



Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

432 Sheppard Ave. East, Toronto, Ont. M2N 3B7 - Tel: 416-225-3300x21 Fax: 416-225-3814
E-mail: : szte.iroda@gmail.com - szte.plebanos@gmail.com - Web page: szenterzsebet.org

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

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

No. 26 - BODY AND BLOOD OF CHRIST - June 26, 2011

CHURCH BULLETIN

2011 - YEAR OF THE FAMILY

Readings: Deut 8.2-3;14-16 1Cor 10.16-17

Jn 6.51-59

Resp. Psalm: „Praise the Lord, Jerusalem” (Ps. 147)

WE OFFER THE HOLY MASS FOR:

9:00 +Bartók Anna – Marika

+Alexander Gati – wife and family

+Chun-Wah Yuen – family

+Bernád Lajos – felesége

+Rosta Ferenc és Krisztina – István és családja

+Lőrincz János és Kató - István és családja

10:30 our congregation

sikeres műtét

Gabriella felgyógyulása – Sinka Gabriella

Kohányi Helen felgyógyulása –

Zentai Júlia és Frigyes

Szabó János sikeres műtétje – édesapja és család

Szikszay és Zentai szülők – Zentai Júlia és Frigyes

Mária Kongregáció élő és elhunyt tagjai –

Kongreganisták

+Kolmann László – lánya és családja

+Szalontai Kenéz Mihály (1. évf.) –

felesége és sógornője, Anna

+Fűrjesi Erzsébet – Horváth Zoltán és családja

Monday (27) Saint Cyril of Alexandria

7:30 Thanksgiving, for Maria Chan – Elizabeth Mak

Blessings for the Mak family – Elizabeth Mak

Tuesday (28) Saint Irenaeus

7:30 Mr. Hill – Szárics család

Irene Mauricette, special intention

+Szegedy Ottóné, born Fehérváry Sarolta –

családja, Esther és Ottó Szegedy

Wednesday (29) Saint Peter and Saint Paul

7:30 +Fr. Alexander Takács – his sister, Yolanda

7 PM the Holy Father, Benedict XVI, Etelka and Pál

Thursday (30) First Martyrs of the Church of Rome

7:30 +Takács Ignác – Yolanda Kozma

Friday (1) Sacred Heart of Jesus; St. John Francis

Regis, St. Bernadine Realino, St. Francis

Jerome, Bl. Julian Maunoir, Bl. Anthony

Baldinucci; Canada Day

7:30 son and husband – Rita

+Julie Tellis

+Chun-Wah Yuen - family

Saturday (2) Immaculate Heart of Mary

7:30 son and husband - Rita

Nagy and Erdős family members –

Nagy Zoltán és felesége

Thanksgiving for the donor and his family –

Maria Chan

family and friends - Maria Chan

+Mr. Yuen - Maria Chan

Baptism: Dunphy Michael, Ruzsák Botond

Funeral: Balog Sándor (57)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Today: Saint Ladislaus pilgrimage to Courtland

August 20 Pilgrimage to Midland

❖ 60 years ago, on June 29th, 1951, on the feast of Saint Peter and Paul, was the ordination of our Holy Father, Pope **Benedict XVI**. Please pray for him!

❖ **Catholic Input Requested to build the Candidate Profile for the next Catholic Director of Education, Toronto Catholic District School Board**

(TCDSB). The Board of Trustees is currently recruiting the next Catholic Director of Education for the TCDSB. This position is the chief executive officer of the school board. Catholics are invited to contribute to the stakeholder consultation process by emailing the executive search firm, Promeus, jordene.lyttle@promeus.ca with your feedback on: current strengths of the TCDSB; the top four challenges and priorities for the TCDSB and the new Director of Education; The ideal candidate criteria for the new Director--experience, skills and personal qualities. - Use the subject line "Input into TCDSB Director Search" and email by June 30, 2011. All responses will be treated confidentially.

Saint Ladislaus I of Hungary (Szent László)

In the September 12, 2010 issue of our Church Bulletin (available at our webpage archives) we published a biography of the Hungarian king and saint László I (c. 1040-1095), who led his country out of a period of civil turmoil by establishing a strong central government that enforced a rigorous code of law. This article will add some additional information about him, especially how he improved the country's international position by actively supporting the spread of Christianity, a move which protected the country from isolation in Christian Europe.

László I was responsible for bringing peace and stability to his country in the eleventh century, laying the groundwork for Hungary's transformation to a great European power. Assuming the throne in 1077, László attempted to restore order in the country, which had experienced political turmoil and economic chaos in previous decades, by instituting a strict code of law, consolidating royal power, and defending Hungary from invaders. He also expanded the country's holdings by claiming the throne of Croatia in 1091. One of his most notable accomplishments was providing political and financial support for the spread of Christianity in Hungary. László was a legendary figure who was beloved by his subjects for his military prowess, diplomatic skill, religious devotion, and chivalric ideals.

László was born into one of the noble families caught up in the fight for power in Hungary in the eleventh century. His grandfather, Vászoly, had been found guilty of plotting to overthrow the Christian King Stephen I and replace him as a pagan leader. When it was discovered that Vászoly had been tortured to death for his rebellious scheme, his three sons, Andrew, Béla, and Levente escaped the country and went into exile. Béla had found refuge at the court of the Polish prince Mieszko II and married the prince's daughter, Richeza. László, born in Kraków, Poland, around 1040, was the second son of the couple. Along with his father, elder brother, Géza, and younger brother, Lambert, László would eventually join in the ongoing struggle for succession in Hungary.

After years of political confusion, the clergy and nobles of Hungary intervened to prevent more fighting. They mediated a settlement with the two parties that gave Salomon the throne and Béla's sons generous titles and lands in return for their loyalty to the crown. Géza was named the duce of the county of Nyitra and László was named the duce of Bihar county. The arrangement held for several years, during which time László began to develop a reputation as a valiant warrior. This image was no doubt aided by his powerful physical stature - his six-foot frame was remarkable for that time period. One of his famed military feats was his participation, along

with the forces of Salomon and Géza, in a confrontation with a band of Cuman raiders that resulted in the complete destruction of the enemy. A story about the battle claimed that after an innocent young woman was abducted by one of the Cuman fighters, the heroic László chased down the offender, slew him, and rescued the girl. His legendary chivalry and strength, as well as his demonstrated leadership abilities and support of the Christian church, made him a favorite among the Hungarian people as well as the priests and nobles of the country, and eventually he was crowned King of Hungary in 1077.

László I was faced with ruling a country that was reeling from the numerous political battles of the previous 40 years and the civil anarchy and economic turmoil that had resulted. László instituted a series of extremely strict civil laws designed to minimize theft and other activities undermining the security of private property. One example of László's rigorous attack on civil disorder was a law that stated that the theft of a hen would be punished by cutting off the robber's hand. In bringing his subjects under control, László not only restored economic stability, but also consolidated and strengthened the power of the state.

Another mission of László's reign was to reinstate the primacy of the Christian religion that had first been promoted in Hungary by Stephen I. Many Hungarians had reverted to paganism during the years of civil strife, but László reversed this trend by officially sanctioning the growth of the Church and providing large amounts of money to its operations. He took an active role in the development of the Church, founding a new bishopric and appointing clerics to important Church posts, a practice not officially sanctioned by the pope. But László's generous support of the Church and a warm relationship with the pope allowed him to take some liberties with his political control of the Church. One such instance was his decision to canonize one of his most loyal bishops, Gerard, and the earlier king Stephen in 1083. The move highlighted László's determination to firmly establish the Church in Hungary, a strategy that would help the country gain political allies in Christian Europe.

En route to a military mission to assist the prince of Moravia, László was stricken with an illness and died on July 29, 1095. In his nearly 20-year reign of Hungary, he had restored the political and economic integrity of the country, allowing the nation to not only survive, but launch a successful strategy of expansion. His fabled exploits in battle as well as his firm guidance of his subjects through civil and religious reforms secured him an honored place in Hungarian history. His coronation in 1092 demonstrated the importance of László's role not only as a political leader, but as a champion of the growth of the Christian religion in Europe.