

interfaith airport chapels of chicago

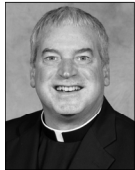


chicago midway and o'hare international airports

P.O. Box 66353 • Chicago, Illinois 60666-0353 • (773) 686-AMEN (2636) • www.airportchapels.org

week of january 14- 20, 2018

WELCOME TO THE INTERFAITH AIRPORT CHAPELS OF CHICAGO! The O'Hare Airport Chapel and Midway Airport Chapel are each a peaceful oasis in a busy venue. A place to bow your head in prayer while lifting up your heart and spirit! Prayer books and rugs, rosaries, and worship materials are available, as are chaplains for spiritual counsel. You are welcome to attend Mass or Worship services and to come to the chapels (open 24/7) to pray or meditate. May God bless your travels. — **Fr. Michael Zaniolo, Administrator**



remembering patty botton

We were saddened to learn of the passing of **Patty Botton**, who ministered with her husband **Ken** for the Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago for many years. Rev. Dr. Hutz H. Hertzberg, Protestant Chaplain, shared the following:

"It was with a heavy heart for our brother Ken Botton that I share with you that his dear wife Patty, of 46 years, passed into the presence of Jesus on January 1. Ken was at her side when her earthly days ended and her eternal ones began. We rejoice that Patty is with Jesus and is fully healed but at the same time mourn with Ken over this incalculable loss. As you may recall, Ken's precious mother also passed in the presence of Jesus just a month and half ago."

The celebration service of Patty's life took place on Saturday, January 13 at the Chain of Lakes Community Bible Church.



interfaith calendar & events

→ The **Week of Prayer for Christian Unity** is celebrated annually from January 18 (traditional feast of St. Peter) through **January 25** (feast of St. Paul). The observance is sponsored by the World Council of Churches and the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity of the Catholic Church. During this week-long observance, and throughout the year, Christians are invited to gather with their Christian neighbors to join in prayer for Christian Unity.

The theme for the week of prayer in 2018, "Your right hand, O Lord, glorious in power" is inspired by Exodus 15:6.



CHRISTIAN UNITY WEEK

ord catholic mass intentions

- 01/13/18 4:00 p.m. • Jack O'Connor req. Jim & Cynthia Oskroba & Bernice Fortini
- 6:00 p.m. † Elaine J. Carroll req. by Joanne & Gene Gottlieb
- 01/14/18 6:30 a.m. • Alonso Davalos req. by Antonio & Rose Davalos
- 9:00 a.m. † Elizabeth Hoffman req. by Fr. Leon J. Rezula
- 11:00 a.m. • Al Vojtech req. by Joyce Pignotti
- 1:00 p.m. † Jerry Lowry req. by Kurt Metyko
- 01/15/18 11:30 a.m. † Raymond Jaskot req. by Gerri Rajski
- 01/16/18 11:30 a.m. • Bob Zelenak req. by Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Bailey
- 01/17/18 11:30 a.m. • Infinite Rahming, Destiny Shepp, Deionnie Rose by Jerilyn Merchant
- 01/18/18 11:30 a.m. • Angie Weins req. by Arnold, Sarah, Ryan & Katherine Elisabeth Ma
- 01/19/18 11:30 a.m. † Paul Brennan req. by Mike Brennan

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

mdw catholic mass intentions

- 01/13/18 4:00 p.m. • Sherry Ohotnicky req. by Steve & Barbara Ohotnicky
- 01/14/18 9:00 a.m. • Banter Family
- 11:00 a.m. † Michael Murphy req. by Anne
- 01/15/18 11:30 a.m. † Iluminada Blasquez req. by Matthew Pana
- 01/16/18 11:30 a.m. † Catherine Heedt Wallace req. by Judy Heedt Diehl
- 01/17/18 11:30 a.m. • Intentions of the Immaculate Heart of Mary req. by J.B.
- 01/18/18 11:30 a.m. † Diane Black req. by Anne
- 01/19/18 11:30 a.m. • William Thorpe Family req. by Patricia Thorpe

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Second Sunday in Ordinary Time — January 14, 2018

Your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit within you.

— 1 Corinthians 6:19a

THE LAMB OF GOD

"Behold the Lamb of God!" We hear this phrase every Sunday at Mass, but there's a good chance that many Roman Catholics do not know who in the Bible originally spoke it. The phrase appears only in the Gospel of John, on the lips of John the Baptist, who utters it twice. In today's Gospel reading, John proclaims Jesus as the Lamb of God, and two of John's own disciples then follow Christ. A little bit later Andrew, who heard John and then followed Jesus, brings his brother Simon to be re-named Cephas, or Peter. A careful look at these Bible verses shows us the mission of everyone baptized into the Body of Christ: we must always proclaim our faith in Christ, so that others will follow him. We may not know how the will of God might work through those we bring to Christ; that is not the point. The point is that our ongoing mission as a church is to bring others to Christ, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world. Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co., Inc.

TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — Speak, for your servant is listening (1 Samuel 3:3b-10, 19). **Psalms** — Here am I, Lord; I come to do your will (Psalm 40).

Second Reading — Do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit within you? (1 Corinthians 6:13c-15a, 17-20).

Gospel — Andrew found his brother Simon and brought him to Jesus (John 1:35-42).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: 1 Sm 15:16-23; Ps 50:8-9, 16bc-17, 21, 23; Mk 2:18-22

Tuesday: 1 Sm 16:1-13; Ps 89:20-22, 27-28; Mk 2:23-28

Wednesday: 1 Sm 17:32-33, 37, 40-51; Ps 144:1b, 2, 9-10; Mk 3:1-6

Thursday: 1 Sm 18:6-9; 19:1-7; Ps 56:2-3, 9-13; Mk 3:7-12

Friday: 1 Sm 24:3-21; Ps 57:2-4, 6, 11; Mk 3:13-19

Saturday: 2 Sm 1:1-4, 11-12, 19, 23-27; Ps 80:2-3, 5-7; Mk 3:20-21

Sunday: Jon 3:1-5, 10; Ps 25:4-9; 1 Cor 7:29-31; Mk 1:14-20

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

"Ordinary Time" began for us this week. On the old calendar, the feast of the Presentation, still more than two weeks away, was the last day of the Christmas season. Sadly, Bethlehem is hardly a place of peace on earth these days. The ancient Christian community has been largely uprooted by political strife. The Church of the Nativity stands (barely) in remarkable disrepair and disorder in Manger Square. The roof is crumbling, the major doorways are blocked, the wiring is faulty, and the worship life is disrupted by quarrels among Eastern Christians.

The church was founded by the Emperor Constantine in 325, destroyed in a Samaritan revolt in 539, and rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian. When the area came under Muslim control in 638, the holiness of the church was respected, and in return Christians allowed Muslims to pray in the south aisle, a right still upheld. Earlier in that century, invading Persians were ordered to destroy all churches, but when they saw the magi carved over the doorway of the Church of the Nativity, they spared it out of respect for their ancestors who bore gold, frankincense, and myrrh to the same city. The Crusaders restored and redecored the church by the twelfth century, and it is their plan that survives. Down a few stone steps is a stone grotto with a silver star marking the place of Christ's birth: when the star was stolen in 1847 it triggered an international crisis that exploded into the Crimean War.

Since 1852, the church has been shared by the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Armenian Churches. The Greeks are in charge of the grotto, but don't enjoy the best of friendships with the Armenians. Catholics have the care of the Chapel of the Manger, and avoid the squabbles by a separate entrance to the Franciscan monastery church of St. Catherine. Pray for peace in Bethlehem! — Rev. James Field, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

Rev. Fr. Michael G. Zaniolo, STL, CAC — Administrator/Catholic Chaplain
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago
Mr. Qazi M. Biabani — Imam Khateeb/Muslim Chaplain
Muslim Community Center of Chicago
Rev. Dr. Hutz H. Hertzberg - Protestant Chaplain
The Moody Church of Chicago
Mrs. Susan E. Schneider, CAP — Office/Business Manager/Fund Raiser
Mr. Michael Brennan — Bulletin Editor



this week in the life of the church - feast days and notable events in church history

Sunday, January 14, 2018

✠ **We Remember: St. Felix of Nola:** "In poverty we should be the more secure of possessing Christ," says Felix, who gave away his fortune to the poor. Son of a Romano-Syrian soldier who had settled at Nola (near Naples), Felix was ordained a priest and devoted himself to his bishop, **St. Maximus**. When Emperor Decius began persecuting Christians around 250, Maximus went into hiding in a cave, but Felix was arrested, tortured and imprisoned. Released by an angel who flooded his cell with brilliant light, Felix located his beloved bishop and carried the sick old man back home to be nursed. A later bishop of Nola, St. Paulinus, wrote us a poem with a glowing account of the popular veneration of St. Felix. Paulinus assures us that, in Heaven, Felix has a special sympathy for innocent victims of false testimony, and so is the patron invoked against perjury. (D,B,S2) ✠ **St. Sava (1174-1237), patron saint of Serbia.** Sava went to the famous Greek monastery of Mt. Athos but returned to Serbia to settle a civil war. He remained to unify the nation by translating sacred texts into its language. • In 1892, the birth of **Martin (Friedrich Gustav Emil) Niemöller**, Confessing Pastor, and author of this famous quote: "When the Nazis came to get the Communists, I was silent, because I was not a Communist. When they came to get the Socialists, I was silent. When they came to get the Catholics, I was silent. When they came to get the Jews, I was silent. And when they came to get me, there was no one left to speak."

Monday, January 15, 2018

• Today is a civic holiday commemorating the birth of **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.** Pray today for wise leadership from our church leaders and government officials, for an end to racism and other forms of discrimination, for peace and justice, and that these leaders will exhibit compassion for the poor and marginalized in our country and in our world. ✠ **We Remember: St. Paul the Egyptian (c. 240-352)** fled to the desert of Thebes at age 22 to escape the persecution of Decius, according to **St. Jerome**, who is our sole source for the life of this saint. Paul stayed there in the desert even after the persecutions ended...in fact, he stayed in the desert for 90 years, until his death. He was the first in a long succession of the **Desert Fathers**, holy men in search of solitude and a place for heavenly contemplation. (D,B) ✠ Another Desert Father memorialized today is **St. Macarius the Great (c. 300-390)**. Disciple of the desert-dwelling **St. Anthony**, Macarius was once asked "How should one pray?" The old man said, "There is no need to make long discourses; it is enough to stretch out one's hands and say, Lord, as you will, and as you know, have mercy. And if the conflict grows fiercer say, LORD, HELP! He knows very well what we need and he shows us mercy." ✠ **St. Ita (c. 570):** Widely venerated in Ireland, St. Ita (also known as Ida, Mida or **Deirdre**) holds the foremost place among her country's women saints after **St. Brigid**. Of royal descent, she was born at Waterford and won her father's consent to lead a life of virginity. In Limerick, she founded a community of women dedicated to God; she also founded a school for boys. One of her pupils was **St. Brendan**, who became a famous abbot and missionary. He once asked Ita what three things God especially loved. She replied, "True faith in God with a pure heart, a simple life with a religious spirit, and openness inspired by charity." (L,P,G) ✠ In 1929, the birth of **The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968)**, Baptist minister who championed the civil rights movement in the U.S., awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, assassinated in 1968. The civic holiday which commemorates Dr. King's birth is observed next Monday, Jan. 19.

Tuesday, January 16, 2018

✠ **We Remember: St. Marcellus**, an early pope who served the Church at a pivotal moment in its history, died in exile on this day in the year 309. He was elected four years after the death of his predecessor **St. Marcellinus** due to confusion resulting from Diocletian's persecution. The Church was disorganized and torn by factions - because those who remained loyal during the persecution objected to those who had fallen away and now wanted to return. His epitaph by **Pope Damasus**, composed in the century after his death, says that Marcellus' refusal to reconcile the **lapsi** (lapsed) on too easy terms made him unpopular with the laxer members of his flock. His decree caused widespread civic disorders, which led to his being exiled by the emperor Maxentius. (D,P,E) ✠ **St. Honoratus (350-429)**, Bishop of Arles, was born to a consular Roman family that settled in Gaul. Honoratus renounced paganism in his youth and went to the East to study monasticism. Returning to France, he founded the Abbey of Lerins, and in 426 was forced to accept the bishopric of Arles. St. Honoratus says, "So live, therefore, that you may not fear the end of life." (L,B,S) ✠ In 1890, the Chicago Bible Institute, now known as the **Moody Bible Institute**, was dedicated.

Wednesday, January 17, 2018

✠ **We Remember: St. Anthony (or Antony) the Abbot, also called "the Great," (c. 251-356), patriarch of all monks**, was born in upper Egypt. First of the Church's hermits and generally regarded as the **founder of monasticism**, Anthony took to heart the words that were read in his church: *If you seek perfection, go, sell your possessions, and give to the poor. You will then have treasure in heaven.* (Mt 19:21). He gave away his property - which was considerable - to the poor, and in early adulthood lived as a hermit near his native place. He endured terrifying struggles with the Devil and violent temptations of the flesh. He later lived among the tombs in the cemetery, which was always considered the habitat of the Devil (**Mk 5:2-5**); there, the diabolical assaults continued and the Devil often appeared to him in horrible forms. But Anthony was also consoled by a vision of the Lord. Anthony's next move was to the desert, to fight the Devil in his own stronghold, and once again he emerged victorious. By this time, his manner of life had attracted many followers. The solitude of hermits was moderated since

they were accessible to each other and to visitors, including pilgrims, and they exercised an important social role. Anthony seems to have visited Alexandria at least twice in support of the local church. About the year 305, he started a community - the first Christian monastery. The inspiration for his life of withdrawal was not extreme asceticism but **radical simplicity, poverty, and charity in imitation of Christ**. The anecdotes and words of advice of the desert solitaries, women and men, are preserved in collections known as the **Sayings of the Fathers**. About a thousand of these sayings are considered authentic, of which almost forty probably date back to St. Anthony himself, including this one: "When you have realized that a soul that is obedient to God and cleaves to Him is like a bird whose source of life is warmth, never let yourselves be deprived of the power of this fire." The life of St. Anthony was written by his friend, **St. Athanasius**, shortly after Anthony's death. Not only did it make St. Anthony known, but it contributed to the conversion of many individuals, including **St. Augustine** and **St. Martin**. (S,B,P,E)

Thursday, January 18, 2018

✠ **We Remember: St. Margaret of Hungary (1242-1270)**, daughter of Bela IV, king of Hungary, refused proposals of royal marriage three times, choosing instead a life of consecrated virginity, dedicating herself to austerity, meditation and prayer. She founded a convent of Dominican nuns on an island in the Danube near Budapest and, though of royal blood, served her Sisters as the lowest of servants. Margaret was also a **mystic**, and dedicated her sufferings and deprivations to the Blessed Sacrament. She was 28 at the time of her death. **Pope Pius XII** canonized her in 1943. (D,S) • **THE WEEK OF PRAYER FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY**, a contemporary celebration to teach members about **ecumenism** and to intercede for the restoration of unity among all the churches, begins today. The HarperCollins Dictionary of Religion defines ecumenism (from the Greek *oikoumene*, "the whole of the inhabited world") as "the quest for Christian unity through dialogue and collaboration among diverse Christian groups." The Week of Prayer for Christian Unity is a joint endeavor of the Vatican and the World Council of Churches. It was established in 1908 by Fr. Paul Wattson, and is celebrated between the feasts of **St. Peter's Chair at Rome, Jan. 18** (dropped from the Roman calendar in 1960, the **Chair of St. Peter** is now observed Feb. 22) and **The Conversion of St. Paul, Jan. 25**.

Friday, January 19, 2018

✠ **We Remember: St. Wulfstan of Worcester** was a Benedictine monk of Anglo-Saxon parentage, he early enjoyed a reputation as a pious and good administrator, which led to his appointment as bishop of Worcester. Just four years after his appointment, William the Conqueror defeated England's Anglo-Saxon forces and took control of the country. Bishop Wulfstan saw the writing on the wall and gave the new ruler fealty, and King William respected and trusted him. As a result of his foresight, St. Wulfstan was one of the few Britons allowed to retain his see. He was a learned man and made Worcester an important center of learning. He often would translate Latin readings into English for his congregation and at his dinner table as well. He developed a great reputation with the poor people of his diocese. He accomplished this by baptizing their children free of charge as opposed to the regular clerical practice of fee. He often distributed food to the needy and trained his students to do the same, but saw to it that they did so with grace and humility. Wulfstan rebuilt his cathedral at Worcester c. 1086, but he loved the old edifice which had to be demolished. "The men of old," he said, "if they had not stately buildings were themselves a sacrifice to God, whereas we pile up stones, and neglect souls." He died in 1095. (Source: **The Radical Tradition**, edited by Gilbert Markus)

Saturday, January 20, 2018

✠ **We Remember: St. Fabian, Pope, Martyr; Sebastian, Martyr: St. Fabian (c. 250)**, and **St. Sebastian (c.288)**, are honored on the same day because their names were linked together in the Calendar of 354. Eusebius tells us that Fabian was a stranger and a layman who happened to be present when the election of a new pope was being held. A dove flew in and settled on his head, which was regarded by the electors as a mark of divine choice. Nor were they mistaken. **St. Cyprian**, the great bishop of Carthage, praised Fabian's holiness. He served about 14 years, 236-250, years of peace, organization and missionary effort for the Church, and Fabian was zealous and wise. He supported Origen against accusations of heterodoxy, and commissioned several renowned bishops for the evangelization of the Gauls. He was a victim of the persecution of Decius (249-251). More widely known and venerated than St. Fabian is **St. Sebastian**; the record of his martyrdom is one of the best literary compositions of the **fifth and sixth centuries**. He was a native of Milan, born of Christian parents, and a model soldier. Though disinterested in a military career, he was drafted into the army and eventually became captain of the guard of Maximian at Rome. In this capacity he helped many Christians who were arrested during the persecution of Diocletian. Eventually, the truth that Sebastian was Christian was revealed, and he too was martyred under Diocletian. His body was made a target for Roman archers, and he was clubbed. In 367, **Pope Damasus** built a basilica over his tomb on the Appian Way, and this is now **one of the seven principal churches of Rome**. (S,B,V) ✠ Also remembered **January 20** is **Bl. Richard Rolle (c. 1300-49)**, English hermit and author of biblical commentaries and didactic treatises on prayer, asceticism, and mystical experience. Rolle was an enormously popular English mystical writer in the late Middle Ages. His works include his letters to those under his spiritual direction and his Latin treatise **Incendium Amoris ("Fire of Love")** - which can still be found at religious bookstores. (E) • **January 20** is also the **Eve of St. Agnes**, celebrated in poetry by John Keats (1795-1821).