



Saint Sharbel Maronite Catholic Church Las Vegas

3rd Sunday of the Holy Cross

"The coming of the Son of Man will instead be like lightning which flashes from the east even to the west." (Mt 24:27)

October 2021

<u>Index</u>	<u>Page</u>
Church Events	1
3 rd Sunday after the Holy Cross	2
News from Our Holy Father	3
News from Our Maronite Patriarch	4
Maronite Saint of the Month	5
St. Dominic & the Rosary	6
Beautiful Faces & Places	7
Los Listones de San Charbel	8
Philippines 500 years of Christianity	9
Festival information	10
Festival Flyer	11
Holy Mass Intentions	12



Pastor: Fr. Nadim Abou Zeid

Our Services HOLY MASSES

DAILY: Monday–Friday 8:00 AM English

SATURDAY VIGIL:

4:30 PM English

SUNDAY: 9:30 AM English

& 11:30 AM Arabic/Aramaic/English

1st Sunday : 4:30 PM

Rosario y la Misa en Español

2nd Sunday: 4:30 PM

Tagalog Mass

1st SUNDAY /YOUTH MASS

9:30 AM & 11:30 AM



WISDOM OF THE WEEK

It is because of faith that we exchange the present for the future. St Fidelis of Sigmaringen

10325 RANCHO DESTINO RD,

LAS VEGAS NV 89183

PHONE: 702-616-6902

www.stsharbellasvegas.org



3RD SUNDAY OF THE HOLY CROSS

Jesus speaks again of the days of trial that will culminate in the destruction of Jerusalem, and that all present will witness this destruction. It will be possible to run away before the disaster occurs (v. 15-20). It will be a time for evangelization, a time for persecution between the Jewish and the Pagan worlds. The Jewish people who did not recognize Jesus as their Savior, will let other saviors, or messiahs, stir them up against the Romans.

Jesus shows that this general confusion about the true savior is very far removed from what will happen when He returns at the end of time. The value of these concepts is not in their detail, which at best is symbolic, using symbols that are most acceptable to man, but in the eternal truth which they conserve; whatever the world is like, God has not abandoned it.

In the days to come, Jesus saw one danger that would threaten the Church: that of false leaders. A false leader is a man who seeks to propagate his own version of the truth rather than truth as it is in Christ; a man who tries to attach other men to himself rather than Jesus Christ. The inevitable result is that a false leader spreads division instead of building up unity. The test of any leader is to compare his qualities to those of Christ.



“At that time the sign of the Son of Man will appear in the sky, and the nations of the world will mourn. They will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of the sky, with power and great glory...” (Matthew 24:30)

This passage tells us that both judgment and a new Creation are certain. They tell us that God contemplates the world both in justice and mercy, and that God's plan is not an obligation but His Heart's desire.



3rd Sunday of the Holy Cross

Reading: Philippians 3:17-4:1

Gospel: Matthew 24:23-31

The Family, Cradle of Life and Love

Today's liturgical readings remind us that the family is the first and basic institution of human society. Its nature and purpose are inscribed in the very makeup of man and woman who are incomplete in themselves. This is why they need the help of “the other half” to reach their full potential and satisfy their affective, emotional, and physical needs.

Unfortunately, sin has sown in many families the seeds of selfishness and divisions which lead to most painful breakups. Jesus, who came to restore all aspects of our life to their original integrity, reminds us today of God's plan for the human family and enjoins all to keep it the way God designed it to be. Hence, in our prayers, let us remember all families of the world.

Two days from now we will celebrate **“World Teachers Day.”** In this Eucharist let us pray for all those involved in this very important profession.



MIGRANTS & REFUGEES DAY: OUR HOLY FATHER POPE FRANCIS CALLS FOR 'MORE INCLUSIVE WORLD'

Pope Francis recalls the commemoration of the 107th World Day of Migrants and Refugees, with Msgr. Robert Vitillo thanking the Pope for his message of openness and inclusion.

As the Church celebrates the 107th edition of the World Day of Migrants and Refugees (WDMR), Pope Francis is inviting all Catholics to open our hearts to those who have left their homes.

Speaking at the Sunday Angelus, the Pope said all people must “walk together, without prejudice and without fear, drawing near to the most vulnerable: migrants, refugees, displaced persons, victims of human trafficking, and the abandoned.”

The Pope added that everyone is called “to build a more inclusive world, which excludes no one.”

Initiatives in support of migrants:

Several Catholic organizations are marking Migrants and Refugees Day through various initiatives, including one promoted by Caritas Italy.

Several dozen participants marched from the Castel Sant'Angelo toward St. Peter's Square ahead of the Angelus prayer. They were joined by Cardinal Michael Czerny and Fr. Fabio Baggio, the two under secretaries of the Vatican's Migrants and Refugees Section.

Calling attention to refugee's plight:

Msgr. Robert Vitillo spoke to Vatican News' Francesca Sabatinelli about the WDMR and the Pope's message for the event.

He expressed the appreciation of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), which he heads up as Secretary General, for Pope Francis' message of the 107th WDMR.

The Pope's message, released in early May, invited the Church and humanity to journey “Towards An Ever Wider ‘We’”.

Msgr. Vitillo said it is important for the Church to celebrate a day dedicated to migrants and refugees.

“It is so necessary for us to call attention—not only at the level of the international community but especially as faithful Catholics and Christians—that we have a responsibility as Christians to welcome the stranger,” he said. In face of closing borders and rejected asylum-seekers.

However, noted Msgr. Vitillo, many societies are becoming more closed to outsiders.



A monument to migrants and refugees stands in St. Peter's Square

“We see more and more throughout the world that doors and borders are closing and not allowing people to even to make a claim for asylum when they have been victimized by persecution and when their lives are in danger,” he said.

The American priest lamented the closure of US borders and recent treatment of migrants at the US-Mexico border.

“This is the country that received my Italian grandparents, who left Italy because of deep poverty,” said Msgr. Vitillo, “and who were accepted in the United States and then who contributed their talents, as so many other migrants and refugees did there.”

Catholics on front lines of assistance:

Msgr. Vitillo added that the ICMC and other Catholic organizations are “in the front line” helping people on the move in all parts of the world.

“And it's harder and harder for us to do that,” he said, “because many people do not feel the obligation to support the humanitarian assistance that we offer, and to support our protection of refugees around the world, and to help them to begin to develop and to recover the human dignity that God gave them.”

The leader of Lebanon's Maronite Catholics has welcomed the formation of a new Lebanese government after 13 months of political stalemate.

Cardinal Bechara Boutros Rai congratulated Prime Minister Najib Mikati, President Michel Aoun, and the new cabinet of 24 ministers in a social media post that wished the government success in carrying out reforms and improving the living conditions for all Lebanese people.

The formation of a government paves the way for a potential papal visit to Lebanon.

Pope Francis previously said that he wanted to visit Lebanon once its leaders formed a government.

"His Holiness the Pope will visit Lebanon but after a government is formed. And this is a message to the Lebanese, that we must form a government so that everyone can gather... to revive Lebanon with our friends," Lebanese politician Saad Hariri said after a private meeting with the Pope in April.

A Vatican official confirmed in June that the Pope intended to visit Lebanon once it successfully formed a government, adding that the trip could take place at the beginning of next year.

Rai was in the Hungarian capital, Budapest, for the International Eucharistic Congress when the news of the formation of a new government was announced on Sept. 10.

The Lebanese Cardinal had been calling on the country's political leaders for months to overcome partisan interests and form a government to help the country amid its economic crisis.

Lebanon's new ministers face the challenge of coming into power at a time when three-quarters of the population live in poverty and there are widespread shortages of medicine, fuel, and food.

The World Bank has described Lebanon's financial situation as among the "most severe crisis episodes globally since the mid-19th century."

It estimates that country's real GDP contracted by more than 20% in 2020, with surging inflation and high unemployment.

Lebanon's currency has plummeted in 2021. By June, the Lebanese pound had lost 90% of its value since October 2019.

OUR MARONITE CATHOLIC PATRIARCH BECHARA EL RAI WELCOMES LEBANON'S NEW GOVERNMENT

In recent months, the state has only been able to provide electricity for less than two hours a day.

Speaking at a Vatican day of prayer for Lebanon this year, Pope Francis said: "In these woeful times, we want to affirm with all our strength that Lebanon is, and must remain, a project of peace. Its vocation is to be a land of tolerance and pluralism, an oasis of fraternity where different religions and confessions meet, where different communities live together, putting the common good before their individual interests."

The Pope hosted the day of prayer for Lebanon with Catholic and Orthodox leaders from the country on July 1.

"Here I would reiterate how essential it is that those in power choose finally and decisively to work for true peace and not for their own interests. Let there be an end to the few profiting from the sufferings of many. No more letting half-truths continue to frustrate people's aspirations," the Pope said.

"Stop using Lebanon and the Middle East for outside interests and profits. The Lebanese people must be given the opportunity to be the architects of a better future in their land, without undue interference."



***Cardinal Bechara Boutros Rai, the
Maronite Patriarch, at the Vatican
March 5, 2013***

MARONITE SAINT OF THE MONTH: SAINT SHALLITA

On this day in 1864, US President Abraham Lincoln formally established Thanksgiving as a national holiday. It was originally to be called “Black Friday Eve” but Honest Abe thought “Thanksgiving” sounded more dignified.

Artemius of Antioch the Great martyr (or “Megalomartyr,” which has such a great ring) (d. 363) was a general in the Roman army. On the orders of Emperor Constantine the Great, he brought the relics of the Apostles Luke and Andrew to Constantinople, in reward for which he was made “dux” (prefect) of Egypt. (Go ahead, get the “ducks” jokes out of your system now. Ready?) There he spread the Gospel of Christ, and tore down a bunch of pagan temples, which were blocking the view or in the way of new roads or something.

When Constantine was replaced on the imperial throne by Julian the Apostate, things began to go ill for Artemius and all Christians. Julian, as our readers will remember, forsook his baptism, returned to the worship of the pagan gods, and went about destroying churches and killing Christians and in general ensuring his eternal niche in the hall of infamy. (Is that well put or what?) For example, he most impiously mingled the bones of the prophets Elisha and John the Baptist with those of animals and bad guys of some sort (“impious men” is so vague), burning the lot, and scattering the ashes to the wind. Fortunately John’s head was somewhere else, waiting to be found again and again.

After a skirmish with the Persians, Julian was billeted in Antioch, where he was executing Christians, converting churches to pagan temples, and in general scaring the chickens. For some reason Artemius, by this time he was an old man, was in town, and he was dragged before Julian. He upbraided the apostate for his barbarity, faithlessness, and bad taste in coffee. (Or postum, or whatever they had in those days.) When he had an earful of this, Julian accused Artemius of killing his (Julian’s) brother Gallus, and had him stripped of his rank, tortured, and thrown in prison.

The next day Artemius was brought before the emperor again, where he professed his innocence of Gallus’ death (he was in Egypt at the time, for crying out loud), and recounted the Occurrence at Milvian Creek Bridge. He was allowed to ramble for a few pages (in one source), then thrown back in prison again, where he was visited by Our Lord Himself, who healed his wounds, and ministered to by the holy angels, who fed him. Meanwhile Julian went to sacrifice to Apollo at Daphne. Daphne, however, had lost her glasses — wait, that’s Thelma. Sorry. This particular statue of Apollo was an oracle, but remained mute because the relics of a saint were nearby. Julian had the relics removed, whereupon lightning from heaven struck the temple and reduced it to rubble.



Julian convinced himself that the Christians had come by night and set the temple on fire, but word of the disaster had reached Artemius (whether naturally or supernaturally), and he mocked Julian the next time they met. By this point Julian was right well fed up with Artemius, and ordered that he be crushed inside a humongous boulder that had been split in twain (love that word) specifically for that purpose. The rock did a fine job, **CHILDREN LOOK AWAY UNTIL I SAY**, squishing Artemius until his eyes popped out of their sockets and his guts flowed out.

CHILDREN MAY LOOK BACK. Although flattened by the boulder, Artemius was miraculously kept alive. Like something from Julian’s blackest dreams (or like Judge Doom in *Roger Rabbit*), he stood up and condemned the apostate one last time, foretelling his all-too-timely death. Realizing the whole torture and flattening thing wasn’t working, Julian (finally) had Artemius beheaded. The body was later gathered by a pious Christian named Arista and shipped to Constantinople for reverent burial. Meanwhile Julian perished fighting the Persians, and a Christian once again mounted the imperial throne.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that Artemius is the patron saint of (and I do not jest) people who suffer from hernia.

ΣΤΗ ΘΕΩ' ΙΕΡΕΥΣ

coptorthodox.blogspot.com/

@MaranAtha28

St. Artemius, told Julian the Apostate, that he would be justly recompensed for his persecution of Christians. Julian became furious and resorted to even more savage tortures, but they did not break the will of the saint. Finally the Great Martyr Artemius was beheaded.

ΜΑΡΑΝΑΘΑ

facebook.com/OrthodoxCopts
facebook.com/BibleVerseEnglish

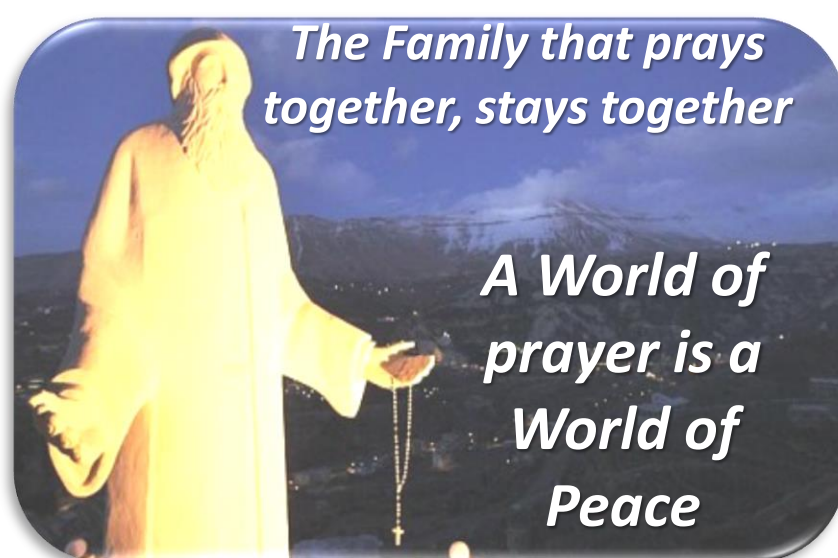
Maran Atha

ST. DOMINIC & THE ROSARY

St. Dominic and the Rosary St. Dominic, a Spanish theologian (circa 1170-1221) was the founder of the Roman Catholic religious order of Friars Preachers, or Dominicans.

Around the year 1203, Dominic was sent by Pope Innocent III to South France to preach to the Albigenses. At the time, the Albigensian doctrine was based on a dualism of two eternally opposing principles, good and evil, all matter being regarded as evil and the creator of the material world as a devil. St. Dominic discovered that this doctrine was becoming widespread due to the fact that the Albigenses were well educated and organized. To combat the unorthodox teachings of the Albigensians, Dominic organized and educated his preachers so they would be better equipped to overcome this Albigensian heresy. Dominic stressed the importance of education, and his preachers traveled throughout Europe and educated common people and religious leaders as a way to challenge the heresy.

*Our Mother Mary
entrusting to St.
Dominic
establishing the
Holy Rosary*



It was during Dominic's fight against this heresy when tradition tells how this saint received the rosary from the Virgin Mary in a vision. According to tradition, the Virgin Mary told him to "Pray my Psalter and teach it to your people. That prayer will never fail". Dominic was told that if he did as instructed, the heresy would be dispelled from France. Eventually after widespread teachings on the rosary and the meditations of the life, death, and resurrection of Christ, the heresy was defeated and the Church was strengthened.

St. Dominic is widely associated with the origin and creation of the Rosary because he was the first to implement the widespread teaching of this sacred devotion.

*On behalf of Saint Sharbel
Maronite Catholic Church,
we offer our deepest condolences
to Family & Friends for the loss of
Randy Nacion*

*Who was a member of the
Knight of Columbus, attended
daily Mass and spent many hours
in*

*the Eucharistic Adoration
He passed away in Las Vegas
on August 22, 2021.*

**May his soul
Rest in Peace**



Christ is Risen Truly Risen

BEAUTIFUL FACES & PLACES



*Congratulation to
the Serhal Family
on the engagement
of Andre & Robin*

*Council 14820
Columbian and
Founders Award from
Supreme Council*



*Congratulations to all
the parents that had
their children
Baptized in September*



LOS LISTONES DE SAN CHARBEL

La costumbre, vuelta piedad popular, nació en México, en el Centro Histórico, y ahora en el extranjero pueden verse imágenes del santo maronita con vistosos listones atados a sus brazos, su cuello, sus pies...

Tomó un listón que compró minutos antes en alguna de las incontables mercerías de la calle República de Uruguay en el Centro Histórico, escribió sobre su costado la petición que guardaba su corazón: "Te pido, por favor, intercedas por mí..."; luego, lo ató al cuello de San Charbel Makhoulf... y el resto es historia. Fue **una mujer** que, al no encontrar un papel para escribir su petición al santo, utilizó un listón iniciando así un acto popular de devoción que en la actualidad ha rebasado las fronteras de la ciudad de México y del país mismo.

Origen del listón

El P. Rogelio Peralta Gómez, sacerdote maronita, explica que el uso de listones es una extensión de los populares exvotos, cuya práctica se sabe existió desde las primeras comunidades cristianas y que Teodoreto de Ciro las documenta hacia el siglo V.

En particular, el P. Peralta reflexiona sobre esta práctica documentada en 1989 por un sacerdote jesuita en el Líbano que colocaba listones en el templo para protegerlo de calamidades: "La manera de aplicarlos era: las cabezas de familia brindaban bufandas de seda o algodón, las ataban para formar un largo listón con el cual circuncidaban el edificio, o bien, los pilares del mismo. Lo 'amarraban' para no permitir al mal causar un daño. Pasada la plaga, el largo cinturón se volvía a dividir y se repartía para beneficio de los pobres".

Sin embargo, tal como conocemos los listones hoy en día, estos tienen su historia en México y en San Charbel: "Los listones de petición no existían antes de San Charbel", recalca categórico el P. Peralta.

Los colores

Aunque la Iglesia Católica no reconoce alguna **cualidad** especial en el color de cada listón y las peticiones, sí recomienda que todo acto de esta naturaleza esté libre de magia o superstición. Además, el P. Peralta explica que el hecho de colocar un listón a San Charbel no debe pensarse como una especie de 'trueque', que al poner un listón el fiel **crea** cumplirle al santo y éste, en correspondencia, debe interceder en su favor: "Se trata de un acto devocional que debe estar alimentado de la oración; el listón es el símbolo no sólo de la petición, sino de la oración constante hecha vida en cada uno de nosotros".

En todo caso, respecto a los colores, el sacerdote explica que los listones de color son utilizados para las peticiones y los listones blancos para dar gracias. El sacerdote reconoce que, sin embargo, la gente otorga diferentes significados a los colores de los listones, llegando al absurdo de considerar el listón negro como un listón del mal. Y es que, mucha gente no ha entendido que un santo no puede interceder ante Dios para causarle un mal a otra persona.

A pesar de todo, aún si la gente quiere darle un **significado** 'añadido' a su petición o si cree que una manera de recordar su compromiso (porque toda petición lleva consigo un compromiso en la intención y en la oración) según el color del listón, sería:

Azul: para la fuerza, poder, protección y voluntad divina.

Dorado: iluminación, amor por los seres queridos y la paz mundial.

Rosa: para el amor divino de la adoración y reconciliaciones.

Verde: esperanza, fe y salud física o espiritual.

Rojo: para situaciones difíciles y pedir provisiones.

Violeta: para la **misericordia**, perdón y meditación.

Amarillo: para la paz, el equilibrio, sabiduría e intuición.

Morado: para la purificación, la conversión de lo malo en bueno.

Blanco: para agradecer los favores concedidos.



"LOS LISTONES DE SAN CHARBEL", bella tradición nacida en el Centro Histórico de la ciudad de México y que se extendió por el mundo. Una mujer no encontró a la mano un papel para escribir su petición y la hizo en un listón. Acto popular de devoción que se aprecia en la Parroquia de Chignahuapan.



Global Lebanese Support Network Who We Are:

GLSN is a non-profit organization aiming at creating networks between individuals or companies in the motherland and the Lebanese Diaspora and their friends outside Lebanon.

Lebanon needs our help! We ask all of the diaspora to lend a hand and try to help in anyway possible. If you are a Lebanese-American business owner please consider hiring a Lebanese professional or outsourcing to a Lebanese company.

As an individual, you can also help by remotely hiring a teacher/tutor for your kids. Even a little help will make a difference.

Please reach out if you want to join our efforts.

Email: glsn.lebanon@gmail.com

Insta: [@glsn.lebanon](https://www.instagram.com/glsn.lebanon)

Facebook: [@globallebanesesupportnetwork](https://www.facebook.com/globallebanesesupportnetwork)

LinkedIn: [@global-lebanese-support-network](https://www.linkedin.com/company/global-lebanese-support-network)





Filipino News



THE PHILIPPINES: ARSENAL OF FAITH, DEPOSIT OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST

A Church established by missionary zeal

“The conquest of the Philippines,” the Dominican historian Fr. Lucio Gutierrez explains, “was due fundamentally not to the sword of the conquistador but to the cross of the missionary ... it was the missionaries’ zeal and charity that brought the Filipinos into the fold of the Church.” This was because Spain’s military presence in its 333-year rule was “relatively insignificant.” Gutierrez quotes the Viceroy of Mexico who remarked: “In every friar the king of Spain had in the Philippines a captain general and an entire army.”

At the time of their arrival, the missionaries had the benefit of drawing from the experience of the conquest and evangelization of the Americas. The Synod of Manila reminded the *encomenderos* that their right to collect tribute carried a dual responsibility: administration of justice and preaching of the faith. In each *encomienda* there must be a missionary. Later on the Spaniards carried out a system of reduction. They had found the in Philippines, unlike in the Americas, scattered villages (*barangays*) where extended families lived together under a *datu*, the chieftain. To facilitate catechism, Filipinos had to be *bajo la campana* (under the sound of the bell). Today, the plan of the town plaza survives—town hall, market, school, and church. The Dominicans introduced the printing press in the islands, publishing the first book, the *Doctrina Christiana*, in 1593. The contents of the basic doctrine – the Our Father, Hail Mary, the Credo, the articles of faith – were usually recited before Sunday Mass. The norm for Confession and Holy Communion was once a year, during Easter season.

Missionaries corrected the initial practice of mass Baptism and ensured that Filipinos underwent pre- and post-baptismal catechesis. Conversions started with the *datus*, called *fiscales* by the missionaries, who were tasked to spread the faith among their people. Evangelization made use of the existing structures, and engaged in true inculturation by retaining native practices while rejecting pagan ways. Drama, dance, and music accompanied the observances of religious feasts. An enduring Filipino devotion is the *Misa de Aguinaldo*, novena (“gift”) Masses held at dawn in preparation for the Nativity of the Lord. The *Pasyong Mahal* of Gaspar Aquino de Belen, first published in Tagalog in 1703, is a permanent pious practice during the Holy Week of the Lord’s Passion.



The old campus of the University of Santo Tomas in Intramuros



Doctrina Christiana, en
lengua española y tagala, con
regioa por los Religiosos de las
ordenes Impresa con licencia, en
S. Gabriel de la orden de S. Domingo
En Manila. 1593.

Doctrina Christiana, printed in 1593



Fr. Pedro Murillo Velarde’s map of the Philippines (1744) Introduction of the First Christian Image by Carlos Botong Francisco

The friars were not just church-builders. With the help of the natives, they built roads and bridges, replaced primitive farming with the wheel and the plow, constructed large-scale irrigation, and brought in new crops like tobacco, coffee, and cocoa. The opening of hospitals, asylums, and orphanages showed a concern for material, not just spiritual, welfare. The Franciscan Juan Clemente started in 1578 what became the San Juan de Dios and San Lazaro hospitals, two well-known social institutions. The Hospicio de San Jose traces its beginnings to 1778. Today the Daughters of Charity continue to operate the welfare institution at Isla de la Convalecencia, the island in the middle of Pasig River where the patients of San Juan de Dios used to convalesce.

Education was an important component of evangelization. As soon as they arrived, the Augustinians and Franciscans put up schools for basic education. In 1595, the Jesuits opened a college that became the Universidad de San Ignacio in the Walled City. The oldest existing university, not just in the Philippines but also in Asia, is the Royal and Pontifical University of Santo Tomas, founded in 1611 by the Dominicans upon the bequest by Fray Benavides of his library and a seed fund of P1,500. For women, the Colegio de Santa Potenciana (later merged into the Colegio de Santa Isabel, now one of the oldest schools for girls in the world), was founded by the royal decrees of 1593 and 1594. It was followed by the Colegio de Santa Rosa (1750) and the La Concordia (1868). In Cebu City, the Colegio-Seminario de San Carlos opened in 1783.

At the close of Spanish colonial rule, no less than the Americans testified to the fruits of the labors of the Church and its intrepid missionaries. “In no other part of the world,” writes the military chaplain of the American army in 1899, “is Christian charity more flourishing and more wide spread than in the Philippines; the hospitals, the maternity houses, the arts and trade schools and other like institutions would bring honor to any nation.”

Festival Welcome



Warmest welcome to all our friends, parishioners and guests who will be visiting our Festival on October 8-10.

We are thankful to God to allow us to share our premises and heritage with all people of Clark County and beyond.

As usual we are all called to extend our warm hospitality to our visitors.

You are all urged to be a part of this festival and to volunteer your time and talents where you are needed.

Together we can make it a successful festival for our Church.

The following are examples on how you can help the Church Festival by donating money toward expenses:

1. You can donate to offset the cost of preparation of FOOD SUPPLIES
2. You can donate in support of the raffle by buying tickets.
3. You can donate for Entertainment expenses
4. You can donate toward the tents and permits
5. You can donate toward drinks
6. You can volunteer for the 3 days of the Festival



PLEASE DONATE
SODA CANS

FESTIVAL RAFFLE
TICKETS

\$100 each,
10 tickets left
total cash prizes
\$10,000



2021

13TH ANNUAL

LEBANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL

**FRIDAY, OCT 8 @ 4-11
SATURDAY, OCT 9 @ 2-11
SUNDAY, OCT 10 @ 12-8**

**FOOD • DRINKS • LIVE ENTERTAINMENT
KIDS RIDES • RAFFLE • VENDORS**



BENEFICIARY



**ST. SHARBEL CHURCH
10325 RANCHO DESTINO RD
LAS VEGAS, NV 89183**



\$5 ADMISSION

**FREE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 10,
MILITARY, VETERANS, AND POLICE**

LEBANESEAMERICANFESTIVAL.COM

HOLY MASS INTENTIONS**WEEKEND****Saturday 4:30pm Oct 2**

+Gail Tenore
 +Marlyn Garcia
 Healing-Linda Perez

Sunday 9:30 am Oct 3

Ronald Erickson

Sunday 11:30 am

Peace to Lebanon

5 pm Misa en Español

Refugiados e
 Inmigrantes del Mundo

**PRAY FOR THE SICK****DAILY 8AM****MONDAY Oct 4**

Angelo & Sarah Penuela
 (Wedding Anniversary)
 +Marlyn Garcia
 +Randy Nacion

TUESDAY Oct 5

+Marlyn Garcia

WEDNESDAY Oct 6

+Marlyn Garcia

THURSDAY Oct 7

+Marlyn Garcia
 +Estela Belarmino (40 days)

FRIDAY Oct 8

+Marlyn Garcia

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1.	SUNDAY OCTOBER 10: The 11:30 AM Mass will be moved to 11:00 AM in the Chapel.
2.	TUESDAY: 6:00 P.M. Rosary in the Chapel followed by Anointing of the sick.
3.	MONTHLY SPANISH MASS will be held this Sunday, October 3 rd at 5:00 PM and Rosary will begin at 4:30 PM.
4.	GOD OUR FATHER DEVOTION will be held this Sunday, October 3 rd after the 9:30 A.M. Mass in the Chapel. All are welcome.
5.	MONTHLY TAGALOG MASS will be celebrated next Sunday, October 17 th at 5:00PM. Rosary at 4:30 PM.
6.	FESTIVAL RAFFLE TICKETS are available at the Gift Shop - \$100 each and only 300 printed. There are 10 left. Grand prize is \$3000 and total prizes \$10,000.
7.	FESTIVAL – We still need red and white Wine, 7-up or money contributions to help with food supplies and expenses. See Juliette in the Office.
8.	COME TO THE FESTIVAL October 8, 9, 10th invite your family, friends and neighbors!
9.	PUBLIC ROSARY will be held @St. Sharbel on Saturday, October 16 th from 3:00-4:00 PM.