

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 28, 2024 – February 3, 2024

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. Know that you & your families are always in my prayers. May God bless your travels.



— Fr. Michael Zaniolo

Administrator, Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy

Interfaith Calendar & Events

- **Jashne Sadeh**, Tuesday, Jan. 30, is a late winter Zoroastrian festival commemorating the discovery of fire by King Hashang of the legendary Peshdadian dynasty.
- **Swami Vivekananda Javanti**, Feb. 2, is a Hindu observance celebrating the birth of Swami Vivekananda, who brought Hinduism to America during the 1893 World's Parliament of Religions, which opened in a building that became the Art Institute of Chicago.
- Source: **The 2024 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

- Birthday blessings go out to **Major David Dalberg** Tuesday, Jan. 30.

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 01/27/24 4:00 p.m.** • Mary Lou Rymut req. by Jerry Rymut
6:00 p.m. † Jean Hegor req. by Marcine & John Forrette, Jr.
• Alwyn & Family req. Alwyn Joshy
- 01/28/24 9:00 a.m.** • † Lundstrom Family req. by Mr. & Mrs. Stephne Lovejoy
11:00 a.m. † Walter & Rosetta Delhotal req. by Family
† James & Karen Boswell req. by Scott DeBoer
- 01/29/24 11:30 a.m.** • Jessica Zaniolo req. by Ida Zaniolo
01/30/24 11:30 a.m. • Jithin & Family req. by Alwyn Joshy
01/31/24 11:30 a.m. † Cecilla & Lawrence
02/01/24 11:30 a.m. † Francis & Jean Hegor req. by Marcine & John Forrette, Jr.
02/02/24 11:30 a.m. † Mary E. Stieve req. by James M. McCormick

MW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 01/28/24 9:00 a.m.** • † Lovejoy Family req. by Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Lovejoy
11:00 a.m. • Joan Leoni req. by John Leoni
• Ms Mel Grover req. by Dana Potts

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MW Airport Chapel Concourse C, Mezzanine Level (Inside Security Checkpoint)

Catholic Mass: Sundays - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP:

Sundays - 10:00 a.m. & 12:00 noon

WEEKDAYS—MONDAY - FRIDAY, 10:00 a.m., 12:00 noon and 1:30 p.m.

www.airportchapels.org

<https://www.facebook.com/InterfaithAirportChapelsOfChicago>

ORD Airport Chapel Terminal 2, Mezzanine Level (Outside Security Checkpoint)

Catholic Mass: Saturdays - 4:00 & 6:00 p.m.

Sundays - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

Weekdays - 11:30 a.m.

Islamic Juma' Prayer

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP—See Website for Schedule

www.airportchapels.org

Blessing of the Throats on Feast of St. Blaise Saturday

During the 4:00 and 6:00 p.m. Catholic Masses at O'Hare Saturday, Feb. 3, there will be a special blessing of the throats for the **Feast of St. Blaise**. St. Blaise was a fourth-century bishop of Sebaste (modern Armenia). "We know more about the devotion to St. Blaise by Christians around the world than we know about the saint himself," according to Leonard Foley, OFM, in *Saint of the Day* (revised by Pat McCloskey, O.F.M.). "His feast is observed as a holy day in some Eastern Churches. **The Council of Oxford, in 1222**, prohibited servile labor in England on Blaise's feast day. The Germans and Slavs hold him in special honor, and for decades, many United States Catholics have sought the annual St. Blaise blessing for their throats. We know that Bishop Blaise was martyred in his episcopal city of Sebastea, Armenia, in 316. The legendary Acts of St. Blaise were written 400 years later. According to them, Blaise was a good bishop, working hard to encourage the spiritual and physical health of his people. Although the **Edict of Toleration** (311), granting freedom of worship in the Roman Empire, was already five years old, persecution still raged in Armenia. Blaise was apparently forced to flee to the back country. There he lived as a hermit in solitude and prayer, but he made friends with the wild animals. One day a group of hunters seeking wild animals for the amphitheater stumbled upon Blaise's cave. They were first surprised and then frightened. The bishop was kneeling in prayer surrounded by patiently waiting wolves, lions and bears. As the hunters hauled Blaise off to prison, the legend has it, a mother came with her young son who had a fish bone lodged in his throat. At Blaise's command the child was able to cough up the bone. Agricolaus, governor of Cappadocia, tried to persuade Blaise to sacrifice to pagan idols, for which he was repeatedly tortured. Finally, he was beheaded."



Fourth Sunday of Ordinary Time, Sunday, January 28, 2024

First Reading: Deuteronomy 18:15-20—Moses tells the people that God will raise up for them a new prophet. **Responsorial Psalm:** Psalm 95:1-2,6-7,7-9—A song of praise to the Lord. **Second Reading:** 1 Corinthians 7:32-35—Paul expresses his concern that those who are married are more likely to face the distractions of earthly life than those who are celibate. **Gospel Reading:** Mark 1:21-28—Jesus heals a man with an unclean spirit and his fame spreads throughout Galilee.

Today's Gospel continues our reading from Mark and describes what some believe was likely to have been a typical day in Jesus' ministry. Jesus and the disciples that chose to follow him in last week's Gospel arrive at Capernaum, a small village on the Sea of Galilee. Jesus teaches in the synagogue on the Sabbath. Mark reports that the people respond to Jesus' teaching with astonishment, noting Jesus' authority and contrasting it with the scribes'. Early in Mark's Gospel we already find evidence of the tension that will manifest itself fully in Jerusalem. After Jesus' preaching, an even more astonishing thing happens. A man possessed with an unclean spirit calls out to Jesus. As we see in this example and throughout Mark's Gospel, the spirits and demons seem to know

Jesus and are often fearful of him. In fact, they seem to understand Jesus' identity better than his disciples. As we will read again and again in Mark's Gospel, Jesus orders the spirit to be quiet and drives the unclean spirit out of the man. Jesus' ability to heal those possessed by demons is an indication of his power over evil. In the prescientific age of Jesus' time, all illnesses were understood to be manifestations of evil and sinfulness. Our modern understanding of illness is very different. Possession by unclean spirits may have been a way to describe what we



might call mental illness today. It may have even been a way of describing certain kinds of physical conditions. There is evidence that there were many kinds of exorcists and healers in first-century Palestine. Jesus appears to be like these healers, but he heals with unique authority and connects his healing activities with the words of his preaching. We are missing the point that Mark is trying to make in this Gospel, however, if we try to explain away the healing work of Jesus. The crowds see in Jesus' cure of the possessed man further affirmation of his authority. Jesus' power to heal gives greater credence to his teaching. Jesus impresses the crowds through his words, which are manifested with power in his deeds. Mark's Gospel tells us that because of the authority with which he healed, Jesus' fame spread throughout all of Galilee.

<https://www.loyolapress.com/catholic-resources/liturgical-year/sunday-connection/fourth-sunday-of-ordinary-time-b-sunday-connection/>



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

The choice of heroes, models and leaders can have a lasting effect on our development, and the Church has always honored the example of holiness set by the saints. In these brief sketches, we commemorate our sisters and brothers in Christ who have shaped the life of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. Letters following entries refer to the bibliography below.

Sunday, January 28, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. THOMAS AQUINAS** This great Dominican teacher lived only 49 years (1225-1274) but he was widely traveled: from his birthplace at Aquino in central Italy to Cologne, to Paris, to Rome, and to the monastery near Naples where he died. He wrote much. His two *Summas* should not obscure his other biblical, theological and philosophical writings. Thomas prayed much - and dedicated his brilliant talents to investigating the sublime truth of God in the light of faith and the human intellect. Though the theology of Thomas Aquinas has been embraced and expounded by the Church, it was controversial in his own day. In 1270, the bishop of Paris drew up 18 errors and condemnable propositions from his works, and this was renewed and expanded in 1277. It was only 50 years after Thomas' death that a later bishop of Paris revoked the condemnation. One famous incident from his life is frequently recounted. In 1273, during Mass on the feast of **St. Nicholas** (Dec. 6), Thomas had a strange experience that caused him to stop writing, never to resume work on his massive *Summa*. "I cannot go on ... All that I have written seems to me like so much straw compared to what I have seen and what has been revealed to me," he said. Three months later, on his way to the **Council of Lyons**, he fell ill, dying **March 7, 1274**. It was on today's date, Jan. 28, that his body was transferred to the Dominican Monastery at Toulouse. Canonized in **1323**, he is patron of all Catholic Schools and titled "Angelic Doctor." (V,AS)

Monday, January 29, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. PETER NOLASCO (c. 1182-1258)**, along with **St. Raymond of Penafort** and with the help of James I of Aragon, reorganized a lay confraternity (in 1218) for ransoming captives from the Moors, which gradually became the order of the Mercedarians. He was canonized in **1628**. (B) ✦ Forty years ago, in **1984**, **PAULIST FR. EUGENE BURKE**, founder of the Catholic Theological Society of America, died.

Tuesday, January 30, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. MUCIAN MARIA WIAUX (1841-1917)** exemplifies, like **Teresa of Lisieux**, the "Little Way" to holiness, infusing the ordinary with special graces through his dedication and humility. Born Aloysius Joseph Wiaux in Mellet, Belgium, he wasn't very successful working at his father's blacksmith forge. Discerning a call to religious life, he entered the Congregation of the Christian Brothers (a teaching Order) at the age of 15, taking the name of an obscure Roman martyr. He had a hard time with teaching initially, but a Brother Maixentis, an art and music teacher, took Mucian under his wing, and in time the young novice learned to play a variety of musical instruments. Mucian went on to teach drawing and music for more than 50 years, as well as serving as a prefect and parish catechist. The simple beauty of his life, noted **Pope Paul VI** at his beatification in **1977**, rested in the day-to-day transformations of routine tasks into moments of devotion and true sanctity. He had a special devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, the Blessed Virgin Mary and the recitation of the rosary. Canonized **Dec. 10, 1989**, **Pope John Paul II** called him "the light of Belgium and the glory of his Congregation." The Belgian bishops, in a pastoral letter marking the occasion, wrote that Mucian "had left no theological or spiritual treatise, nothing to bring his name out of the shadows." He had, they said, "accomplished nothing out of the ordinary," but he was "a man of prayer, an apostle among the students and went about his daily tasks with holiness...hurting none and forgiving all." The bishops observed that he "had the skill of bringing even the least gifted to the limit of their abilities;" his pupils called him "the brother who is always praying." (L, JP)

Wednesday, January 31, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. JOHN BOSCO (1815-1888)** came to the aid of hundreds of poor, abandoned boys and girls in Turin, Italy, which in the 19th Century was a growing industrial and political center. A born educator, effective organizer, prolific writer, he trusted in God and accomplished wonders. He founded the **Society of St. Francis de Sales**, better known as the **Salesians** - orders of men and women caring for the young. This "Apostle to Youth" died at age 73 on this day in 1888 and was canonized a saint on Easter, 1934. *He is patron of editors.* • In **1915**, **THOMAS MERTON** was born. He joined the **Trappists** in 1941 and seven years later wrote a smash best-seller, **The Seven Storey Mountain**, an autobiographical account of family life and the forces that led him to religion.

Thursday, February 1, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. BRIGID**, first Irish abbess, was born about **450** in eastern Ireland, near Dundalk, and said to have been baptized by St. Patrick. "Her memory, as it lived in the hearts of the people, was identified with an extraordinary spirit of charity," says Butler's, and she is much beloved in Ireland to this day. "In Ireland the churches dedicated to her are innumerable; in England we know of nineteen pre-Reformation dedications." Called

the Mary of the Gael, her life is shrouded in folklore, but we do know that about **470** she founded a double monastery of women and men at Cill-Dara (Kildare) and was abbess of the convent, the first in Ireland. "The foundation developed into a center of learning and spirituality, and around it grew up the cathedral city of Kildare," says Delaney. St. Brigid's hospitality, compassion and care for the poor are remembered, and she is buried at Downpatrick with **St. Columba** and **St. Patrick**, with whom she is the patron saint of Ireland. (E,B,G,P)

Friday, Feb. 2, 2024 - Presentation of the Lord

✦ **We Remember:** The **PRESENTATION OF THE LORD**, formerly called the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, also **Candlemas**, commemorates the presentation of Jesus in the Temple - according to prescriptions of Mosaic Law (**Lv. 12:2-8; Ex. 13:2; Lk. 2:22-32**) - and the purification of Mary 40 days after His birth. "In the East, where the feast antedated **4th Century** testimony regarding its existence, it was observed primarily as a feast of Our Lord; in the West, where it was adopted later, it was regarded more as a feast of Mary, until the calendar in effect since **1970**. Its date was set for **Feb. 2** after the celebration of Christmas was fixed for **Dec. 25**, late in the



4th century. The blessing of candles, probably in commemoration of Christ who was the Light to enlighten the Gentiles, became common about the **11th century** and gave the feast the secondary name of **Candlemas**." (Catholic Almanac) "In the Old Testament, purification rites cleansed people who had contracted a legal uncleanness through an impurity such as a skin disease, or through contact with the divine, as in childbirth," says *Encyclopedia of Catholicism*. "Jesus Christ emphasized the importance of faith and loving service of brothers and sisters rather than ritual purifications." The second chapter of the Gospel of Luke is proclaimed, in which Simeon calls Jesus "a light to the nations." "The use of candles was introduced in Jerusalem in the mid-fifth century by a Roman martyr. Although the Christmas season officially ends after the Epiphany (January 6) with the feast of Our Lord's Baptism, Candlemas is sometimes identified as the formal ending of the Christmas cycle." ✦ **ALFRED DELP (1907-1945)**, Jesuit priest and martyr, was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944. "My offense is that I believed in Germany and her eventual emergence from this dark hour of error and distress, that I refused to accept that accumulation of arrogance, pride, and force that is the Nazi way of life, and that I did this as a Christian and a Jesuit," he wrote. Imprisoned in chains in a dark cell, he wrote a final message to friends: "If through one man's life there is a little more love and kindness, a little more light and truth in the world, then he will not have lived in vain." Father Delp was hanged in the Plötzensee prison on this day in 1945. (AS)

Saturday, Feb. 3, 2024

✦ **We Remember:** The feast of **ST. BLAISE** (died c. 316), bishop and martyr, has for centuries included the **Blessing of Throats**, the practice of placing two crossed candles, accompanied by the recitation of a prayer, on the throats of the faithful. St. Blaise was a fourth-century bishop of Sebaste (modern Armenia), according to the HarperCollins Encyclopedia of Catholicism. "When Diocletian ordered the persecution of Christians, Blaise hid in a forest. Legend describes wild animals gathering in his cave where, unharmed, he fed them all. When hunters came upon his hiding place and saw him surrounded by lions and bears, they decided he was a magician and took him captive. While in prison, he saved the life of a boy who was choking on a fishbone. The boy's mother rewarded Blaise with food and candles. Blaise was later beheaded. After his martyrdom he was invoked, as one of the Fourteen Holy Helpers, on behalf of people suffering from throat infections." The blessing of throats began in the **16th century** when veneration for St. Blaise was at its peak. Today we also commemorate **ST. ANSGAR (801-865)**, the first Christian missionary to Scandinavia, called "**The Apostle of the North**;" he was a French monk named bishop and papal legate to all Scandinavian lands. His success was due to his great preaching ability, the austerity and holiness of his life, and the miracles he is reputed to have performed. (E,V) • In **590**, **Pope Gregory the Great** sent **St. Augustine** to convert the Anglo-Saxons. ✦ In **993**, **St. Ulric of Augsburg** became the first saint canonized by a pope of which there is record. - **Pope John XV** - at the Lateran Basilica in Rome during a synod of bishops. ✦ The feast of **ST. AELRED OF RIEVAULX (1110-1167)** is observed today in Cistercian monasteries. During the term of this great abbot, the Abbey of Rievaulx grew to include more than 600 monks, making it the largest religious community in England. The monastery was one of the casualties of Henry VIII's reign. Aelred died January 12, 1167. (AS) • In **1518**, **Pope Leo X** imposed silence on the Augustinian monks - the religious order **Martin Luther** belonged to. • In **1985**, **Desmond Tutu** became Johannesburg's first black Anglican bishop.

