



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

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

No. 43 – WORLD MISSION SUNDAY - October 24, 2010

# CHURCH BULLETIN

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

**Readings:** Sir 35,15-17; 20-22  
 2Tim 4,6-8; 16-18 Lk 18,9-14

**Responsorial Psalm:** “The poor one called  
and the Lord heard.”

### PRAYER INTENTIONS:

**9:00** +Bernád Lajosért – felesége  
 +édesapjáért - Kovács György és családja  
 +Hiedl Atilláért - Kovács György és cs.  
 +Bukovec Dávidért – édesanyja, Péter és Ruth Anna, és Gabi  
✠ Budai Ferencért és Emmáért – lányai és családja  
**10:30** ✠ az egyházközségért  
✠ Gizi felgyógyulására  
✠ Bozoki és Hanák családokért – leánya és családja  
✠ Gáspár Anna felgyógyulására – Márta és családja  
✠ Kish Gizella felgyógyulására – Bonnay Erzsébet  
✠ Balatoni Marika születésnapjára, hálából – Klári és Mónika  
 +Bartha Irénért – leánya és unokái  
 +Bek Gézáért – felesége  
 +Peterdy Máriaért – barátja Éva, Radocsay család, Kristóf Jutka, Padányi Carolyne és családja  
 +Kurencs Annáért – barátja Éva és Kristóf Jutka  
 +Márton Zoltánért – hozzátartozója, Márton Márta  
 +Vasi nagypapáért - Eszter  
 +Szabó Tiborért - Kökényesi János és Júlia  
 +Hárshegyi Erzsébet lelki üdvéért - Bonnay Erzsébet  
**12:00** +Diósady Pálért - családja  
 +Gentry Béláért – családja  
✠ for the intentions of Mable Mak – Elizabeth Mak  
 for +Tamási László – his wife, daughters and grandchildren

### Monday (25)

7:30 for her +father – Berzy Marika  
for the recovery of Ron and Erika – Horányi Elizabeth  
for the living and deceased members of Horányi family – Horányi Elizabeth

### Tuesday (26)

7:30 in thanksgiving – Kitty Quish

### Wednesday (27)

7:30 for Etelka and Pál  
10:30 +Bakk Bertalan gyászmiséje  
12:00 jótévőinkért  
7 p.m. a szentatya általános imaszándékára

### Thursday (28) Saint Simon and Saint Jude

7:30 for +Emil – his family  
in honor of St. Jude - Csányi Margit

### Friday (29)

7:30 for the recovery of Ron and Erika – Horányi Elizabeth  
for the living and deceased members of Horány family – Horányi Elizabeth

### Saturday (30) Bl. Dominic Collins

7:30 for the priests of St. Elizabeth – Kitty Quish

**Baptism:** Kocsis Luke, Pembleton Veronica

**Marriage:** István Miskolczi & Cynthia Insua

**Funeral:** Kurencs Anna (87), Mező Judit (77), Peterdy Mária (87)

### EVENTS:

November 6-7. Bazaar 21. Annual Luncheon in honor of our patron Saint Elizabeth of Hungary

❖ **New Beginnings: For those who are Separated, Divorced and Widowed.** Come and join us for an informative evening with Ian Singer MSW., RSW. Ian is a Clinical Social Worker at Catholic Family Services of Toronto. His topic is **Consolation**. It will take place Tuesday November 2, 2010; - 8:00 to 9:30 p.m. At Saint Bonaventure's Church, 1300 Leslie Street. Enquiries: Deacon James Shaughnessy at 416-921-1163 ext. 2246

❖ **Retrouvaille** (pronounced retro-vi) is a program to help married couples through difficult times in their marriage relationships. It is designed to provide

the tools to help get your marriage back on track. It will give you the opportunity to rediscover one other and examine your lives together in a new and positive way. For confidential information or to register for the November 12-14 weekend, call 416-281-6007 or visit the web site at: [www.torontoretrouvaille.com](http://www.torontoretrouvaille.com).

❖ Do not feel alone any longer. Project Rachel is a ministry of healing for adults who are suffering from an abortion experience in their past. We can help. Call 416-629-8264. Email [info@stmarysrefuge.org](mailto:info@stmarysrefuge.org). A private and confidential weekend retreat for **women whose hearts have been broken by abortion** on November 19-21, 2010.

## **Giovanni da Capistrano (Kapisztrán János)**

(1386 – 1456) was a Franciscan priest from Italy. Famous as a preacher, theologian, and inquisitor, he earned himself the nickname 'the Soldier Saint' when in 1456 at age 70 he led a crusade against the invading Ottoman Empire at the siege of Nándorfehérvár (Belgrade) with the Hungarian military commander János Hunyadi.

As was the custom of this time, Giovanni took his name from his birthplace: the village of Capestrano, in the Kingdom of Naples. He lived at first a wholly secular life, studied law at the University of Perugia, married, and became a successful magistrate. When war broke out between Perugia and Sigismondo Malatesta in 1416, John was sent as ambassador to broker a peace, but Malatesta threw him in prison.

It was during this imprisonment that he began to think more seriously about his soul. He decided eventually to give up the world and become a Franciscan Friar, owing to a dream he had in which he saw St. Francis and was warned by the saint to enter the Franciscan Order. John had married a wealthy lady of Perugia immediately before the war broke out, but as the marriage was not consummated he obtained a dispensation to enter religion, which he did on 4<sup>th</sup> October, 1416. He also started studying theology with St. Bernardine of Siena.

At once he gave himself up to the most rigorous asceticism, violently defending the ideal of strict observance and orthodoxy, following the example set by St. Bernardine. From 1420 onwards he preached with great effect in numerous cities and eventually became well known. Unlike most Italian preachers of repentance in the 15th century, Giovanni da Capistrano was effective in the north, in Germany, Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, Croatia and Poland. The largest churches could not hold the crowds, so he preached in the piazzas. At the time of his preaching all business stopped. At Brescia on one occasion he preached to a crowd of one hundred and twenty-six thousand people, who had come from all the neighbouring provinces. On another occasion during a

mission, over two thousand sick people were brought to him that he might sign them with the sign of the Cross, so great was his fame as a healer of the sick.

When he was not preaching, he was writing tracts against heresy of every kind. While he was thus evangelizing, he was actively engaged in assisting Bernardino in the reforms of the Franciscan Order, largely in the interests of more rigorous discipline in the Franciscan hierarchy. Like St. Bernardine of Siena, he strongly emphasized devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus, and, together with that saint, was accused of heresy on this account. In 1429 these Observant friars were called to Rome to answer charges of heresy, and John was chosen by his companions to speak for them. They were all acquitted by the Commission of Cardinals.

He was frequently deployed to embassies by Popes Eugene IV and Nicholas V. In 1451 he went at the request of the emperor as Apostolic nuncio to Austria. During the period of his nunciature, John visited all parts of the Empire, preaching and combatting the heresy of the Hussites; he also visited Poland at the request of Casimir IV Jagiellon. As legate, or inquisitor, he prosecuted the last Fraticelli of Ferrara, the Jesuati of Venice, the Crypto-Jews of Sicily, Moldavia and Poland, and, above all, the Hussites of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia; his aim in the last case was to make conferences impossible between the representatives of Rome and the Bohemians, for every attempt at conciliation seemed to him to be conniving at heresy.

After the Fall of Constantinople, when Mehmed II was threatening Hungary, Pope Callixtus III sent him at the age of seventy, to preach a Crusade against the invading Turks at the Diet of Frankfurt in 1454, and he succeeded in gathering together enough troops to march onto Nándorfehérvár (Belgrade), which at that time was under siege by Mehmed II.

In the summer of 1456, these troops, together with the famous János Hunyadi, managed to raise the siege of Belgrade, with the old and frail Capistrano actually leading his own contingent into battle - he led the left wing of the Christian army against the Turks. This feat earned him the moniker of 'the Soldier Priest', and although he survived the battle, Capistrano fell victim to the bubonic plague, which flourished in the unsanitary conditions prevailing among armies of the day. He died at nearby Ilok, Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia (which is now a Croatian border town on the Danube).

St. John Capistrano, in spite of this restless life, found time to work, both in the lifetime of his mentor St. Bernardine, and after, at the reform of the order of the minor Franciscans. He also upheld, in his writings, speeches and sermons, theories of papal supremacy rather than the theological wranglings of councils.

He was beatified in 1694, and canonized in 1724. He is patron saint of military chaplains.