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Lantor

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Served By

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Liturgical Schedule

Divine Liturgy
Sunday: 8:30 am
Holyday: 9:00 am

Confessions

One half hour before
the divine liturgy or
by appointment

I will e-mail a bulletin to anyone who wants to receive
a copy

October

1 The Protection Of The Theotokos And
Ever-Virgin Mary. 9:00 am

October 6th we will celebrate our Patronal Feast Day with a breakfast buffet in the church hall, after the Divine Liturgy. All of you are invited to attend. You are welcome to bring your friends, neighbors and relatives. The GCU sponsors these outreach events to grow the church and to allow us to show ourselves to the greater christian community. Let Mike Pochan know how many are going to attend in order that we can plan accordingly.

If that isn't enough Father Vasyl has invited us to attend their parish Octoberfest picnic. The event begins after the 10:30am Divine Liturgy, so about noon on that day.

The parish will supply the main dish – Roast Pig , side dishes and deserts.

Small games of chance, corn hole, & children's activities will be available.

I am going to have to send my computer away for repairs. I am not sure how long it will be in the shop or if the parts will be available for the repair. Computer je stary.

We hear voices saying: religion again. Yes, indeed, these events carried out by Muslims or by Protestants and Catholics are carried out in

Nineteenth Sunday After Pentecost

zur venerable father and confessor Chariton, in the Old Laura near Bethlehem in Palestine, abbot, who, diligent in prayer and fasting, founded many lauras in the desert. (362)

The holy martyr Wenceslaus, prince of the Czechs, who was the leader of the Bohemians, trained in divine and human wisdom by his grandmother St. Ludmilla. He was severe toward himself but gentle in ruling his kingdom and merciful to the poor. He redeemed in large numbers pagan slaves about to be sold that they might be baptized. After enduring many difficulties in ruling his subjects and in spreading the faith he was betrayed by his brother Boleslaus and killed by assassins in a church in Old Boleslavia [modern Altbunzlau] in Bohemia. (929)

The holy prophet Baruch. A disciple and faithful friend of the prophet Jeremiah, he foretold the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity, and the coming of the Son of God on earth. It is held that he was killed by Jews from Egypt, as was the prophet Jeremiah, in the seventh century before Christ.

The Synaxis of the Venerable Fathers of the Monastery of the Caves who repose near the venerable Anthony. Our venerable father and confessor Chariton, in the Old Laura near Bethlehem in Palestine, abbot, who, diligent in prayer and fasting, founded many lauras in the desert. (362)

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the name of religion. And in history we even hear of 'religious wars' which often lasted for many years.

In reality of course a 'religious' war is an impossibility. In reality all these events simply signify that there are people who are willing to use the name of religion as a pretext to achieve some private and evil purpose. Religion has always been exploited by all manner of dictator, criminal and murderer to justify the basest of aims. Such people use religion as a noble flag and banner behind which they try to conceal their ignoble goals and selves.

History teaches us that all the greatest monuments in civilisation are religious. Be it the pyramids in Egypt or Mexico, the temples of India, Cambodia, China and

Japan or the cathedrals of Europe. Therefore rogues and tyrants all use religion to justify and excuse their corrupt aims. They would not take a corrupt or ignoble ideology to justify themselves, no, they always take noble religion and attempt to twist it. Thus the name above all names that tyrants try to abuse is the name of Christ.

The Faith of Christ has been abused to justify all manner of hatred, political, ethnic or personal.

Such hatred is at the basis of all divisions and splits away from the Church, from the very first, that of Judas, to the very last. All divisions from the Church have their roots in the spiritual disease of hatred that comes from pride, from an illusory superiority, from a lack of humility, from hard-heartedness.

The cure for this spiritual disease is in forgiveness. For forgiveness comes from mercy and mercy comes from love, which is one of the names of God. Today's Gospel, though short, is all about this. Today's Gospel says that we are to love our enemies. This was and still is the greatest revelation to mankind. It distinguishes the Faith of Christ from all other religions, it defines what it is to be a Christian. A Christian is one who loves his enemies, be they real enemies or imaginary enemies. The Apostle John the Divine writes in his Gospel that one who claims that he loves God the Father but hates his brother is a liar. And at every Liturgy we sing the words of Christ: 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy'.

What then is mercy? To be merciful is to have a mild heart, to have the spirit of compassion, the ability to sympathise and empathise with others. The spirit of mercy, of a mild heart, is grown and cultivated with prayer. To be constantly merciful is to be constantly in prayer. Only prayer softens the heart and makes it compassionate. To be merciful, to have a mild heart, is the opposite of being hard-hearted.

We shall avoid being judged and condemned at the Last Judgement only through acts of mercy. You may forget this sermon, but do not forget these words:

We shall be saved only by acts of mercy. If we show no mercy, we shall receive no salvation.

Washington, DC – The year 2024 is a momentous one for the Byzantine–Ruthenian Catholic Church in the United States, as it celebrates two significant milestones.

First, it marks the centennial of the establishment of the Byzantine–Ruthenian Church Exarchate in the United States, now known as the Byzantine Catholic (Ruthenian) Metropolitan Church. On May 8, 1924, Pope Pius XI appointed Father Basil Takach as the Bishop of Ruthenian Catholics in the United States, an event that laid the foundation for what is today the Archeparchy of Pittsburgh and the Eparchies of Passaic, New Jersey, Parma, Ohio and Phoenix, Arizona.

Second, it commemorates the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the Byzantine–Ruthenian Catholic Chapel at the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, DC.

National celebrations will include a pilgrimage to Washington, DC, highlighted by a Divine Liturgy on Saturday, October 12, 2024, celebrated by Archbishop William C. Skurla, D.D., of the Byzantine Catholic (Ruthenian) Metropolitan Church, along with the Bishops of the Byzantine Catholic Church. For schedules and further details, visit byzantine100.com.

The Three–Bar Cross is used by those worshipping in Byzantine–Slavic Churches, namely Byzantine Catholics. As Ruthenian (Rusyn) Byzantine Catholics, we count the horizontal bars and not the vertical beam. There are 2 perspectives of its meaning: (1) the top bar contains the name that Pilate chose to be placed over Jesus' head: "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews"; the bottom bar, the foot–stool," is seen slanted indicating the direction of the Repentant Good Thief who went upwards to Paradise; and the downward direction that the Unrepentant Thief who went to hell. (2) Another common explanation is seen from the perspective of two original apostles who gave their lives for Jesus and were also crucified. The top bar represents the cross of St. Peter, who requested to be crucified upside down, not deeming himself worthy to die in the same manner as His Lord; and the bottom bar is in the form of an "X" referred to as the St. Andrew's Cross, who was put to death in this manner. We should wear and hang the Three–Bar Cross as the trophy of our salvation and as a witness to others that God loves them and seeks their salvation.