INVITATION

To attend a showing of a movie about Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. It is in Ukrainian with English subtitles and is 129 minutes in length.

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 2009 FOLLOWING THE 11:30 AM LITURGY

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH HALL—110 BRUSSELS STREET—SAN FRANCISCO—CA –94134

Lunch will be served during the movie at about 1:15PM. Admission for lunch and movie-$15. Children-free. For reservations please call Stefanie Kis:650-588-3133. Please join us for the Liturgy and movie.
Fr. Petro Diachok and the Parish Council Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Happy Birthday!!!

Andriy Razinkov-2; Ivan Stus-3; Stefanie Kis-7; Nadia Iwach-10; Paul Iwach-10; Solomia Kryshtafovych-12; Orest Balytsky-15; Anne Brichacek-22; Sophia Makarewycz-25; Stefan Skipakevich-31;Hryciw Yustina-5; Steciw Victoria-7; Sydorak William-1; Villareal Emma-1; Makarewycz Danilo-9;Chirovsky Leo-21.

WEDDINGS!!!

Jerry & Roxana Dacy-3; Bohdan & Ania Steciw-17;Stefanie & Mykola Kis-19; Zennon & Vera Zubrycky-31; Tanya & Constantine Voyevidka-31.

Grant, o Lord, in health and savlvation, many and happy years!

Andrey Sheptytsky

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky (Ukrainian: Митрополит Андрей Шептицький; July 29, 1865—November 1, 1944) was the Metropolitan Archbishop of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church from 1901 until his death. During his tenure, he led the Church through two world wars and seven political regimes: Austrian, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Soviet, German National Socialist (Nazi), and again Soviet.

According to the historian Jaroslav Pelikan, "Arguably, Metropolitan Andriy Sheptytsky was the most influential figure... in the entire history of the Ukrainian Church in the twentieth century." The Lviv National Museum, founded by Sheptytsky in 1905, now bears his name.

Life

Roman Sheptytsky as a young Austrian cavalry officer

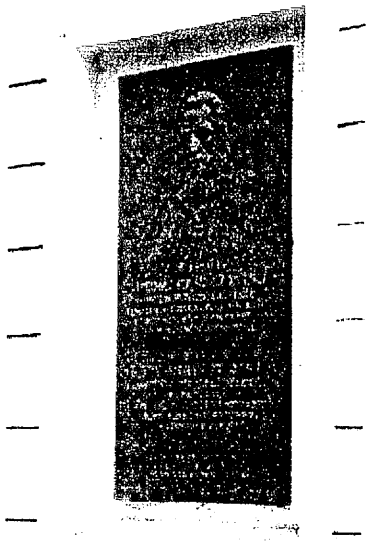
He was born in a village northeast of Lviv called Prylbychi, Galicia, then a crownland of Austria-Hungary and baptized Roman Aleksander Maria. His family was from an aristocratic Ukrainian line, which in the nineteenth century had become Polonized, Roman Catholic, and French speaking. Among his ancestors there were many important church figures, including two metropolitans of Kyiv, Atanasy and Lev. His maternal grandfather was the Polish writer Aleksander Fredro. One of his brothers bl. Klymentiy Sheptytsky became a Studite monk, while another Stanisław Szeptycki became a general in the Polish army.

Sheptytsky received his education first at home and then in Kraków. After graduating he went to serve in the Austro-Hungarian army but after a few months fell sick and was forced to abandon it. Instead he studied law in Kraków and Wrocław, receiving his doctorate in 1888. During his studies the future Metropolitan visited Italy where he was granted an audience with Pope Leo XIII in Rome and to the Ukrainian heartland of Kyiv, then under Russian rule, where he met some of the most prominent Ukrainian personalities of that time. He also visited Moscow. Despite his father's opposition, he entered a Basilian monastery in Dobromyl, returning to his roots to serve what was regarded as the peasant Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. That same year took the name Andrew, after the younger brother of Saint Peter, Saint Andrew the First Called considered the founder of the Byzantine Church and also specifically of the Ukrainian Church. He then studied at the Jesuit Seminary in Kraków, receiving a doctoral degree in theology in 1894. In 1892 he was ordained a priest in Peremyshl. He was made rector of the monastery of St. Onuphrius in Lviv in 1896.

In 1899, following the death of Sylvester Cardinal Sembratovich, Sheptytsky was nominated by Emperor Franz Joseph to fill a vacant position as Ukrainian Greek Catholic Bishop of Stanyslaviv, and Pope Leo XIII concurred. A year later, following the death of Sembratovich's successor, Sheptytsky was elevated, at the age of thirty-six, to Metropolitan Archbishop.

He visited North America in 1910 where he met with Ukrainian Greek Catholic immigrant communities in the United States; attended the twenty-first International Eucharistic Congress in Montreal; and toured Ukrainian communities in Canada.

After the outbreak of World War I, Metropolitan Sheptytsky was arrested by the Russians and imprisoned in various places in Ukraine and Russia. He was released in March 1918 and returned to Lviv from Russia.



Memorial plaque in Kraków, marking the place where Szeptycki lived

As a student he learned Hebrew in order to better relate to the Jewish community. During pastoral visits to Jewish villages he was sometimes met with the Torah. During World War II he harbored hundreds of Jews in his residence and in Greek Catholic monasteries[1]. He also issued the pastoral letter, "Thou Shalt Not Kill,"[2] to protest Nazi atrocities. During this period he secretly consecrated Josyf Slipyj as his successor.

Sheptytsky was also a patron of artists, students, including many Orthodox Christians, and a pioneer of ecumenism — he also opposed the Second Polish Republic policy of forced conversion of Polish Ukrainians into Latin Rite Catholics[3]. He strove for reconciliation between ethnic groups and wrote frequently on social issues and spirituality. He also founded the Studite and Ukrainian Redemptorist orders, a hospital, the National Museum, and the Theological Academy. He actively supported various Ukrainian organizations such as the Prosvita and in particular, the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, and donated a campsite in the Carpathian Mountains called *Sokil*, and became the patron saint of the Plast fraternity Orden Khrestonostsiv.

He died in 1944 and is buried in St. George's Cathedral in Lviv. In 1958 the process of his beatification was begun and now is well advanced.

References

1. ^ Holocaust Survivor Speaks at UCU, Praises Sheptytskys
2. ^ "Thou Shalt Not Kil" pastoral letter
3. ^ Cuius Regio, *TIME Magazine*, October 24, 1938

- Pelikan, Jaroslav (1990). *Confessor Between East and West*. Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company. ISBN 0-8028-3672-0.

Ukraine's President Awarded Degree at 440th Anniversary Celebration of the Union of Lublin

On 1 July, 2009, at the celebration of the 440th anniversary of the Union of Lublin, President Viktor Yushchenko was awarded a degree of an honorary doctor of the Lublin John Paul II Catholic University.The presidential press-service reports that the University Council marked President Yushchenko's political and professional successes and his contribution to the development of the Ukrainian state and international relations.
In particular, the council recognized his work as the head of the National Bank of Ukraine, achievements as a premier, and his victory at the presidential elections of 2004, which facilitated Ukraine's movement towards democratic values and the European Union. The president's active efforts to develop Ukrainian-Polish relations and reach historic reconciliation between the two nations were also noted.
Ukraine's president thanked the Catholic University for the Great Honor of becoming an honorary doctor of the university. "I highly appreciate the importance of reaching an understanding and will do everything to strengthen and develop the relations with our Polish brothers, our neighbors, for, indeed, an independent free Poland is impossible without an independent free Ukraine," said Yushchenko.
President of Poland Lech Kaczynski, President of Lithuania Valdas Adamkus, former Chairman of the Parliament of Belarus Stanislav Shushkevych, and the presidents of Latvia and Estonia—
represented by their states' ambassadors—were also awarded with degrees of honorary doctors of the university.

Основним завданням священика є звіщати Боже слово та уділяти Святі Тайни. Повчання Папи Венедикта XVI під час загальної аудієнції 1 липня 2009

Плоди, які може принести Рік Священства та суть самого священства, – ці теми заторкнув Папа Венедикт XVI, промовляючи до численних паломників, які 1 липня 2009 р. зібралися на площі Святого Петра у Ватикані, щоб взяти участь у загальній аудієнції.
«Священик є людиною, яка повністю належить Господеві, тому що саме Бог кличе і утверджує його у апостольському служінні», – сказав Святіший Отець, заохочуючи вірних молитися за всіх священиків у цей Рік Священства, який нещодавно розпочався, висловивши сподівання, що це починання стане слушною нагодою для їхнього внутрішнього оновлення та утвердження у ревному служінні. «Молитва, – додав Папа, – є першим зобов'язанням, правдивою дорогою до освячення священиків і душею автентичного душпастирства покликань». Венедикт XVI зазначив, що зменшення кількості свячень у деяких країнах не лише не повинно знеохочувати, а навпаки, повинно спонукати до слухання і проповідування Божого слова, до кращого дбання про духовний провід та Сповідь, тому що Бог постійно кличе, але потрібно допомогти молоді почути Його голос і бути готовими піти за ним.
У післясоборовий період, вів далі Папа, в деяких середовищах склалося враження, що у місії священиків може бути щось невідкладніше, ніж проповідування Божого слова і уділення Святих Тайн. Дехто вважав, що першочерговим обов'язком є будувати нове суспільство. Але, в дійсності, пригадав Святіший Отець, сам Христос навчає нас, що «слово» та «Святі Тайни» є «основними колонами священичого служіння». «Ким є священик, як не людиною єдності і правди, яка усвідомлює власні обмеження, але, одночасно, надзвичайну велич отриманого покликання: співпрацювати у поширенні Божого Царства аж до кінців землі?» – запитав Венедикт XVI.