

sv. Jakuba v San Diegu - sv. Františka v San Francisku
- sv. Cyrila a Metoděje v Los Angeles



Oplákvání Krista (Mistr vyšebrodského oltáře jižní Čechy kolem roku 1310)

Svatý kříži, tebe ctíme, lůžko Pána Ježíše...
Sedmibolestná Panno Maria – oroduj za nás!

Září, říjen - September, October 2026

MŠE SVATÉ V ČESKÝCH MISIÍCH V ZÁŘÍ A ŘÍJNU HOLY MASSES IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

SAN DIEGO - St. Maximilian Kolbe (1735 Grand Ave, San Diego)

- NEDĚLE 13.září v 16.00 hod. (Sunday, September 13th, 4pm)
- NEDĚLE 4.října v 16.00 hod. (Sunday, October 4th, 4pm)

Dále vždy 1. neděli v měsíci

Next always the 1st Sunday of the month

- NEDĚLE 1.listopadu v 16.00 hod. (Sunday, November 1st, 4pm)

SAN FRANCISCO - Nativity of Our Lord (240 Fell St, San Francisco)

- NEDĚLE 20.září ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, September 20th, 1pm)
- NEDĚLE 18.října ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, October 18th, 1pm)

Dále vždy 3. neděli v měsíci

Next always the 3rd Sunday of the month

- NEDĚLE 15.listopadu ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, November 15th, 1pm)

LOS ANGELES - Velehrad - kaple (344 Koch Ave. Placentia)

- NEDĚLE 27.září ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, September 27th, 1pm)
(Po mši sv. bude oběd)
- NEDĚLE 11.října ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, October 11th, 1pm)
- NEDĚLE 25.října ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, October 25th, 1pm)
(Po mši sv. bude oběd)

Dále vždy 2. a 4. (a 5.) neděli v měsíci

Next always the 2nd and 4th (and 5th) Sunday of the month

- NEDĚLE 8.listopadu ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, November 8th, 1pm)
- NEDĚLE 22.listopadu ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, November 22nd, 1pm)
- NEDĚLE 29.listopadu ve 13.00 hod. (Sunday, November 29nd, 1pm)

Mše svaté bude sloužit Mons. Dušan Hladík

Před mši svatou je vždy možnost přistoupit ke svaté zpovědi.

Ostatní duchovní služby lze domluvit individuálně:

- návštěvu nemocných
- přípravu k svatbě
- přípravu ke křtu
- duchovní rozhovor

September 14

The Exaltation of the Holy Cross



Since the earliest days of Christianity, the Holy Cross, on which Jesus Christ was crucified, has traditionally been an object of veneration among the faithful. In many places, fragments of the Cross are venerated as relics, and many churches and chapels are dedicated to the Holy Cross.

The Cross was discovered in 325 during excavations ordered by Emperor Constantine to locate the Holy Sepulchre. Constantine intended to build a magnificent basilica on the site. At the same time, his mother, Empress Helena, made a

pilgrimage to the Holy Land to pray at the holy places, commission further buildings, and oversee the funds allocated for the construction of the basilica. According to St. Ambrose, Empress Helena found the remains of crosses and other relics in 326. On one side of Golgotha, a single-burial cave tomb consisting of a chamber and an antechamber was found. In another cave on the opposite side of Golgotha, three crossbeams were discovered, consistent with the fact that two criminals were crucified with Jesus (cf. Lk 23:32-33), together with three nails and a wooden tablet bearing the inscription in three languages: "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." The beam of Jesus' Cross was then identified through a miracle: the healing of a gravely ill woman.

September 13 was traditionally given as the date of the discovery. After returning to Rome, Helena placed several fragments of Christ's Cross, several thorns from Christ's crown, two nails, part of the tablet inscribed "Jesus of Nazareth," and the crossbeam of one of the criminals (the repentant thief whom tradition calls Dismas)

in her palace. At his mother's request, Emperor Constantine donated the palace to the Bishop of Rome in 328 and had it converted into the Church of the Holy Cross.

Emperor Constantine had a five-aisled basilica built over Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. Within it, over the tomb itself, he had an enormous rotunda built called Anastasis, meaning "Resurrection." At the dedication of Constantine's basilica on September 14, 335, the Holy Cross was solemnly raised for veneration.

During the invasion of the Eastern Roman Empire by Khosrow II, Jerusalem fell in 614. The holy places were plundered, and the relics of Christ's Cross were taken to Persia. Emperor Heraclius succeeded in driving back the Persians in 621, but only after Khosrow was deposed and killed in 628 did his successor offer peace to Byzantium and return the relic. Heraclius himself carried the Cross from Tiberias to Jerusalem, where on May 3, 628, he entrusted it to Patriarch Zacharias.

Today's feast originated in Jerusalem, where by the fifth century, on September 14, fragments of the wood of Christ's Cross were exposed for public veneration as part of the anniversary celebration of the dedication of the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre. In the seventh century, the Christian East began celebrating the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross on this date, and about a century later it spread to the Western Church. In the West, May 3 became associated with a feast incorrectly called the Finding of the Holy Cross, though it actually commemorated the return of the relics from Persia in 628. In the liturgical reform of Pope John XXIII, this feast was removed from the current Church calendar; only the September 14 Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross is celebrated, recalling the Paschal suffering of Jesus Christ and the redemption of humanity through his death on the Cross.

According to accounts of pilgrims to Jerusalem from the fourth to sixth centuries, a walnut-wood tablet coated with lime was displayed there, bearing the words "King of the Jews" in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. The Gospel according to St. John states that the inscription read "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." From this it is inferred that Empress Helena took to Rome the portion of the tablet bearing the words "Jesus of Nazareth."

In 1492, during the restoration of the Basilica of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem in Rome, a lead casket inscribed "Titulus crucis" was discovered walled beneath the altar in the area of Empress Helena's former private chapel. It bore a seal dated 1143, when the church had undergone an earlier renovation. When opened, it contained a walnut-wood tablet with traces of lime coating and the trilingual text "Jesus of Nazareth." In 1496, Pope Alexander VI declared the find an authentic relic which Saint Helena brought to Rome. The Greek and Latin inscriptions are written in mirror image from right to left, following the pattern of Hebrew.

In the Church of the Holy Cross in Rome, fragments of the Cross, two thorns from the Crown of Thorns, the tablet with the legible inscription NAZARENUS, and one nail from the Cross are still preserved in separate reliquaries. A second nail, set in gold, forms part of the St. Vitus Cathedral Treasury in Prague.

September 15

Our Lady of Sorrows

Devotion to Our Lady of Sorrows reaches back to Christian antiquity. Meditations on the Sorrowful Mother appear in the writings of St. Ephrem in the fourth century. Following St. Anselm (1034-1109), much twelfth-century ascetical literature treated this theme. Perhaps the most beautiful medieval expression of devotion to Our Lady of Sorrows is the magnificent hymn *Stabat Mater dolorosa*, probably composed by Jacopone da Todi (1236-1306) and set to music by many great composers, including Antonín Dvořák.

The liturgical commemoration of Our Lady of Sorrows first appears in Church history in 1423 as a local feast instituted by the archdiocesan synod of Cologne. It was established in reparation for the sacrileges of the Hussites, which had greatly increased since the ill-fated Battle of Sudoměř (March 25, 1420). The synod ordered that the Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary be commemorated in the liturgy

and the Divine Office in reparation for offenses committed by the Hussites through the burning of churches and monasteries and the destruction of crosses, images, and statues of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary. The feast was celebrated on the Friday before Palm Sunday, one week before Good Friday. In 1727 Pope Benedict XIII extended the observance to the whole Church.



*Statue of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows in
Šaštín, Slovakia*

The Order of Servants of Mary (Servites) became a great promoter of devotion to Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows. Founded in Florence, the Order was recognized by Pope Alexander IV in 1253. Beginning in 1627, the Servites celebrated the Feast of Our Lady of Sorrows as their principal feast on the third Sunday of September; from 1667, a special votive Mass in her honor was celebrated that day. In 1814, in thanksgiving for his safe return from captivity, Pope Pius VII made this second feast obligatory for the whole Church.

During the revision of the liturgical calendar under Pope Pius X in 1913, its observance was transferred to September 15.

In the final revision of the Church calendar under Pope Paul VI, the two feasts of Our Lady of Sorrows were combined and are celebrated as a memorial on September 15, the day after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Our compatriots surely know that Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows is the Patroness of Slovakia. Churches dedicated to the Mother of God began to be built in Slovak lands especially after 1250, following the departure of the Tatars. Devotion to Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows soon spread there as well, and Slovaks began turning to her with confidence in their troubles. Over time, more than 45 churches and chapels in Slovakia were dedicated to her. In the second half of the sixteenth century, devotion also took root in Šaštín, where today the national basilica is dedicated to Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows.

The history of the pilgrimage site at Šaštín begins in 1564. At that time Angelika Bakičová and her husband, Count Imrich Czobor, experienced the following event. Their marriage had been troubled for some time. One day, while returning in a closed carriage to their castle at Šaštín, a heated argument broke out again. Old records say that their relationship and married love were especially strained by Imrich's explosive temper, though there were certainly many causes of their disputes. This time the quarrel culminated when the angry husband ordered the carriage to stop, threw his wife out, and continued on his way. What must this humiliated woman have felt at that moment? Abandonment, uncertainty, fear of losing her husband, the temptation to despair and hopelessness. Yet in the midst of this trial Angelika turned to the Blessed Virgin Mary for help. Mary had stood beneath the Cross of her Son, in the midst of a great trial, standing in hope against all hopelessness. Angelika therefore prayed fervently and asked for God's help through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary. She prayed not to lose hope in this moment of pain and disappointment.

After some time, a carriage came for Angelika and took her home. There a surprise awaited her: her husband, asking her forgiveness. The pain in her soul was suddenly transformed

into joy for both spouses. As they spoke together about what had happened, Imrich immediately agreed to Angelika's promise that, in thanksgiving, she would have a statue of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows erected at the very place where their conflict had reached its climax - so that where anger had once triumphed, the victory of the love of the Mother of God might be made present.

Angelika then commissioned a statue of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows, and she and her husband placed it for public veneration in a triangular roadside chapel that still stands there today. From 1564 onward, people began to venerate the Blessed Virgin Mary there deeply, and miraculous healings of body and soul also began to occur.

As these healings increased, on August 25, 1732, the statue was transferred to the Loreto chapel by the church on the square in Šaštín. Archbishop Imrich Eszterházy of Esztergom ordered an investigation and appointed a commission that examined 726 miraculous cases. On November 10, in the presence of many clergy and 20,000 pilgrims, the statue was solemnly declared miraculous.

In 1733, the Pauline Order came to Šaštín. The statue was entrusted to their care, and they decided to build a pilgrimage church and monastery there. On August 12, 1762, the new pilgrimage church was consecrated in the presence of Archbishop Barkóczy of Esztergom, Empress Maria Theresa and her husband Francis of Lorraine, many clergy, and thousands of pilgrims. On August 15, the statue of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows was solemnly transferred to the high altar. Unfortunately, in 1786 Emperor Joseph II suppressed the Pauline Order, and the pilgrimage church became a parish church.

In 1924, by decision of Bishop Dr. Pavol Jantusch of Trnava, the Salesians - the sons of Don Bosco - came to Šaštín. During their ministry there, on April 2, 1927, the Holy Father Pope Pius XI, by the decree *Celebre apud Slovaccham gentem*, proclaimed Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows Patroness of Slovakia. The proclamation was solemnly announced at Šaštín on May 22 in the presence of three bishops and 40,000 pilgrims.

On August 14, 1950, the Communist regime forcibly expelled the Salesians from Šaštín, and administration passed to diocesan priests. That autumn, the organ - one of the largest in Slovakia - was completed; today it has 120 stops, five manuals, three consoles, and 5,500 pipes. Despite every obstacle, pilgrims continued to visit the shrine.

In 1964, on the 400th anniversary of the veneration of the statue, Pope Paul VI, at the request of the bishops, elevated the Shrine of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows in Šaštín to the rank of a minor basilica. From 1968 to 1970 the Salesians again administered the parish briefly. During the Marian Year of 1987, Mother Teresa of Calcutta visited the basilica.

After the fall of Communism, the Salesians returned to Šaštín at the end of February 1990. On May 9, the first nationwide pilgrimage for all clergy in Slovakia was held there, attended by more than 900 priests, all the bishops of Slovakia, and many faithful. On April 22 of that same year, Pope John Paul II, traveling by helicopter, gave a special greeting to Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows by circling above the basilica and promised to come on pilgrimage. He fulfilled that promise during his second visit to Slovakia on July 1, 1995.

In 2014, Slovakia observed the Year of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows to mark the 450th anniversary of the first miracle attributed to the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Šaštín. On her feast, September 15, the whole of Slovakia was consecrated to the protection of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows.

Here in the United States, the Slovak National Chapel in the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C., is dedicated to Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows. It is located in the upper church, on the right side of the main nave.

Rosary of the Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary

In honor of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows, we pray the Chaplet of the Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It consists of seven sections in which we meditate on the sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This devotion is also sometimes called the Rosary of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows.

At the beginning:

Sign of the Cross, Apostles' Creed, Our Father,

3 Hail Marys - after the name **Jesus**, add:

1. **who may increase in us devotion to the Sorrowful Mother.**
2. **who may increase in us trust in the Sorrowful Mother.**
3. **who may increase in us love for the Sorrowful Mother.**

Glory Be... Lord Jesus, forgive us our sins...

On the large beads: Our Father

On the small beads: 7 Hail Marys with the following mysteries:

1. **whose suffering was foretold to you by Simeon**
2. **with whom you fled into Egypt**
3. **whom you sorrowfully sought for three days**
4. **who met you on the Way of the Cross**
5. **whom you saw die on the Cross**
6. **whose lifeless body you held in your arms**
7. **whom you sorrowfully laid in the tomb**

Glory Be... Lord Jesus, forgive us our sins...

Concluding prayer:

Grant us, O Virgin Mary, the grace to understand the sea of anguish through which you became the Sorrowful Mother, that we may share in your sufferings and that our love and fidelity may be a consolation to you. We call upon you, Queen of Martyrs, in the hope that one day we may rejoice with you in heaven. Amen.

We beseech you, divine Savior, grant that we may share in the merits of your Passion as we meditate on the sorrows of your Virgin Mother, whose soul was pierced by a sharp sword, as holy Simeon foretold to her. Amen.

At the conclusion: 3 Hail Marys:

The first in honor of the tears of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the second, asking for the tears of true repentance for us;

and the third for the intentions of the Holy Father.

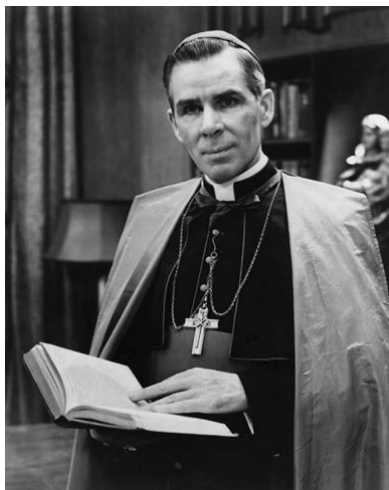
After the name **Jesus**, add:

whom you mourned in sorrow

Glory Be... Hail, Holy Queen...

My lips and my heart, give praise to the Sorrowful Mother; devoutly meditate on her pains and sorrows. Sorrowful Mother, come to our aid; protect us from our enemies by day and by night. Amen.

Beatification of Fulton Sheen



New Patron of the Media

American Archbishop Fulton Sheen (1895-1979), a popular radio and television evangelist and author of many books, will be beatified in Saint Louis on September 24, and will be presided over by Cardinal Luis Antonio Tagle, Pro-Prefect of the Dicastery for Evangelization, as the Holy Father's representative. His beatification process began in 2002.

The Life of the Future Blessed

Fulton John Sheen was born on May 8, 1895, in El Paso, Illinois, United States. Five years later, the family moved to the Peoria area for financial reasons. He was ordained a priest on September 20, 1919, and in 1924 he received a doctorate in theology from the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas in Rome. On May 28, 1951, he was appointed auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of New York. He was ordained bishop on June 11, 1951, in Rome, at the Basilica of Saints John and Paul. In 1966, St. Paul VI appointed him bishop of the Diocese of Rochester, a position he held until 1969. He died in a state of sainthood on December 9, 1979, in New York.

A gifted communicator

In 1925, he published the first of several dozen books, and in 1930, he began hosting the radio program "The Catholic Hour." He quickly gained a large audience and achieved

extraordinary success, leading to many conversions to the Catholic faith. From 1951, he hosted the television program “Life Is Worth Living.” In 1953 he received an Emmy Award for Most Popular Television Personality. From 1950 to 1966, he served as the national director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, contributing to the development of the Church's missionary work.

Path to Beatification

Archbishop Sheen's beatification process was officially launched in 2002. In June 2012, Pope Benedict XVI authorized the Congregation for the Causes of Saints to issue a decree on heroic virtues and granted him the title of Venerable Servant of God. On July 5, 2019, Pope Francis approved the miracle involving James Fulton Engstrom, born in 2010, who showed no signs of life for the first 61 minutes of his life. After prayer for the intercession of the Servant of God, the child began to breathe and after a few months was found to be completely healthy.

Vatican News

Vzpomínka na Otce biskupa



Jděte do celého světa

*Před pěti roky 10. srpna 2021 byl Nebeským Otcem
povolán na věčnost náš milovaný duchovní pastýř*

Mons. ThDr. Petr Esterka

**pomocný biskup brněnský a titulární biskup čefalenský
pověřený duchovní péčí o české katolíky v cizině**

Narodil se 14. listopadu 1935

v Dolních Bojanovicích na Moravě

Na kněze byl vysvěcen 9. března 1963

v bazilice sv. Jana v Lateráně v Římě

Na biskupa byl konsekrován 11. září 1999

v katedrále sv. Petra a Pavla v Brně

Zemřel 10. srpna 2021

v diecézi Orange v Kalifornii v USA

Pohřben byl 24. září 2021

v rodných Dolních Bojanovicích

Modleme se za našeho Otce biskupa:

Bože, tys dal svému služebníku, zemřelému biskupu Petrovi
plnou účast na Kristově kněžství,
aby v církvi plnil poslání, které jsi svěřil apoštolům;
přijmi ho také do jejich společenství v nebi.
Prosíme o to skrze Krista, našeho Pána. Amen.

**Vzpomínkovou mši svatou budeme za Otce biskupa obětovat
v České misii Velehrad 344 Koch Ave, Placentia, CA
v neděli 27.září 2026 ve 13.00 odpoledne**

S vděčností vzpomínají

**Mons. Dušan Hladík a věřící z Českých misíí
v Los Angeles, San Diegu a San Franciscu**



Na pamiatku **Petra Trháča**

Peter Trháč sa narodil 7. novembra 1956 v Dlhom Poli na Slovensku.

V roku 1985 prišiel do Ameriky,
kde začal budovať nový život a založil svoju rodinu.

Peter bol milujúcim manželom Gabriely a otcom synov Petra a Patrika.

Svoju rodinu hlboko miloval a bol hrdý na svoje slovenské korene,
priateľstvá a život, ktorý prežil so svojimi najbližšími.

Peter nás náhle opustil 24. júna 2026.

Zostáva v srdciach svojej rodiny, priateľov
a všetkých, ktorí ho poznali a mali radi.

Spomíname na neho s láskou, vďačnosťou
a mnohými krásnymi spomienkami.

Prosíme o modlitbu za pokoj jeho duše.

**Odpočinutie večné daj mu, Pane, a svetlo večné nech mu
svieti. Nech odpočíva v pokoji. Amen.**

**Svätú omšu za spásu jeho duše budeme obetovať
v kostole sv. Maximiliana Kolbe 1735 Grand Ave, San Diego
v nedeľu 13. septembra 2026 o 16.00 popoludní.**

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Email: dusanhladik59@gmail.com [touto cestou je nejlepší komunikace]

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