



September 2022

Saint Sharbel Maronite Catholic Church Las Vegas

14th Sunday of Pentecost

"MARY HAS CHOSEN THE BETTER PART AND IT WILL NOT BE TAKEN FROM HER"

LUKE 10:42



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Pastor: Fr. Nadim Abou Zeid

Our Services

DAILY: Monday–Friday 8:00 AM Eng.

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

Tuesday @ 6 pm Rosary & Bible

Anointing of the Sick every 1st Tuesday

They say it is nice to be important. But it is far more important to be nice.

Martha has an important guest and wants to make Him feel important. She tries to look important, too, by preparing many things for Him. She forgets to be nice. Mary takes that role and gets Jesus' attention more. Jesus forgets about being important. He has dropped by not because He feels important but because these sisters has always been nice to Him, making Him feel at home.

READING:

**1 Thessalonians
2:1-13**

GOSPEL:

Luke 10:38-42

While we do important things that sometimes consume us, and we end up being nasty to others. We once drafted a pastoral plan for our church. Soon we were crazy trying to come up with a beautiful plan setting deadlines, many meetings and spending too much time. We almost forgot how to be nice to one another and overlooked that the best pastoral plan begins by establishing good relations with one another.

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MINISTRIES IN THE CHURCH: OUR HOLY FATHER POPE FRANCIS CALLS FOR A DIALOGUE WITH BISHOPS

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Pope St. Paul VI's motu proprio "Ministeria quaedam", Pope Francis reflects on the Apostolic Letter's impact on instituted and extraordinary ministries, and expresses his desire to open a dialogue with Bishops' Conferences to continue along the path set out fifty years ago.

Fifty years have passed since Paul VI's motu proprio "*Ministeria quaedam*" was published.

The Apostolic Letter reformed the "minor orders", including the Lector for ministry of the Word, and that of the Acolyte for the ministry of the Altar. It also established lay ministries.

To mark the occasion, Pope Francis released a message on Wednesday expressing his desire to begin a dialogue with Bishops' Conferences around the world "in order to be able to share the richness of the ministerial experiences that in these fifty years the Church has lived both as instituted ministries (lectors, acolytes and, only recently, catechists) and as extraordinary and *de facto* ministries."

The purpose, the Pope explains, is to "be able to listen to the voice of the Spirit without stopping the process, being careful not to want to force it by imposing choices that are the fruit of ideological viewpoints."

For this reason, Pope Francis believes that "it is useful to share the experiences of these years, all the more in the spirit of the synodal journey. That experience can offer valuable indications to arrive at a harmonious vision of the question of baptismal ministries and thus continue along our journey."

Pope Paul VI's path and Pope Francis' Letters

In his message, Pope Francis recalls that Paul VI's Motu Proprio not only renewed the discipline of the minor orders and the subdiaconate, "but offered the Church an important perspective that was able to inspire further progress."

The possibility of the further development of ministries was also discussed during the Synod .

Subsequently, Pope Francis wrote two Apostolic Letters addressing the situation: the first, "*Spiritus Domini*" published on 10 January 2021, allowing women to participate in the Lectorate and Acolytate ministries.

The second, "*Antiquum ministerium*" published 10 May, 2021, instituted the ministry of Catechist.

"These two interventions," the Pope explains, "should not be interpreted as replacing the previous doctrine, but as a further development made possible because it is based on the same principles – consistent with the reflection of the Second Vatican Council" that had inspired Pope Paul VI.

Pope Paul VI, following the requests of many Council Fathers, had in fact fifty years ago "granted the Bishops' Conferences the possibility of asking the Apostolic See for the establishment of those ministries considered necessary or very useful in their regions. Even the ordination prayer for bishops, during the intercessions, indicates among its principal tasks, that of organizing ministries."

Foundations of each ministry

Pope Francis explains that "the issue is of fundamental importance for the life of the Church; furthermore, there is no Christian community that does not express ministries."

This is shown in the Letters of St. Paul, where "a widespread ministeriality" is described as "being organized on the basis of two certain foundations"; moreover, at the origin of every ministry there is always God who by His Holy Spirit works all things in all," and "the purpose of every ministry is always the common good, the building up of the community."

Every ministry is therefore "a call from God for the good of the community."

Thanks to these two central ideas, the Christian community can organize "the variety of ministries that the Spirit stirs up in relation to its concrete situation."

This organization, the Pope writes, "is not a merely functional fact but is, rather, a careful community discernment in listening to what the Spirit suggests to the Church, in a concrete place and in the present moment of the life of the Church."

Thus, "any ministerial structure that arises from this discernment is dynamic, lively, and flexible like the action of the Spirit: it must be rooted more deeply lest dynamism become confusion, liveliness be reduced to extemporaneous improvisation, flexibility be transformed into arbitrary and ideological adaptations."

'Realities are more important than ideas'

In his message, Pope Francis continues that "the ecclesiology of communion, the sacramentality of the Church, the complementarity of the common and the ministerial priesthood, and the liturgical visibility of each ministry are the doctrinal principles that, animated by the action of the Spirit, make the variety of ministries harmonious."

The question of baptismal ministries touches on several aspects that "certainly need to be considered: the terminology used to indicate ministries, their doctrinal foundation, the juridical aspects, the distinctions and relationships between individual ministries, their vocational value, the formation paths, the institutive event that empowers the exercise of a ministry, the liturgical dimension of each ministry."

These are complex issues, which, the Pope says, "certainly need to continue to deepen," but without "pretending to define and resolve them in order to live ministeriality," because acting in this way "most likely we would not be able to go very far."

This is why Pope Francis repeats in his message what was already written in the exhortation "*Evangelii gaudium*," namely that "realities are greater than ideas" and "a constant dialogue must be established between the two, avoiding that the idea ends up separating itself from reality." The Pope continues by saying that "time is greater than space."

Therefore, "rather than obsessing over immediate results in resolving all tensions and clarifying every aspect – thus running the risk of truncating them – we must go along with the action of the Spirit of the Lord."

Maronite Church under fire from Hezbollah

On July 18, 2022, Musa Al-Hajj, Archbishop of Lebanese Maronites, was detained on his way back home and arrested after crossing the Lebanese-Israeli border. Officials in Lebanon accuse the archbishop of breaking the law, contributing to the normalization of relations with Israel. On July 24, 2022, the decision of the Lebanese authorities was met with protests from Christian believers.

As the priest admits, the purpose of the trip to Israel was to “help Lebanese Christians living outside the country.” Some of the political forces in the government coalition view the Maronites and representatives of other Christian minorities living outside Lebanon as former members of the pro-Israel Army of South Lebanon. After 2000, Christian militants withdrew with Israeli forces and left the country. Called enemy militias by Hezbollah, they fought alongside Israeli soldiers in the Lebanese civil war of 1975–1990.

The head of the Maronites, Patriarch Bechara Boutros Al-Rahi, urges the Lebanese authorities to release Archbishop Musa Al-Hajj, who has been stripped of his passport and documents and remains detained to date. Lebanese officials will agree to the patriarch's terms if the government side can keep the archbishop's luggage. An additional charge against the priest is the illegal transport of money across the border. There were 460,000 in the clergy's luggage cash dollars in twenty suitcases.

The Muslim population in Lebanon is vulnerable to the political slogans of representatives of Hassan Nasrallah's party. The ongoing Christian-Muslim dispute dates back to the past, which affects the current political discourse in Lebanon. This situation can be treated as a deliberate political action by Muslim radical politicians in the Lebanese parliament, aimed at weakening the position of the Maronite Church in Lebanon.

Hezbollah, a former enemy of the Kataeb party and other Christian groups fighting in the civil war, is suspected of being involved in the arrest of the priest. Representatives of the Shi'ite party believe that border guards acted within the law. The incident itself is not politically influenced, and according to Hezbollah representatives from the Lebanese parliament, “Al-Hajj is guilty of alleged charges, including high treason.”

The detention of the priest may be related to the upcoming October presidential elections, in which the president, according to the National Pact of 1943, is elected from among Christians. Michel Aoun, the current president of Lebanon, supports Hezbollah. In February 2006, as the leader of the Patriotic Liberation Movement, he signed with Hasan Nasrallah, the leader of Hezbollah, the so-called Memorandum of Mar Mikhael on the conclusion of a political alliance.

The cooperation undertaken by both parties resulted in support from the Shi'ite party for Michel Aoun in the election campaign before the 2016 presidential election. The other side repaid by handing over the votes of the Christian electorate to Hezbollah in the parliamentary elections. In 2018, Shi'ite party won a parliamentary majority in the form of 71 seats out of 128. After the 2022 parliamentary elections, Hezbollah won 66 seats. The Patriotic Liberation Movement was to accept the presence of Shi'ite party military militias in Lebanon after the Second Lebanon War (Hezbollah's conflict with Israel of July and August 2006).

Sixteen years after the entry into force of the agreement, there is a need to create a new vision of cooperation. When designing a new political agenda, new variables should be taken into account: the economic crisis in Lebanon, rising public debt and public discontent after the protests in 2018-2022.



According to Imad Salamey, the next parliamentary elections in 2026 will form a new government – Hezbollah can win and win the votes of both Muslim and Christian populations. “The archbishop's detention is intended to accentuate Hezbollah's position on the Lebanese political scene.” It should be noted that the Christian militias have been weakened after the civil war. On the other side, the Shi'ite formation continues to function and develop its operational activities. Due to this situation, however, the next president may support the Patriarch's side, not the Shi'ite party. The public can choose a politician who will oppose the actions of state institutions taken over by Hassan Nasrallah's party.

According to Dr. Eliego Abouaoun of the United States Institute of Peace, Lebanese politics is becoming radicalized. The Lebanese Christian Forces Party (FP) of the March 14 anti-Syrian bloc, which stands in opposition to the National Liberation Movement and Hezbollah of the March 8 bloc, builds rhetoric on the feelings of harm suffered by the Christian minority from Shi'ite Muslims. Former prime minister Saad Hariri boycotted the parliamentary elections of May 2022, which can be considered an act of desperation in the face of Hezbollah's growing position in the Lebanese parliament since 2005.

The deepening polarization of society may lead to the strengthening of the position of radical parties and groups such as the Sunni Al-Jama'ah Al-Islamiyah (derived from the pan-Arabist idea of the Egyptian Muslim brotherhood), the Sufi Al-Ahbache or the environment of the former Christian Prime Minister Ashraf Rifi, a negative to Hezbollah. Each grouping represents different values and has clearly defined political opponents. In the following years, there may be new provocations and social tensions, compounded by populist politicians.

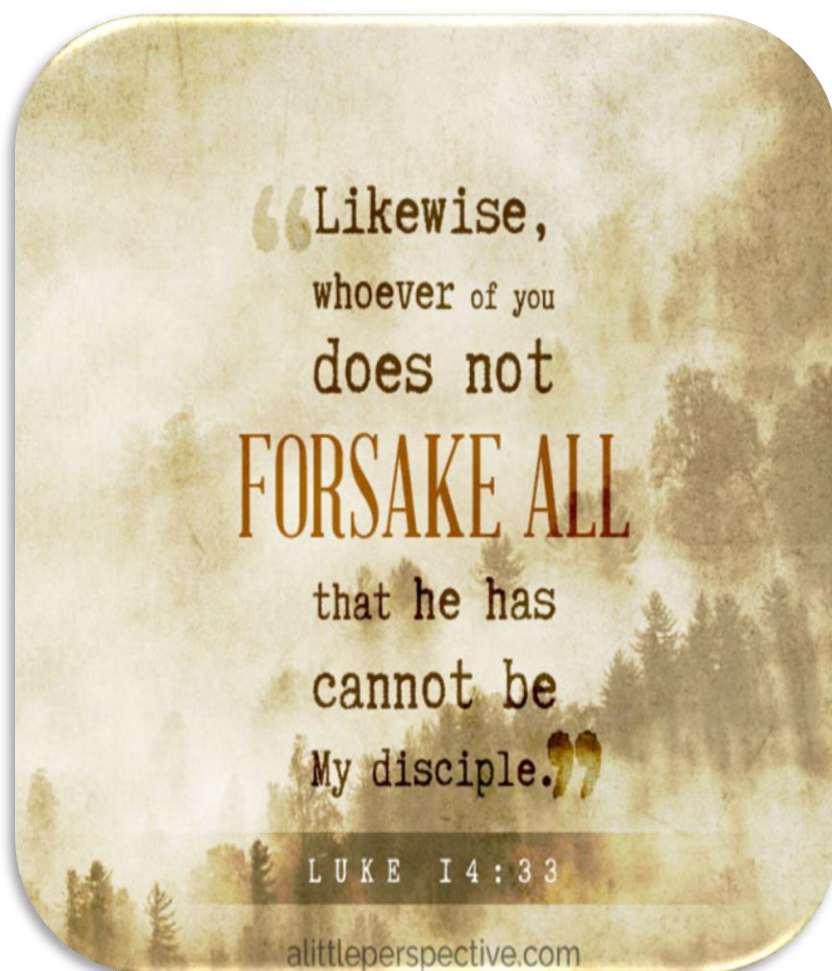
The pro-Iranian and pro-Syrian Hezbollah has been accused by the anti-Syrian opposition (March 14 bloc) of taking over the country's security institutions to pursue its own political goals. Their main enemy remains the Maronite Church. Consequently, the patriarch has become critical of the rule of Hezbollah. According to him, “the growing public support for this party will have dangerous consequences for the country.” For this reason, they were subjected to repressions by his subordinates. Shi'ite forces managed to weaken the position of the Church and due to the situation, a tendency towards political and military tensions in the Lebanese society and attempts to influence foreign entities on the Lebanese political discourse can be noticed. Consequently, the ‘8 March’ bloc represents the interests of Moscow, Tehran and Damascus on the Lebanese political scene.

Demands of True Discipleship

On this Sunday we are invited to reflect on the radical demands of an authentic Christian faith. We are challenged to make our own the values and priorities of Christ even when this entails sacrifice and detachment from all we hold dear. We are expected to love as Jesus does, that is, in an absolutely pure, selfless, and generous way that seeks the real good of the beloved and excludes no one.

It is not easy to love in this manner. That is why to love “the Jesus way” requires plenty of moral strength and a long apprenticeship. But this is the only way to be a real disciple of the Lord, for it is only through such a strong love that the Kingdom of God flourishes and we can attain lasting happiness.

In this Eucharistic celebration let us ask for the grace to love Jesus above all, both in word and deed. On this first Sunday of September, let us remember that this is “*National Catechetical Month.*” Let us offer this Eucharist for all those involved in the catechetical ministry and their recipients.



BLEEDING HOST IN POLAND CONFIRMED TO BE THE TRUE BODY AND BLOOD OF CHRIST

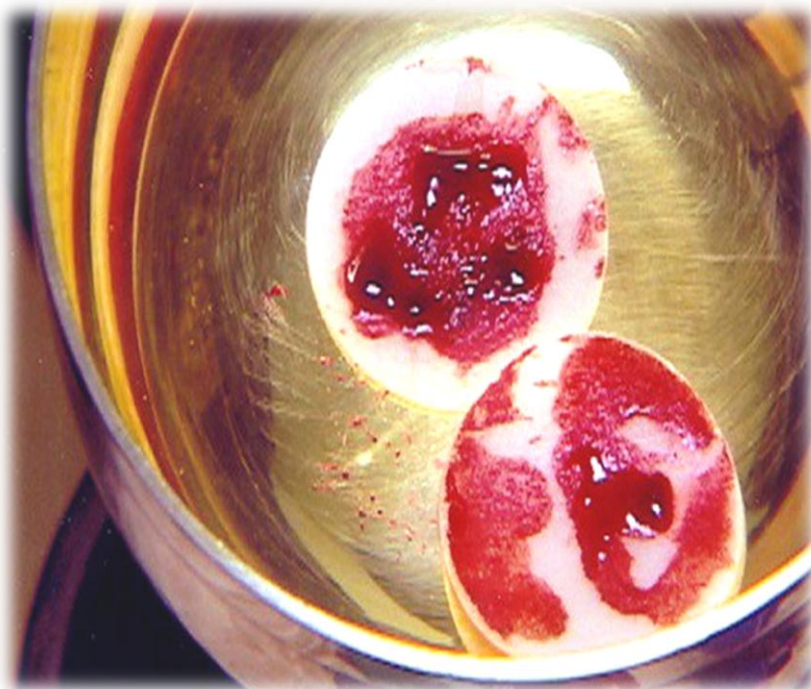
In Poland a consecrated host fell on the floor and was picked up and placed in a container with water, according to the report by Bishop Zbigniew Kiernikowski of Legnica on Sunday. The falling of the host and its preservation occurred on the Christmas day of 2013, after the host was conserved in a container with water by the Parish Priest, it gradually began to turn to change color, possessing red-bloody stains.

“In February 2014, a tiny red fragment of the Host was separated and put on a corporal. The Commission ordered to take samples in order to conduct the thorough tests by the relevant research institutes,” said Bishop Kiernikowski.

The bleeding host had for sometimes now been attributed to have “the hallmark of a Eucharistic miracle”.

The final medical statement by the Department of Forensic Medicine found that “in the histopathological image, the fragments (of the Host) were found containing the fragmented parts of the cross striated muscle. It is most similar to the heart muscle. Tests also determined the tissue to be of human origin, and found that it bore signs of distress.”

Bishop Kiernikowski said he believes that the Bleeding host has “a Eucharistic miracle”, he told reporters that he took this case to the Vatican’s Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.



And the Vatican in April approved the findings and reports the case and recommended the parish priest, Fr. Andrzej Ziombrze “to prepare a suitable place” for the Host so that the faithful could venerate it.

“I hope that this will serve to deepen the cult of the Eucharist and will have deep impact on the lives of people facing the Host,” Bishop Kiernikowski said.

Exaltation of the Holy Cross (Roodmas) September 14

Roodmas more commonly known simply as "Holy Cross Day" -- began to commemorate the Dedication of the Basilica of the Resurrection, built by St. Helena (Constantine the Great's mother), in Jerusalem in A.D. 355 -- but the true Cross was found shortly thereafter, also by St. Helena, so the two events were joined.

The story of the finding of the True Cross, from the Catholic Encyclopedia: In the year 326 the mother of Constantine, Helena, then about 80 years old, having journeyed to Jerusalem, undertook to rid the Holy Sepulchre of the mound of earth heaped upon and around it, and to destroy the pagan buildings that profaned its site. Some revelations which she had received gave her confidence that she would discover the Saviour's Tomb and His Cross. The work was carried out diligently, with the co-operation of St. Macarius, bishop of the city.

The Jews had hidden the Cross in a ditch or well, and covered it over with stones, so that the faithful might not come and venerate it. Only a chosen few among the Jews knew the exact spot where it had been hidden, and one of them, named Judas, touched by Divine inspiration, pointed it out to the excavators, for which act he was highly praised by St. Helena. Judas afterwards became a Christian saint, and is honored under the name of Cyriacus.

During the excavation three crosses were found, but because the titulus was detached from the Cross of Christ, there was no means of identifying it. Following an inspiration from on high, Macarius caused the three crosses to be carried, one after the other, to the bedside of a worthy woman who was at the point of death. The touch of the other two was of no avail; but on touching that upon which Christ had died the woman got suddenly well again.



From the old Gallican calendar there came another Feast known as "Roodmas." May 3 was a day that celebrated the finding of the True Cross, and this Feast made its way into the Roman calendar when the two were combined together. It was celebrated liturgically pre-1962, and would, then, be celebrated by priests who use pre-1962 Missals. The May feast focused on the finding of the True Cross, while the September feast focused on the dedication of the Basilica and on the rescuing of the Cross from Persians in 629. In the 1962 Missal, all of these are combined.



From a letter of St. Paulinus to Severus inserted in the Breviary of Paris it would appear that St. Helena herself had sought by means of a miracle to discover which was the True Cross and that she caused a man already dead and buried to be carried to the spot, whereupon, by contact with the third cross, he came to life. From yet another tradition, related by St. Ambrose, it would seem that the titulus, or inscription, had remained fastened to the Cross.

After the happy discovery, St. Helena and Constantine erected a magnificent basilica over the Holy Sepulchre, and that is the reason why the church bore the name of St. Constantinus. The precise spot of the finding was covered by the atrium of the basilica, and there the Cross was set up in an oratory, as appears in the restoration executed by de Vogüé. When this noble basilica had been destroyed by the infidels, Arculfus, in the seventh century, enumerated four buildings upon the Holy Places around Golgotha, and one of them was the "Church of the Invention" or "of the Finding". This church was attributed by him and by topographers of later times to Constantine. The Frankish monks of Mount Olivet, writing to Leo III, style it St. Constantinus. Perhaps the oratory built by Constantine suffered less at the hands of the Persians than the other buildings, and so could still retain the name and style of Martyrium Constantinianum. (See De Rossi, Bull. d' arch. crist., 1865, 88.)

A portion of the True Cross remained at Jerusalem enclosed in a silver reliquary; the remainder, with the nails, must have been sent to Constantine, and it must have been this second portion that he caused to be enclosed in the statue of himself which was set on a porphyry column in the Forum at Constantinople; Socrates, the historian, relates that this statue was to make the city impregnable. One of the nails was fastened to the emperor's helmet, and one to his horse's bridle, bringing to pass, according to many of the Fathers, what had been written by Zacharias the Prophet: "In that day that which is upon the bridle of the horse shall be holy to the Lord" (Zechariah 14:20). Another of the nails was used later in the Iron Crown of Lombardy preserved in the treasury of the cathedral of Monza.

Scientific study of the relics of the True Cross show it to be made of some species of pine. The titulus crucis -- the wood on which the inscription "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews" was written in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (Matthew 27:37, Mark 15:26, Luke 23:38 and John 19:19) -- is made of an olive wood. The titulus has been scientifically dated to the 1st c. and the script is still legible (interestingly, the Latin and Greek are in reverse script), though the Hebrew is missing due to the entire thing being halved, the second half having been lost in the 6th century. It is from the Latin inscription -- "Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum" that we get the abbreviation "I.N.R.I." that is found on many Crucifixes.

14TH ANNUAL



Beneficiary:
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All Are Welcome!

***Friday 10/7**

***Saturday 10/8**

***Sunday 10/9**



4 pm–11 pm

2pm -11 pm

1 pm–8 pm

***Food *Drinks * Live Entertainment**
***Kids Play Zone *Raffle *Vendors**

\$5 Admission

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Beneficiary is for the Needy

***Tickets are available at the gift shop, office &
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*Congratulations
to all of the
Baptisms
in the month
of August*



*Congratulation to
Henry & Lily
Sandjaya for their
47 years wedding
anniversary,
celebrated on
August 15, 2022*

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- Do you want some peace & quiet?
- Do you want to have a date?
- Do you want to be loved?
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Then Eucharistic Adoration is for You!

Eucharistic Adoration is a privilege and gift to us here at St. Sharbel from 6 AM – 6 PM

- Sign up forms are available on the table in the Adoration Chapel
- Check the hours that are available on the picture frame on the table or in the white binder
- If you have already sign up, it is your responsibility to make sure you show up or call someone to cover your hour. Names and telephone numbers are in the white binder.

Questions: Contact the Parish Office or Mylynn Lim at 702 769-2382



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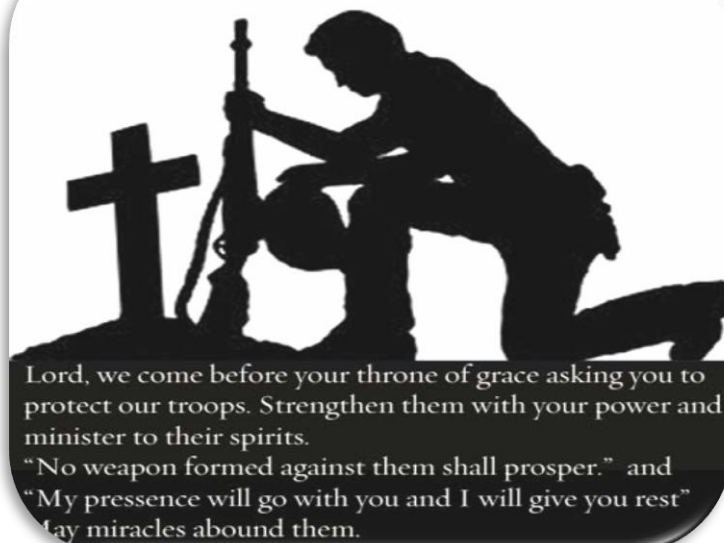
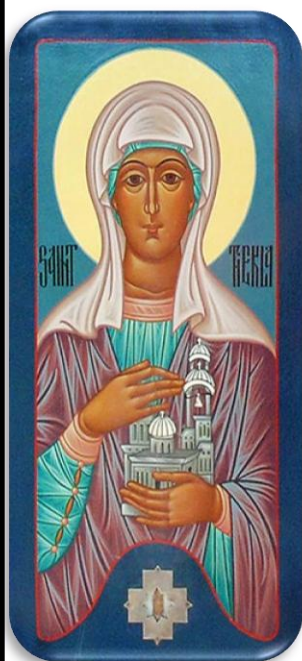
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Code is 89183

BELIEVE IN GOD!

A young man working in the army was constantly humiliated because he believed in God. One day the captain wanted to humiliate him before the troops. He called the young man and said: – Young man come here, take the key and go and park the Jeep in front. the young man replied: – I cannot drive! The captain said: – Well then ask for assistance of your God! Show us that He exist! ...The young man takes the key and walked to the vehicle and begins to pray..... He parks the jeep at the place PERFECTLY well as the captain wanted. The young man came out of the jeep and saw them all crying. They all said together: – We want to serve your God! The young soldier was astonished, and asked what was going on? The CAPTAIN crying opened the hood of the jeep by showing the young man that the car had no engine. Then the boy said: See? This is the God I serve, THE GOD OF IMPOSSIBLE, the God who gives life to what does not exist. You may think there are things still impossible BUT WITH GOD EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE. To the person reading this, I pray the Lord work A SUPER MIRACLE in your life today In Jesus Name I Pray..

A Prayer For Our Troops**MARONITE SAINT OF THE MONTH:**
SAINT TECHLA

According to ancient Syrian and Greek manuscripts, Saint Thekla was born into a prosperous pagan family in the Lycaonian city of Iconium (present-day Konya in south-central Turkey) in A.D. 16. When she was 18 years old and betrothed to a young man named Thamyris, Saint Paul the Apostle and Saint Barnabas arrived in Iconium from Antioch (Acts 14). Thekla's mother Theokleia prohibited her from joining the crowds which gathered to hear Paul preach. But Thekla found that if she sat near her bedroom window she could hear his every word. Thekla sat there for three days and three nights listening to Paul preach the word of God. She was particularly touched by his call to chastity. As it became apparent that Thekla was becoming interested in the new Faith, Theokleia and Thamyris went to the governor of the city and complained about Paul and his preaching. To pacify them and the other outraged citizens of Iconium, the governor had Paul imprisoned to await trial.

When Thekla learned of Paul's arrest she secretly went to the prison, and using her golden bracelets to bribe the guard, gained admittance to his cell. When she saw the Apostle she knelt before him and kissed the chains which bound his hands and feet. She remained there a long time listening to his message of the Good News of Jesus Christ.

Being concerned at Thekla's prolonged absence, Theokleia and Thamyris asked her servant if she knew where she was. The servant said that Thekla had gone to visit an imprisoned stranger. Theokleia and Thamyris knew at once that she was with Paul. They decided to go again to the governor, this time demanding immediate judgment for the Apostle. After the governor chastened Paul for the disturbances he had caused in the city, he had him stoned and expelled from Iconium. The governor then admonished Thekla for her foolishness and commanded her to return home with her mother and fiancé. When Thekla announced that she had vowed to remain a virgin for the sake of Christ, her mother became enraged and asked the governor to threaten Thekla with severe punishment. The governor complied with this wish and ruled that Thekla was to be burned at the stake unless she renounced her faith in Christ.

When Thekla refused to renounce her Heavenly Bridegroom, she was taken to the arena for punishment. As she was tied to the stake she saw a vision of Jesus Christ which gave her strength to face the flames. The fire was lit, but as the flames came near Thekla a thunderstorm suddenly arose and a great torrent of rain and hail came down from heaven and extinguished the flames. Embarrassed because his plan had failed, the angry governor released Thekla but commanded that she must leave Iconium at once. Upon her release, Thekla went to the outskirts of the city where she rejoined Paul. She told him of her trial and miraculous escape from punishment and asked for baptism.

Paul refused to baptize Thekla, saying that this would be accomplished in God's own way and time. Paul and Thekla then departed from the region of Iconium and traveled to Antioch in Syria. As they were entering the city a young nobleman named Alexander saw Thekla. Being entranced by her beauty he rushed forward and tried to seduce her, but Thekla fought him off, thus disgracing him in front of his crowd of friends. Alexander went to the governor of Antioch and complained that this wandering girl had disgraced him, a nobleman, in public. He demanded that she be punished with death. The governor complied and ruled that Thekla would face the wild beasts in the arena. Thekla's only reply was that she be allowed to preserve her virginity unto death. Her wish was granted and she was given into the care of the noblewoman Tryphaena, a relative of Caesar, until the time of punishment.

When Thekla was taken to the arena, a lioness was set free to attack her. But to the astonishment of the crowd, the lioness approached the Saint and sat tamely at her feet. A bear was then released, but as it came close to Thekla the lioness rose up to defend her and killed the bear. A large lion was then released. The lioness again came to Thekla's defense killing the lion, but losing her own life also. Then all the cages were opened and a large number of wild animals charged at the defenseless Thekla. After crossing herself and praying for courage, the Saint noticed a large tank of water which was nearby, containing the aquatic animals. She climbed into the water, asking that she might be baptized by Christ as she did so. Seeing that the beasts were unable to harm Thekla, Alexander asked that the Saint be given over to him for punishment. He tied her to two large bulls in the hopes that they would pull her asunder. But when the bulls charged off in opposite directions, the ropes which held Thekla to them were miraculously loosened and she was spared. Seeing that no harm could be done to Thekla, the authorities released her. She went to the home of Tryphaena where she remained for eight days preaching the Good News of Jesus Christ and converting Tryphaena and her entire household. When she departed from Antioch, Tryphaena gave her a treasure in gold and precious jewels.

After she left Antioch, Thekla journeyed to Myra where she rejoined Paul. She informed him of all that had occurred, including her baptism and asked that she might be permitted to spend the remainder of her life as an ascetic. Paul gave her his blessing and she departed, leaving with Paul all the gold and jewels that Tryphaena had given her so that he might distribute them among the poor and needy.

Thekla then traveled again to Syria where she went up into the mountains for a life of prayer and solitude. Many years later a young pagan found her praying in an isolated canyon and resolved to harass her and spoil her virginity. As he approached her and blocked her only exit to safety, she prayed that her Bridegroom would protect her as He had so many times in the past. At that moment the canyon wall was miraculously split allowing her to escape through a narrow crack in the rock.

Saint Thekla continued her life of asceticism and then peacefully fell asleep in Christ at the age of 90. Shortly after her death a community of virgins went to live in her mountain cell, building a small chapel to enshrine her body. This Convent of Saint Thekla still exists today near the village of Ma'loula, Syria. Because of her many sufferings for the Faith the Church counts her as a "Protomartyr". And because she converted so many people to Christianity she is also known as an "Equal-to-the-Apostles".



Filipino News



OUR HOLY FATHER POPE FRANCIS NAMES CARDINAL TAGLE AS ENVOY TO ASIAN BISHOPS' MEETING IN BANGKOK

Pope Francis on Saturday appointed Cardinal Luis Antonio Tagle as his special envoy for the upcoming and biggest gathering of Asian bishops in Thailand's capital of Bangkok.

The pro-prefect of the Dicastery for Evangelization will preside over the closing Mass of the 50th general conference of the Federation of Asian Bishops' Conferences on October 30.

According to the Vatican bulletin, the liturgical celebration will be held at the Assumption Cathedral.

The Asian bishops' meeting will begin on Oct. 12, and will be held at the Baan Phu Waan Pastoral Center of the Archdiocese of Bangkok.

This year's conference theme is "FABC 50: Journeying together as peoples of Asia ...and they went a different way." (Mt 2:12).



Pope Francis and Cardinal Luis Antonio Tagle

The assembly also marks the belated 50th anniversary celebration of FABC, established in 1970 with the approval of the Holy See.

The FABC Secretariat said the 19-day conference will "reflect on the re-emerging and emerging realities and challenges of the Church in Asia".

Prior to being appointed to the Vatican dicastery, Cardinal Tagle headed the FABC's Office of Theological Concerns for many years while he was still the archbishop of Manila.

NUESTRO NOTICIAS DE LA COMUNIDAD ESPAÑOLA

El Grupo Guadalupano de la Iglesia de San Charbel

Te invita a que asistas a la Misa y El Rosario que se celebran el primer domingo cada mes comenzado,

DIA: Domingo 4 de Septiembre del 2022

HORA: Rosario 4:30 pm Misa 5 pm

**DONDE: Iglesia Catolica de San Charbel
10325 Rancho Destino Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89183**

Despues de la Misa te invitamos a que nos acompañes a una pequeña recepcion donde compartiremos: café, postres, y bocadillos con todos los asistentes.

Si tienes alguna duda communicate con:
Oficina de la Iglesia 702-619-6902



Ruega por nosotros

WEEKEND**HOLY MASS INTENTIONS****DAILY 8AM**

Saturday 4:30 pm
Sept 3

Followers of Christ

Sunday 9:30 am
Sept 4

+Albert Conquest (5 yrs)

Sunday 11:30 am
World Peace

Sunday 4:30 pm Spanish
+Albert Conquest (5 yrs)



*Pray for
Healing of the Sick*

MONDAY Sept 5
Labor Day

TUESDAY Sept 6
Faithful Departed

WEDNESDAY Sept 7
Doctors & Nurses

THURSDAY Sept 8
Human trafficking

FRIDAY Sept 9
Unborn Babies

COMMUNITY LIFE ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 1. Second COLLECTION:** next week is for Catholic University. Please be generous.
- 2. MONTHLY SPANISH MASS:** This Sunday, September 4th Rosary & Mass at 4.30 PM.
- 3. GOD OUR FATHER DEVOTIONS:** This Sunday, September 4th after the 9:30 Mass
- 4. TUESDAY:** 6:00 P.M. Rosary in the Chapel followed by Anointing of the sick.
- 5. PARENTS:** You must purchase our First Holy Communion Maronite Catechism for Pre-K and First Grade level for next year 2023 so that the students are prepared for Catechism class to receive the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Book price - \$25.
- 6. REMINDER / FORMED APP** has been purchased by our Parish for you and your family to access Catholic movies, children's programs & E-books.
 - The access code is 89183
- 7. FESTIVAL BOOTH RENTAL** – Please contact the Office if you want to rent a booth for your business at our 14th Annual Lebanese-American Festival which will be held on October 7, 8, and 9th. Deadline – September 15, 2022.
- 8. FESTIVAL RAFFLE TICKETS** are available at the Gift Shop - \$100 each and only 300 printed. Grand prize is \$3000 and total prizes \$10,000. Limited tickets.
- 9. PLEASE DONATE CASES OF 16 OZ. BOTTLED WATER & SODA CANS** for our Annual Festival.