
☩ +Károvcics Ilonáért – Somlai család
☩ +Szakál Ferencért – családja
☩ +Kónya Jenőnéért – unokája
☩ +Peterdy Mihályért és +Széplaky Gáspárért – Radocsay család
☩ +Ernstért – felesége és családja
☩ +Preczner Józsefért – Zelena Borbála
☩ +szüleikért – Jeney László és Piroska
☩ +Gráber Istvánért – Farkas Ágnes és családja
☩ +Sós Imre sógórért - Sztanyó László és Marika
☩ +Bodnár Maryért – Fodor Irén
☩ +Szenteleky Gézárt - özvegye
☩ for +George Hall (Szenteleky) – family
☩ +Pál Lászlóért és Gizelláért – testvérük, Horváth Ilona és családja

Monday (23) St. Rose of Lima

7.30 for +Fr. Alexander Takács – Yolanda Kozma

Tuesday (24) St. Bartholomew

7.30 for the intention of the Jesuit General

Wednesday (25) St. Louis of France

7.30 for +Fr. Alexander Takács – Yolanda Kozma

7 p.m. Etelkáért és Pálért

Thursday (26)

7:30 for +Patrick Jeganathan

Friday (27) St. Monica

7:30 for Kitty & Pat Quish, special intentions

7 PM Memorial Mass for +Fr. Joseph Fülöp SJ

Saturday (28) St. Augustine

7:30 for Illésné Bozó Ibolya, on her 90th birthday – her family

12:00 the marriage of Grünstein Thomas & Carvalho Sandi

6 PM Thanksgiving Mass for KNT

Baptism: Gabriella Diego

Funeral: Deák Borbála (86), Egri Gabrielle (90)

Events

August 21-27 Altar servers and youth group camp **29-2**. Younger Scouts camp **September 6**. Labour Day – long weekend **11**. Registration for Hungarian School **12**. Bilingual 12 PM Sunday masses resume **18**. Mass with the students of Hungarian School at 9:45 and first day of classes **19**. Langos sale

❖ According to a recent poll, 41 % of Canadians believe Canada has an abortion law, and that abortion is allowed only during the first three months of pregnancy. The reality is that **Canada has had no abortion law whatsoever** since 1988, when the Supreme Court struck down the 1969 law on a challenge from Henry Morgentaler (*Catholic Register, August 15*)

❖ In 2009 the Canadian Parliament passed a unanimous resolution to commemorate the victims of Europe's Nazi or Communist totalitarian regimes. This annual day of remembrance, called **Black Ribbon Day**, is to be held on August 23rd. Our church will be opened on Monday, August 23rd, from 5PM – 7PM for all those, who want to light a candle in memory of the victims and pray that these crimes against humanity can never again be repeated. More information: <http://blackribbonday.org/>

Saint Stephen of Hungary (Hungarian: Szent István, 967 – 1038), was Grand Prince of the Hungarians (997–1000) and the first King of Hungary (1000–1038). He greatly expanded Hungarian control over the Carpathian Basin during his lifetime, broadly established Christianity in the region, and is generally considered to be the founder of the Kingdom of Hungary. Stephen became one of the most popular saints in Hungary, and his birthday is celebrated as a state holiday commemorating the foundation of the nation.

He was born as "Vajk" in the town of Esztergom. His father was Grand Prince Géza of Hungary; his mother was Sarolt, daughter of Gyula of Transylvania a Hungarian nobleman who had been baptized in Greece. Sarolt was baptized into the Orthodox Christian faith at her father's court in Transylvania by the Greek bishop Hierotheos. According to his legends, Vajk was baptized a Christian by Saint Adalbert of Prague. He was given the baptismal name Stephen (István) in honour of the original early Christian Saint Stephen.

In 997, his father died and a succession struggle ensued. Stephen claimed to rule the Magyars by the principle of Christian divine right, while his uncle Koppány, a powerful pagan chieftain in Somogy, claimed the traditional right of agnatic seniority. Eventually, the two met in battle near Veszprém and Stephen, victorious, assumed the role of Grand Prince of the Hungarians. Pope Sylvester II sent a magnificent jeweled gold crown to Stephen along with an apostolic cross and a letter of blessing officially recognizing Stephen as the Christian king of Hungary. The date of Stephen's coronation is variously given as Christmas Day, 1000 or 1 January 1001. During his coronation Stephen dedicated the crown to the Holy Virgin, thereby sealing a contract between God and the crown (which is therefore considered a "holy" crown).

After his coronation, Stephen I founded several dioceses, namely, the dioceses of Veszprém, Győr, Kalocsa, Vác, and Bihar. He also established the Archdiocese of Esztergom. He also began to organize a territory-based administration by founding several counties in his kingdom. He discouraged pagan

customs and strengthened Christianity by means of various laws. In his first decree, issued at the beginning of his rule, he ordered that each ten villages would be obliged to build a church. He invited foreign priests to Hungary to evangelize his kingdom. Saint Astricus served as his adviser and Saint Gerard Sagredo as the tutor for his son Imre.

Stephen intended to retire to a life of holy contemplation and hand the kingdom over to his son Imre, but Imre was wounded in a hunting accident and died in 1031. In Stephen's words of mourning:

By God's secret decision death took him, so that wickedness would not change his soul and false imaginations would not deceive his mind – as the Book of Wisdom teaches about early death.

Stephen mourned for a very long time over the loss of his son, which took a great toll on his health. He eventually recovered, but never regained his original vitality. Having no children left, he could not find anyone among his remaining relatives who was able to rule the country competently and be willing to maintain the Christian faith of the nation. Without a living heir, on his deathbed, he raised with his right hand the Holy Crown of Hungary, (given to him by the pope because he had civilized the pagan Hungarians by the tenets and sacraments of the Holy Catholic Faith), and prayed to the Blessed Virgin Mary, asking her to take the Hungarian people as her subjects and become their queen. As though it were the first of many signs that she did accept this offer and position, King Stephen died on the feast day which commemorates the bodily assumption into heaven of the Blessed Virgin Mary, from where she continues to act with motherly mercy for the well-being of mankind, the Feast of the Assumption on 15 August, in the year 1038, at Székesfehérvár, where he was buried. His nobles and his subjects were said to have mourned for three straight years afterwards.

Shortly after Stephen's death, healing miracles were said to have occurred at his tomb. Stephen was canonized by Pope Gregory VII as Saint Stephen of Hungary in 1083, along with his son, Saint Emeric and Bishop Gerhard (Hungarian: Szent Gellért). He is venerated as the patron saint of Hungary, kings, children who are dying, masons, stonecutters, and bricklayers.

The king's right hand, known as the Holy Right, is kept as a relic. Hungarians interpreted the incorruptibility of his right arm and hand - with which he had held the Holy Crown aloft from his deathbed when asking our Lady to be the Queen of the Hungarians - as a sign that the Blessed Virgin Mary had accepted the king's offer to her of the Hungarian people, and she remains officially their queen. Hungarian Catholics honor the first king of their country with annual processions, at which the Holy Right is exhibited.