

seiner menschlichen Qualitäten behinderte. Und so verkündete er an Stelle der „religiösen Heteronomie“ des Mittelalters seine eigene „Autonomie“. Die Gottesuche unseres Zeitalters zielt aber gerade darauf, dass wir in der dialektischen Spannung zwischen den beiden eine höheren Einheit die „Theonomie“ finden, die als Ideal des neuen christlichen Humanismus eine, die Rechte Gottes und des Menschen gleichzeitig achtende Synthese zwischen Divinum und Humanum darstellt. Ich bin überzeugt, dass wenn auch diese Synthese nur im ewigen Leben voll verwirklicht wird, sie schon jetzt ein Ideal repräsentiert, das schon „unterwegs“ den Menschen und die Gesellschaft formen kann.

Im Literaturteil wird der grösste lebendige Dichter Vietnams TO HUU vorgestellt aufgrund des in Paris erschienenen Buches Sang et Fleurs (Blut und Blumen) in dem Mireille Gansel seine Gespräche mit dem Dichter publiziert.

Weitere Beiträge von István VAJTAI über Ferenc Móra und MÁRIA SZKLA-DÁNYI über Ernő Fináczy.

Károly DOROMBY Chefredakteur der Vigilia geht nach 45 Jahren Aktivität im Dienste der Katholische Presse in Ungarn in Pension. Sein Posten wird von seinem bisherigen Stellvertreter, dem namhaften katholischen Publizisten Béla HEGYI übernommen.

## CONTENTS

Our special number for the St. Gerard-millenary is introduced by a passage taken from the posthumous work by György RÓNAY St. Gerard and the Legends. We quote from the essay: „What we know of the life and acts of St. Gerard, is revealed — apart from some remarks of the *Deliberatio*, — mostly by the legends. Two such legendary biographies have come down, a shorter, and a longer one: *Legenda Minor* and *Legenda Maior*. The earlier of the two, and the more authentic one, is *Legenda Minor*. It was written after the canonisation, and probably after the death of St. Ladislav in 1095; yet it does not turn out from the text who the author of the legend was. It was perhaps a priest of Csanád, or maybe a Benedictine monk. From the first sentences it can be assumed that it was meant to be a sermon, or a breviary for the memorial day of the martyrdom of the Saint. Namely, the text refers to such liturgical occasion. »The joy that this day has given to the believers of Christ, emanates from the merits of our Holy Father, the Martyr of Christ, Gerard.« The Legend relates the life and deeds of its hero, so as to stress his virtues, and evidence his sanctity. Thus, Bishop Gerard becomes a second Abraham in the filial affection of his flock; the admonition of Aba for instance, proves his intrepid courage, and his prophetic faculty.»

The treatise: Problems concerning Gerard, by Professor László MEZEY, well-known scholar specialized in the research of the Middle Ages, evaluates and analyzes our knowledge of the life and work of Bishop Gerard, relying on available sources. He studies the question of authenticity; expounding, among other things, that it is an unquestionable fact that Gerard was born around 980 in Venice, conforming to a later tradition from the Family Sagredo. Probably, already as a child, he entered St. George's Abbey. He remarks that the first stations of St. Gerard in Hungary were most probably Pécs and Pécsvárad. From there he went on to Fehérvár, and perhaps to Esztergom, where he got into the entourage of King Stephen. There he may have contributed to the education of Prince Emeric. After some years of eremitism in the Bakony Mountain, he took the lead of the Csanád bishopric. He organized his diocese with great apostolic zeal and a considerable success. In the confused situation that arose following the death of King Stephen, he followed the dictates of his conscience, and defied the powers that be. His work, the *Deliberatio*, is a record of fundamental importance, which acquaints us with his spirituality, his preparations for the end of his life, and with his martyrdom. He died a martyr on September 24, in 1046.

Ákos KELECSÉNYI in his paper: Mills in the service of God, appreciates the civilisatory activities of the Benedictines in the Middle Ages. — Béla HEGYI made an interview with Gellért BÉKÉS, editor-in-chief of the paper *Katolikus Szemle* (Catholic Review).