23rd SUNDAY AFTER THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

23 НЕДІЛЯ ПІСЛЯ ЗІСЛАННЯ СВ. ДУХА

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1 ЛИСТОПАДА, НЕДІЛЯ

Свв. Чудотворці і Безсрібники Косма і Дам'яна

Блаженного священномученика Теодора Ромжи, єпископ Ужгородського; Слуга Божого Андрея Шептицького

The healers and wonderworkers Cosmas and Damien

Blessed Priest-Martyr Teodor Romza, bishop of Uzhorod; Venerable Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky

8:30 AM Pro populo / For the parishioners / За парафіян

10: AM *На всяке прошення/ Special Intention*

12:00 PM Ascension Ukrainian Catholic Church Sayre, PA

Monday, November 2 листопада, понеділок

Св. Мучеників Акиніди, Пигасія, Афтонія, Єлипидора і Анемподиста

The Holy Martyr Acyndynos, Pegasius, Aphthonius, Elpidorus, and Anempodistus and those with him

Tuesday, November 3 листопада, вівторок

The Holy Martyrs Bishop Acepsimas, Priest Joseph, Deacon Aeithalis

Св. Мучеників Аепсима єпископа, Йосифа пресвітера, й Айтала, диякона

6:00 PM †Luba Woytew *by Little Choir*

Wednesday, November 4 листопада, середа

Our Venerable Father Joannicius the Great; and the Holy Martyrs Nicander, Bishop of Myra and Priest Hermas

Св. Преподобного Йоанікія Великого; мучеників Нікандра, єпископа Мирського, і Єрмея пресвітера

9:00 AM † Ольга і Іван Сулич / Olha and Ivan Sulicz

просить син, Адам Сулич з родиною / by son, Adam Sulicz and family

Thursday, November 5 листопада, четвер

The Holy Martyrs Galaction and Epistemis Свв. Мучеників Галактіона і Епістими

6:00 PM †Микола Валега (1 річницю) *просить син, Ігор з родиною*

Friday, November 6 листопада, п'ятниця

Св. Ісповідника Павла, архиєпископа Царгородського The Holy Confessor Paul, Archbishop of Constantinople

9:00 AM † Luba Woytew *by Andrew & Halia Czebiniak (rescheduled)*

Saturday, November 7 листопада, субота

The Thirty-three Holy Martyrs of Melitine; and Venerable Father and Wonderworker Lazarus, who fasted on Mt. Gelasius / Свв. Тридцять трьох Мучеників, що в Мелітині; і преподобного чудотворця Лазаря, що постив на Галисійській горі

9:00 AM † Joan Grippe *by Paul & Stefanie Czebiniak*

***4:00 PM** St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church Elmira Heights, NY*

24th SUNDAY AFTER THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT
24 НЕДІЛЯ ПІСЛЯ ЗІСЛАННЯ СВ. ДУХА

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8 ЛИСТОПАДА, НЕДІЛЯ

Собор Архистратига Михаїла і всіх Небесних Безплотних Сил
The Synaxis of the Holy Archangel Michael and all the Heavenly Incorporeal Hosts

8:30 AM **For God's blessings on Maryln Klaczany** *by Mike & Marlene Cushner*

10: AM **Pro populo / For the parishioners / За парафіян**

12:00 PM *Ascension Ukrainian Catholic Church Sayre, PA*



FOR THE CONTINUED RECOVERY OF:

Very Rev. Fr. Philip Bumbar, Pat Baker, Irene Bazylewicz, Diana and Gerry Bendz, Jaqueline Cipar, Stefan Diachuk, Kevin Fresquez, Barbara Fullmer, Mark & Kathleen Grabowski, Pani Debbie Hobczuk, Donna Holinej, The Hurd Family, Evan Hopkins, Emogene Kadylak, Slavko Klaczany, John Klym, Tania Ihnotic, Matthew Litwak, Joseph, Olga and Mary Michnich, Tamara Sanyshyn-Peters, Irene Schotts, Brian Schotts, Patricia Sobier-DeMario, Maria Szmyrko, Olha Valega, and Heather Whitman.

You can also visit or send good wishes to them:

HOMEBOUND*:* Patricia Sobier-Demario, Donna Holy, Matthew Litwak, Olha Valega.

Good Shepherd Fairview Home Binghamton: Maryln Klaczany and Maria Szmyrko

Willow Point Nursing Home: Irene Bazylewicz

Просимо Молитву За Здоров'я

*Свщ. Филипа Бумбар; Ольга Валега, Картера Гурда, Дани Голі**,** Стефана Дячука, Євгенії Кадиляк, Ірини Шмирко-Шатс, Браєна Шатс, Ярослава Клачаного, Матея Літвака, Йосифа Михних, Тані ЛаМонтейн-Ігнотік,, і Марії Шмирко.*

Active servicemen of the parish: **Staff Sergeant** Ostap Juravich, Army

CEMETARY PLOT

$1,000.00 parishioner;
$2,000.00 non-parishioner with family affiliation

Sanctuary Candle Donation - $15

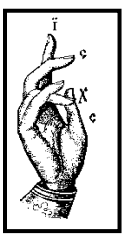
HALL RENTAL: PARISHIONERS ONLY

Personal event -- $300.00
Baptism and funeral -- $100.00
Tables – $5.00; **Chairs** $0.50 per chair
NOTIFY PASTOR PRIOR TO BORROWING

SANCTUARY CANDLE

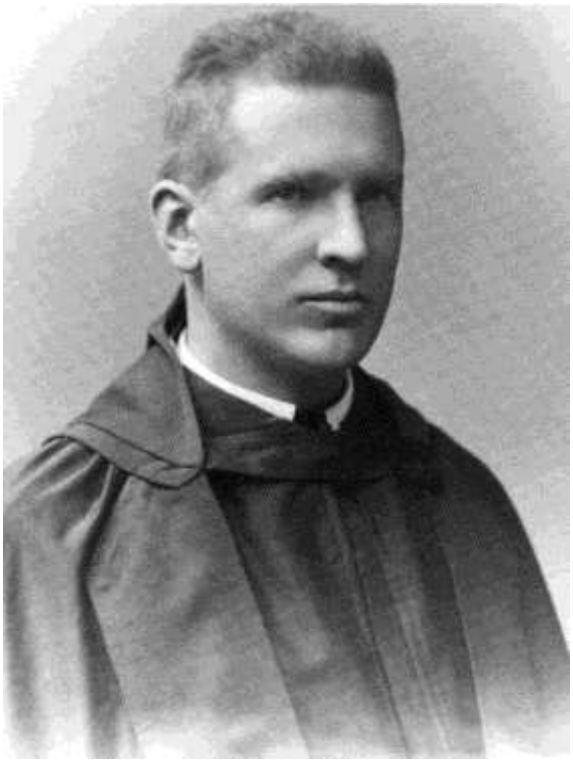
FOR GOD'S BLESSINGS ON UKRAINE

November 1-7, 2026



November 26

Andrey Sheptytsky – Monk of the Dobromyl Monastery OSBM 1888-1892



Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky 1865–1944

The life and work of Metropolitan Sheptytsky had a tremendous impact on the Ukrainian Church. He was one of the first bishops of the UGCC to begin using the Ukrainian vernacular to communicate with the faithful. Under his leadership, the Greek-Catholic Church became an extensive and influential institution, an important agent of consolidation and spiritual support in the struggle for Ukrainian statehood.

Metropolitan Sheptytsky was born into an old Ukrainian family. During his formative years he received a broad education in the multi-confessional and multinational Austro-Hungarian Empire. After entering the Basilian monastery in Dobromyl in 1888, he took the monastic name Andrew. He studied philosophy and theology in Krakow and then law in Munich, earning doctoral degrees in Theology and Philosophy. In 1899 Sheptytsky was nominated bishop of the Stanislav eparchy and in 1900 — Metropolitan of Galicia.

There were few important areas of public life in which the Metropolitan did not take an active part. He supported young Ukrainian artists by providing them with scholarships for education in the best schools of Europe. He allocated money to buy a building to accommodate the art school led by the famous Olexa Nowakowski. In 1905 he founded the Ukrainian National Museum and acquired a building for that purpose. Thanks to Sheptytsky's efforts, the museum owns one of the largest collections of icons in Europe. He himself donated nearly 10,000 objects from his private collection to the museum and funded its maintenance. He also supported the activities of the Ukrainian cultural and educational societies "Prosvita", "Narodna (Native) School", and "Farmer".

In the public life of Galicia, the Metropolitan was known for his ardent political activism. As the Galician Metropolitan, he was a member of the Austrian parliament and Galician Sejm, and this gave him the opportunity to advocate for the rights of Ukrainians. Sheptytsky's support of the Habsburg Monarchy during World War I led to his arrest and imprisonment during the Russian occupation of Galicia in 1914–1917. After the war, he, along with the Greek-Catholic episcopate, supported the West Ukrainian People's Republic, which Galician-Ukrainian national activists proclaimed after the collapse of Austro-Hungary in 1918. During the interwar period, he directed his efforts and used his diplomatic ties to secure the rights of Ukrainians in the newly created Poland.

Also at this time, Metropolitan Andrey continued to work to build up the Church. On his initiative, the Lviv Theological Academy was founded in 1928. This institution, led by the Rev. Dr. Yosyf Slipy, was meant to develop into a full-fledged university along the lines Western European higher education institutions.

An important place in the activities of Metropolitan were the attempts to reunify the Christian Churches and returning the Slavic East to the Holy See. Throughout his life Sheptytsky maintained contact with the supporters of the Uniate movement, such as the Russian philosopher Vladimir Solovyov, the Croatian Archbishop Joseph Strossmayer, the Belgian Archbishop and Cardinal Désiré-Joseph Mercier, a renowned advocate of the dialogue with the Anglican Church, and the German theologian Maximilian of Saxony, a specialist in the field of Eastern liturgical traditions. The Metropolitan contributed to the development of the Russian Greek-Catholic Church. For this purpose he twice visited Russia in 1907 and 1912, and Belarus. In March 1917 Pope Pius X granted Sheptytsky the right to lead pastoral work among Eastern Rite Catholics in eastern Ukraine and Russia, organized the Synod of the Catholic Church

Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, 1901



in Petrograd, and appointed the Rev. Leonid Fedorov Exarch for Catholics of the Byzantine Rite in Russia. Sheptytsky also initiated the Velehrad Congresses devoted to Christian unity.

In the same ecumenical spirit, the Metropolitan introduced a number of reforms in the UGCC aimed at revitalizing the spirit of Eastern Christianity. In 1906, he created a Studite monastery, headed by the Metropolitan's brother Clement Sheptytsky¸ and in 1913 he created the eastern branch of the Redemptorist Fathers and convents for Studites and Myrrhbearers. In the interwar era, Metropolitan Sheptytsky openly condemned the religious policy of the Polish government with regard to Orthodox Christians and spoke out on their behalf in open letters.

The Metropolitan's activities during the Second World War, according to the Parliament of Canada, was an "enduring example of commitment to fundamental human rights as humankind's highest obligation."

Sheptytsky provided self-sacrificing help to Jews during the tragic times of the Holocaust. Risking his own life, the Metropolitan saved about a hundred Jews, mostly children. His pastoral message "Thou shalt not kill" from November 1942 condemned the violent killing of anyone and for any reason. In a letter to Pope Pius XXII, the Ukrainian Metropolitan sharply condemned Nazi ideology and defended the Jewish population.
Metropolitan Sheptytsky died on **November 1, 1944** and is buried in the crypt of St. George's Cathedral in Lviv.

Metropolitan Andrey Among the Youth. Lviv, 1930s



https://ugcc.ua/en/church/history/metropolitan-andrey-sheptytsky/

November 26

23rd SUNDAY AFTER THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Sixth Tone
p.101

Tropar, resurrectional tone 6*:* Angelic powers were upon Your tomb and the guards became like dead men; Mary stood before Your tomb seeking Your most pure body. You captured Hades without being overcome by it. You met the Virgin and granted life. O Lord, risen from the dead, glory be to You!

Glory be to the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit;

Kondak, resurrectional tone 6*:* With His life-giving hand Christ our God, the Giver of life, raised all the dead from the murky abyss and bestowed resurrection upon humanity. He is for all the Savior, the resurrection and the life, and the God of all.

Now and forever and ever. Amen

Theotokon resurrectional tone 6*:* Undaunted patroness of Christians, O steadfast intermediary with the Creator, turn not away from the suppliant voices of sinners, but in your kindness come to help us who cry out to you in faith. Be quick to intercede, make haste to plead, for you are ever the patroness of those who honor you, O Mother of God.

Prokimen, resurrectional tone 6 *:* Save Your people, O Lord, and bless Your inheritance.

Verse**:** Unto You I will cry, O Lord my God, lest You turn from me in silence. (Ps. 28:9,1)

Alleluia Resurrectional tone 6 : He who lives in the aid of the Most High, shall dwell under the protection of the God of heaven.

Verse: He says to the Lord: You are my protector and my refuge, my God, in Whom I hope. (Ps. 91:1,2) **Alleluia. (3)**

Communion Verse*:* Praise the Lord from the heavens; praise Him in the highest. (Ps. 148:1) Alleluia. (3)

23 НЕДІЛЯ ПІСЛЯ ЗІСЛАННЯ СВ. ДУХА

Голос 6
ст. 100

Тропар воскресний голос 6: Ангельські сили на гробі Твоїм,* і сторожі омертвіли;* Марія ж стояла при гробі,* шукаючи пречистого тіла Твого.* Полонив Ти ад і, не переможений від нього,* зустрів Ти Діву, даруючи життя.* Воскреслий з мертвих, Господи, слава Тобі!

Слава Отцю і Сину і Святому Духові;

Кондак воскресний голос 6: Животворною рукою Життєдавець, Христос Бог,* воскресив з темних безодень всіх померлих* і подав воскресіння людському родові:* Він бо всіх Спаситель,* воскресіння, життя і Бог усіх.

І нині і повсякчас і на віки вічні. Амінь.

Богородичний воскресний голос 6: Заступнице християн бездоганна,* Посереднице до Творця незамінна,* не погорди молінням грішних, але випереди, як Блага, з поміччю нам,* що вірно Тобі співаємо.* Поспішись на молитву і скоро прийди на моління,* заступаючи повсякчас, Богородице, тих, що Тебе почитають.

Прокімен, воскресний голос 6: Спаси, Господи, людей Твоїх і благослови спадкоємство Твоє. (Пс 28,9)

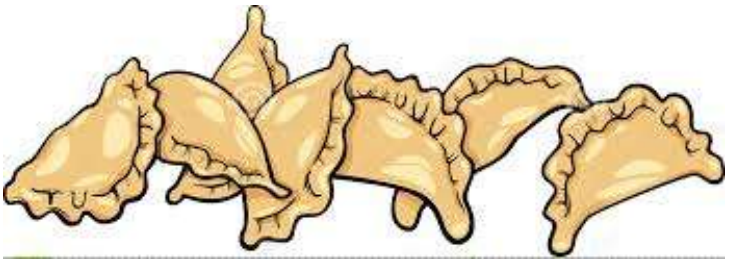
Стих: До Тебе, Господи, взиватиму; Боже мій, не відвертайсь мовчки від мене. (Пс 28,1)

Алилуя воскресне голос 6: Хто живе під охороною Всевишнього, під покровом Бога небесного оселиться. (Пс 91,1)

Стих: Скаже він Господеві: Ти заступник мій і пристановище моє, Бог мій, на котрого я надіюся. (Пс 91,2) **Алилуя, тричі.**

Причасний: Хваліте Господа з небес, хваліте Його на висотах. (Пс 148,1) **Алилуя, тричі.**

FRIDAY DINNERS



WORK SCHEDULE FOR PYROHY AND HOLUBTSI

USUAL work schedule as follows:

MONDAY: Morning: prepare Holubtsi filling**; &** Core cabbage**.**

TUESDAY: 9:00 AM Cook cabbage; **6:00 PM** make Holubtsi & Peel Potatoes**.**

WEDNESDAY: 5:30AM Cook Potatoes; **8:30AM** Make Pyrohy

Group 3 is working this Friday

РОЗКЛАД ПРАЦІ:

ПОНЕДІЛОК: Рано: приготовка начинка до голубців**;** & приготовка капусти.

ВІВТОРОК: 9:00 год. варимо капусту;
6:00 год. вечір – чистимо картоплю і робимо голубці**.**

СЕРЕДА: 5:30 год. рано – варимо картоплю**;**
8:30 год. - робимо пироги.

3 група працює в п'ятницю

CHRISTMAS BAKING

ZAVYVANTSI Saturday, November 21

We are collecting **HAND WARMERS** and **OVER THE COUNTER PAIN MEDICINE** for Ukraine. There is a collection box in the front of the church where you may place your donations.



Joseph Michnich, 99, fell asleep in the Lord on Sunday, October 25. The burial took place in Steven's Cemetery in Le Raysville, PA near the family farm on Friday, October 30. May God grant comfort to his sisters, Mary and Olha Michnich. Joseph is predeceased by his parents – Nicholas and Katherine (Dyck); his brothers – Michael, Peter and John; and his sister, Anna Havtur.

May God grant his newly fallen asleep servant,

JOSEPH MICHNICH

Eternal Memory! Вічна йому пам'ять!



BAKE SALE

BAKE SALE SCHEDULE	
NOV 1	GROUP 2
NOV 8	GROUP 3
NOV 15	DANCE GROUP
NOV 22	GROUP 1
NOV 29	NO BAKE SALE (*Thanksgiving*)
DEC 6	NO BAKE SALE (*Bazaar*)
DEC 13	GROUP 2
DEC 20	NO BAKE SALE (*Christmas*)
DEC 27	NO BAKE SALE (*Christmas*)
JAN 3	NO BAKE SALE (*New Years*)
JAN 10	NO BAKE SALE (*Prosphora*)
JAN 17	DANCE GROUP
JAN 24	GROUP 3
JAN 31	NO BAKE SALE (*Malanka*)

CHURCH CLEANING SCHEDULE			
Week of:	Nov 8	Group	4
Week of:	Nov 22	Group	1
Week of:	Dec 6	Group	2
Week of:	Dec 13	Group	3
Week of:	Dec 20	Group	4
Week of:	Dec 27	Group	1



November 26



Blessed Teodor Romzha 1911-1947

Bishop Teodor G. Romzha was born of humble parentage on April 14, 1911 in Velikij Bychkiv, in the heart of the colorful district of Maramorosh, Subcarpathian Ruthenia. He was a pious and gifted young boy, and his only ambition was to become a priest. He received his secondary education at the gymnasium (high school) in Chust. Due to his friendly disposition and scholastic achievements, he became one of the most popular students. His popularity increased even more when he proved himself as an all-around athlete, excelling in soccer. At his graduation, he took everybody by surprise when he announced his intention of becoming a priest; and was sent to Rome for his priestly formation.

He lived at the German-Hungarian College in Rome for the first two years of his studies; then, in 1932, he moved to the Russian Pontifical Seminary, known as the "Russicum," in order to prepare himself for missionary work in Soviet Russia. It was indeed a providential step, since at the "Russicum" he was expected to study communist atheism and its ideology; unwittingly preparing himself for the Soviet occupation of his native land. He was ordained to the priesthood in Rome on Christmas Day, December 25, 1936.

In the summer of the following year, he came home to celebrate his first Divine Liturgy in his own country with the intention of returning to finish his doctoral dissertation. But instead of returning to Rome, he was drafted into military service and sent to protect his country against the German invasion. To his friend in Rome, he confided: "I am going to the front with a deep conviction of doing the will of God. Therefore, I do not fear what will happen to me."

After Father Romzha's discharge from the army in August, 1938, the danger of another approaching war remained. For this reason, Bishop Alexander Stojka (1932-1943) did not permit him to leave the country, but appointed him to a forgotten parish in Berezovo, Maramorosh District, where the young Father Romzha became a poor pastor among poor people. There were times when he could afford only one meal a day while donating from his own purse to help his needy parishioners. To a curious friend in Rome, he wrote: "I live here as a pauper and yet I feel happy and satisfied." Father Romzha was a good and dedicated priest, teaching his parishioners to know and live their Faith by his own example.

In March, 1939, the Hungarians occupied Subcarpathian Ruthenia by force, precipitating both political and ecclesiastical changes. Bishop Stojka was forced by the Hungarian government to reorganize the seminary; and in the fall of 1939, Father Romzha was appointed Spiritual Director and Professor of Philosophy at the Eparchial Seminary in Uzhorod. One of his students later recalled: "He was strict and demanding as a professor, but as a Spiritual Director he was fatherly and kind. He knew how to inspire us and to bring out the best in us. Staying in close contact with us, his students, he was able to transplant into our hearts the main features of his strong priestly character: his dedication, genuine piety and generosity of heart."

Even at the seminary, Father Romzha found time for pastoral work by assisting in neighboring parishes, and conducting missions and retreats for young students. Every penny he earned he generously distributed to the poor. To the mentioned friend in Rome, he wrote: "I am living very unpretentiously, and yet my pockets are always empty. But I am not discouraged, since I am working not for the money but to please God." Bishop Stojka greatly appreciated the dedicated work of Father Romzha, and in 1942 obtained for him Papal honors. Even so, he remained a humble and dedicated priest, inspiring and winning the admiration and respect of all those who met him.

On May 31, 1943, during a critical time during the war, Bishop Alexander Stojka suddenly died. In view of the uncertainties of the time, the Holy See appointed Bishop Nicholas Dudash, OSBM, of Hajdudorog, as the temporary administrator of the Mukachevo Eparchy. While the Soviet army was rapidly approaching the Carpathian Mountains, the Holy See promptly appointed Archpriest Teodor G. Romzha to succeed Bishop Dudash as the Apostolic Administrator of Mukachevo; and his episcopal consecration took place in Uzhorod, September 24, 1944. A month later, the entire territory of the Mukachevo Eparchy was occupied by the Red Army. Bishop Romzha was informed that Subcarpathian Ruthenia would be incorporated into postwar Czechoslovakia as an autonomous province; however, it soon became evident that the Soviets would not relinquish this politically strategic region. Consequently, on June 29, 1945, Subcarpathian Ruthenia was officially incorporated into Soviet Ukraine; and the young and

inexperienced Bishop Romzha found himself and his flock under Soviet rule.

At first, Bishop Romzha tried not to antagonize the Soviet authorities, in spite of abusive and violent actions committed by the Soviet soldiers against the clergy; but when the Soviet authorities started to expel priests from their parishes at random and confiscate church property, he was forced to protest. The Soviets had a ready answer: to ensure the continuance of his ministry and the safety of his clergy, Bishop Romzha must renounce all allegiance to the Holy See, place himself under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow and encourage his flock to do the same. Bishop Romzha immediately replied: "I would rather die than betray my Church!" Thus began the open persecution of the Byzantine Catholic Church in Subcarpathia. In the fall of 1945, Patriarch Alexis of Moscow appointed Bishop Nestor Sydoruk of Umany to head the Orthodox Eparchy of Mukachevo. Nestor was announced by the Soviet press to be the only legally appointed bishop, and received full support from the Soviet authorities. Intimidation and imprisonment of Byzantine Catholic priests followed; and the official liquidation the Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Mukachevo was underway.



Rather than flee, Bishop Romzha decided to fight. Although the Soviet authorities confiscated his car, he traveled long distances by horse and buggy, just to reassure his faithful and to encourage them to persevere until death, saying, "They are taking from us our own priests and churches, but they will never be able to take away our faith from us." During these extensive and dangerous visitations, Bishop Romzha tried to sustain the faith of the weak, to reassure the wavering, and to plead with those intimidated: "Faith is our greatest treasure on this earth. To preserve our faith, we must even be ready to lay down our life. If we must die, then let us die as true martyrs, defending our faith. One thing is sure: that we never will abandon our faith nor betray our Church." The faithful, supported by dedicated clergy, responded enthusiastically, and stood united behind their fearless shepherd. Even some Orthodox parishes, seeing the violence and injustice perpetrated by the Soviets, asked Bishop Romzha to accept them back into the Catholic fold.

During these days of violence and open persecution Bishop Romzha offered his prayers and sufferings for the perseverance of his clergy and the faithful he risked so much to serve. He was sustained by his unshakable confidence in God's Providence; and down deep in his courageous heart he vividly felt the protection of the Theotokos, the Mother of God. There was no power that could shake his loyalty to the Holy See; in his mind there was only "one, holy, Catholic and apostolic Church," established by our Lord on the rock of Peter and governed by His Vicar on the earth. For this truth Bishop Romzha was ready to sacrifice his own life.

Unable to intimidate Bishop Romzha, the Soviets decided to liquidate him, and staged a highway accident. The horse drawn carriage in which the bishop was returning home from the rededication of the parish church of Lavki, near Mukachevo, was rammed by a military truck. Bishop Romzha was badly injured, but survived; and passersby took him to the hospital in Mukachevo where, after a few days, he began to regain his strength. Then suddenly, early on the morning of **November 1, 1947**, he was found dead.

The night before Bishop Romzha's death, the director of the hospital and a strange nurse, who had disappeared the next day, were seen entering the bishop’s room about midnight. The Soviet authorities announced that Bishop Romzha died from injuries suffered in his highway accident; but a later investigation showed that he had, in fact, been poisoned.

Blessed Teodor Romzha was beatified by Pope John Paul II on **June 27, 2001**. His relics are enshrined in Holy Cross Cathedral in Uzhorod, Transcarpathia.

https://eparchyofpassaic.com/blessed-Teodor-romzha-1

November 26

ПАРАФІЯЛЬНИЙ ВІСНИК УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ КАТОЛИЦЬКОЇ ЦЕРКВИ ПРЕСВЯТОГО СЕРЦЯ ХРИСТОВЕ

PARISH BULLETIN SACRED HEART OF JESUS UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Парох: Всесвітліший Протоієрей Теодор Б. Чабала **Pastor:** Very Rev. Archpriest Teodor B. Czabala,Jr

230 Ukrainian Hill Road, Johnson City, New York 13790
Rectory Phone number: (607) 797-6293
Hall Phone number: (607) 797-6294
Rectory e-mail: shucc@stny.rr.com
Parish's website: www.sacredheartucc.org

MARRIAGES: Meet with the pastor **PRIOR TO SETTING A DATE**!
ВІНЧАННЯ: Зустрітися з парохом **ПЕРЕД ТИМ ЩО ДАТА НАЗНАЧЕНА**!
BAPTISM: Minimum a month notification prior to desired date.
ХРЕЩЕННЯ: Повідомити пароха мінімум місяць перед бажаної дати.
NOTE: *For the above sacraments, please **DO NOT** set date prior to speaking with the pastor.*
ДО ВІДОМА: *Для вище вказаних тайн, **ОБОВ'ЯЗКОВО** поговорити з парохом **перед** призначенням дати.*

ANOINTING OF THE SICK / ЄЛЕОПОМАЗАННЯ anytime upon request / на прохання
CONFESSIONS / СПОВІДЬ anytime upon request / на прохання