

## 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

Sundays at 9 and 10.30 in Hungarian, at 12 both in English and Hungarian

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



Founded in 1928

1985 - 2010

No. 37 – 24<sup>th</sup> SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME - September 12, 2010

# CHURCH BULLETIN

*Twenty five years on Sheppard – Where to now?*

**Readings:** Ex 32,7-11; 13-14

1Tim 1,12-17 Lk 15,1-32

**Responsorial Psalm:** *"I will get up  
and go to my Father."*

### PRAYER INTENTIONS:

9:00 +Zinner Józsefért – felesége, Anne

+Máriáért és +Deák Barbaráért – Kristóf Jutka

+Mácsai családtagokért – család

10:30 az egyházközségért

a KFT tagjaiért

Mikó Éva felgyógyulására – szintársulat

gyermekeiért és unokáiért – szülők

Volman Rózsika felgyógyulására – Guszti és családja

Hermann József felgyógyulására – Bonnayné

Szombathelyi Hajnalkáért – Irene Hány

Répássy Imréről – Irene Hány

+Zydrón Lászlóért - családja

+Mária, Lajos, József, Teréz és János lelki üdvéért - Magda

+Szalontai Kenéz Mihályért – Sztanyó László és Mária

+Bonnay Lászlóért – felesége

+Gilice Mihályért – családja

+Koszonits Imréről – felesége és családja

12:00 Margaret Callaghan felgyógyulására – Galambosy család

Ann Lajoie felgyógyulására – Galambosy család

for the recovery of Julianna Czikk – Teresa & Dan O'Hara

### Monday (13) St. John Chrysostom

7.30 for Willie and Thelma Cantos, spec. intention for the special intention of Patricia De Veyra

### Tuesday (14) Exaltation of the Holy Cross

7.30 for the special intention of Carlos Ramos in thanksgiving – Nelía Mendoza

### Wednesday (15) Our Lady of Sorrows

7.30 for Fr. László Marosfalvy, on his birthday - Piri in veneration of the Virgin Mary – Csányi Margit

12:00 Etelkáért és Pálért

7 p.m. +Fr. Alexander Takácsért – Kozma Yolanda

### Thursday (16) Sts. Cornelius & Cyprian

7:30 for the special intention of Noel Viola thanksgiving for blessings and graces received

### Friday (17) St. Robert Bellarmine

7:30 for the special intention of Aidan Sazon for the special intention of Florencio Viola for Antonio and Guia Zarate

### Saturday (18)

7:30 for all the priests of St. Elizabeth for the repose of the soul of Fr. Joe Fülöp for the repose of the souls

9:45 AM Veni Sancte – students' Mass

**Baptism:** Grat Georgina

### Events

**TODAY:** collection for the flood relief in Hungary ❖ Bilingual 12 o'clock Sunday masses resume **18.** Veni Sancte Mass with the students of Hungarian School at 9:45 and first day of classes **19.** Lángos sale

❖ **The Hungarian Visual Artists of Canada** are celebrating their 10<sup>th</sup> years anniversary with an exhibition at Todmorden Mills Gallery, 67 Pottery Rd., Toronto from Sept. 29-Oct 11. Opening reception at Oct. 3, 1-4 PM. Everyone is welcome!

**Saint Ladislaus I** (*I. Szent László* 1040-1095, one of Hungary's national Christian heroes, was King of Hungary from 1077 until his death, who greatly expanded the boundaries of the kingdom and consolidated it internally; no other Hungarian king was so generally beloved by the people. Before his

accession to the throne, he was the main advisor of his brother, Géza I of Hungary, who was fighting against their cousin, King Solomon of Hungary.

Before becoming the ruler, together with his brother Géza, and king Solomon of Hungary, he fought in Transylvania against armies of Pechenegs and Cumans invading from the steppes. In the story illustrated by the murals, at the Kerlés battlefield Ladislaus observed that a warrior tried to abduct a Hungarian girl. The royal saint pursued and overcame the warrior and liberated the girl. The sequence of the events portrayed is generally similar all over the churches in medieval Hungary: Saint Ladislaus riding his horse in the battlefield catches sight of a pagan warrior holding a Hungarian girl in his saddle. ❖ Saint Ladislaus begins to pursue him. ❖ In the last metres before Saint Ladislaus could reach the pagan to stab him, he could not catch up to him. ❖ Saint Ladislaus shouts to the girl: "Catch hold of the pagan at his belt and jump to the ground!" ❖ The girl does so, and the two warriors, the king and the pagan, begin wrestling. ❖ Saint Ladislaus can not subdue him, therefore the girl helps the king. She cuts the pagan's Achilles tendon. ❖ Saint Ladislaus beheads the pagan with the help of the girl. ❖ In the last scene Saint Ladislaus is resting in the arms of the girl.

After the death of Géza I, the nobles passed over Solomon, son of Andrew I, and chose Ladislaus to be their king in 1077, according to the Hungarian tradition that gave precedence to the eldest member of the deceased king's sons. Following a long period of civil wars, he strengthened the royal power in his kingdom by introducing severe legislation.

It is true that he made peace with Solomon, when the latter gave up all claims to the throne of Hungary; however, later on Solomon rebelled against Ladislaus, who took him prisoner and held in the fortress of Visegrád. Upon Ladislaus' initiative, Pope Gregory VII ordered the canonization of the first king of Hungary, Stephen I and his son, Emeric (Imre). On the occasion of the celebrations Ladislaus allowed Salamon to go free, but Solomon, with the aid of the heathen Cumans, revolted against Ladislaus a second time; the latter, however, vanquished them, and in 1089 gained another victory over the Turkish Cumans. After his victory, no one disputed Ladislaus' right to rule.

Following the death of King of Croatia in 1089, who had been married to Ladislaus' sister Ilona, Ladislaus has proclaimed his claim to kingdom like closest living relative of Croatian ruling dynasty. In 1091, Hungarian troops entered Croatia. Ladislaus subjugated the neighboring country, and it was incorporated into Hungary. It was probably King Ladislaus I who planted in Transylvania the Székely in order to defend the

eastern parts of the Kingdom of Hungary against foreign invasions.

The continuous struggles for the throne following the death of Saint Stephen I in 1038, had resulted in a confused internal situation by the time Ladislaus ascended the throne. Therefore, Ladislaus issued extremely severe decrees against criminal offenders that made provision for penalties such as mutilation, enslavement or execution for minor crimes against property or the Christian faith. He governed the religious and civil affairs of his assembly of the Imperial States at Szabolcs, that might almost be called a synod. He tried vigorously to suppress the remaining heathen customs.

King Ladislaus took an active part in the reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, by the setting up of a new bishopric in Zagreb in 1087. The archbishopric of Bacs was founded by separating it from Kalocsa, and the See of Bihar was transferred to Nagyvárad, which was not entirely in line with the normative practice of the Church. Similarly, the synod of Hungarian prelates at Szabolcs in the year 1092 recognized the legitimacy of the first marriage of the members of the clergy, which was contrary to canon law.

Ladislaus was buried in the cathedral of Grosswardein. He still lives in the sagas and poems of his people as a chivalrous king. No other Hungarian king was held in such high esteem. The whole nation mourned for him for three years, and regarded him as a saint long before his canonization. A whole cycle of legends is associated with his name. He was canonized on June 27, 1192 by Celestine III. After his canonization, Ladislaus became the model of the chivalrous king in Hungary.

A number of miracles are attributed to him. On the occasion of some pestilence in the country, he is said to have prayed for the cure before shooting an arrow into the air at random; the arrow then hit the herb which would cure the illness. At another time, he was pursuing a Pecheneg force raiding the realm. According to the story, the king was catching up to the raiders, who decided to scatter the money they had looted before the pursuing Hungarians. The ruse worked as the soldiers stopped to gather the money. The king is then reputed to have turned all the gold to stone through a prayer, allowing him to put his army on the march again, defeat the raiders and free their captives.

C.A. Macartney, in his *Hungary: A Short History*, eulogizes Ladislaus thus: "*Ladislas I, who, like Stephen and his son, Imre, was canonised after his death, was the outstanding personality among them: a true paladin and gentle knight, a protector of his faith and his people, and of the poor and defenceless.*"