

INTERFAITH AIRPORT CHAPELS OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO MIDWAY AND O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

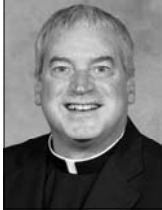


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Week of March 29, 2015

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

CHAPEL BIRTHDAYS & ANNIVERSARIES

➔ Birthday blessings & best wishes go out to Mrs. Lynn Busiedlik today, **March 29** and to **Ms. Marie Higgins** April 3.

INTERFAITH CALENDAR & EVENTS

• **Mahavir Jayanti** is a Jain observance of the birthday of Lord Mahavir observed Thursday, April 2.

• **PESACH, THE JEWISH FESTIVAL OF PASSOVER**, is observed from sundown **Friday, Apr. 3**, through **Saturday, Apr. 11**. Passover commemorates the Israelite exodus from Egypt and release from bondage. The story is told during a festive meal known as the Seder, read from a book known as the Haggadah. Special dietary practices accompany the Holiday including eating no leaven, but rather Matzah. (**Nisan 15-22**)



• The **Sacred Triduum** refers to the three days before Easter. They include **Holy Thursday**, **Good Friday**, and **Holy Saturday**. On **Holy or Maundy Thursday**, Christians commemorate the Last Supper and Christ's Passion and approaching crucifixion. **Good Friday** is a solemn time in which Christians remember the suffering and death on the cross of Jesus Christ. On **Holy Saturday** Christians observe the Easter Vigil and anticipate Christ's triumphant resurrection from the dead. "The Sacred Triduum is the apotheosis of the liturgical year, its glorious fulfillment."



• **Hanuman Jayanti** is a Hindu observance this **Saturday, Apr. 4**, which celebrates the birth of Hanuman, the monkey, Rama's faithful servant.

Source: The 2015 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago



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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

HOLY WEEK & EASTER SCHEDULE 2015

Saturday, March 28—**Palm Sunday Vigil**

Protestant Worship

10:00 a.m., 12:00 & 1:30 p.m.

Catholic Masses

4:00 & 6:00 p.m. — ORD

4:00 p.m. — MDW

Sunday, March 29 — **PALM SUNDAY**

Catholic Masses

6:30, 9:00, 11:00 a.m. & 1:00 p.m. — ORD

9:00 & 11:00 a.m. — MDW

Protestant Worship

10:00 a.m. & 12:00 p.m. — ORD

10:00 a.m., 12:00 & 1:30 p.m. — MDW

WEEKDAYS OF HOLY WEEK

Monday, March 30 at 11:30 a.m. - ORD & MDW - Catholic Mass

Tuesday, March 31 at 11:30 a.m. - ORD & MDW - Catholic Mass

Wednesday, April 1 at 11:30 a.m. - ORD & MDW - Catholic Mass

Thursday, April 2 — **HOLY THURSDAY**

11:30 a.m. - ORD & MDW - Catholic Mass of The Lord's Supper

Friday, April 3 — **GOOD FRIDAY**

(A Day of Fast and Abstinence for Catholics)

11:30 a.m. — ORD & MDW — Catholic Celebration of the Lord's Passion

10:30 & 1:00 p.m. - MDW - Protestant Worship

2:30 & 4:00 p.m. - ORD - Protestant Worship

Saturday, April 4 — **HOLY SATURDAY**

10:00 a.m., 12:00 & 1:30 p.m. — MDW - Protestant Worship

*** **Please Note: NO 4:00 p.m. Mass on Holy Saturday!**

6:00 p.m. - ORD & MDW - Easter Vigil Catholic Mass

Sunday, April 5 — **EASTER SUNDAY**

Catholic Masses

6:30, 9:00, 11:00 a.m. & 1:00 p.m. — ORD

9:00 & 11:00 a.m. — MDW

Protestant Worship Services

10:00 a.m. & 12:00 p.m. — ORD

10:00 a.m., 12:00 & 1:30 p.m. — MDW

MDW Airport Chapel

Concourse C, Mezzanine Level
(Inside Security Checkpoint)

Scheduled Services:

ROMAN CATHOLIC MASSES

SATURDAY VIGIL: 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY: 9:00 a.m. & 11:00 a.m.

Monday—Friday: 11:30 a.m.

Evening before Holy Day: 4:00 p.m.

Holy Day: Check Bulletin Announcements or
[www.airportchapels.org/
holydayschedule.html](http://www.airportchapels.org/holydayschedule.html)

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

**Saturday: 10:00 a.m., 12:00 &
1:30 p.m.**

**Sunday: 10:00 a.m., 12:00 noon &
1:30 p.m.**

ORD Airport Chapel

Terminal 2, Mezzanine Level
(Inside Security Checkpoint)

Scheduled Services:

ROMAN CATHOLIC MASSES

SATURDAY VIGIL: 4:00 & 6:00 p.m.

**SUNDAY: 6:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m.,
11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m.**

Monday—Friday: 11:30 a.m.

Evening before Holy Day: 5:00 p.m.

Holy Day: Check Bulletin Announcements or
[www.airportchapels.org/
holydayschedule.html](http://www.airportchapels.org/holydayschedule.html)

ISLAMIC JUMA' PRAYER

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

Sunday: 10:00 a.m. & 12:00 noon

Palm Sunday of the Passion of the Lord — March 29, 2015

[Christ Jesus] humbled himself, becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross. — Philippians 2:8

PROPHETIC ANOINTING

The solemnity of today's readings invites us into silent contemplation of the mystery of our redemption. There are so many levels on which to understand the events of the Passion. The woman who anoints Jesus acts prophetically in a way that the other disciples do not yet grasp. Anointing is for priests, prophets, and kings, and also for the preparation of the dead. It is for healing and for holiness. Her action acknowledges the imminent events of the passion and death of the Lord, and points toward his resurrection and triumph over evil and death. He is priest and victim, prophet and God, King and Lord. All these things are acknowledged in her prophetic anointing. Copyright © J.S. Paluch Co.



SUNDAY & WEEKDAY MASS READINGS

TODAY'S READINGS

Gospel at the Procession with Palms — Jesus' entry into Jerusalem (Mark 11:1-10 or John 12:12-16).

First Reading — In spite of my sufferings I am not disgraced. I am not put to shame (Isaiah 50:4-7).

Psalm — My God, my God, why have you abandoned me? (Psalm 22).

Second Reading — Christ emptied himself, and God filled this emptiness with exaltation (Philippians 2:6-11).

Gospel — The account of Christ's passion according to Mark (Mark 14:1 — 15:47 [15:1-39]).

The English translation of the Psalm Responses from the Lectionary for Mass © 1969, 1981, 1997, International Commission on English in the Liturgy Corporation. All rights reserved.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Is 42:1-7; Ps 27:1-3, 13-14; Jn 12:1-11

Tuesday: Is 49:1-6; Ps 71:1-6, 15, 17; Jn 13:21-33, 36-38

Wednesday: Is 50:4-9a; Ps 69:8-10, 21-22, 31, 33-34; Mt 26:14-25

Thursday: Christ Mass: Is 61:1-3a, 6a, 8b-9; Ps 89:21-22, 25, 27; Rv 1:5-8; Lk 4:16-21; **Lord's Supper:** Ex 12:1-8, 11-14; Ps 116:12-13, 15-16bc, 17-18; 1 Cor 11:23-26; Jn 13:1-15

Friday: Is 52:13 — 53:12; Ps 31:2, 6, 12-13, 15-17, 25; Heb 4:14-16; 5:7-9; Jn 18:1 — 19:42

Saturday: a) Gn 1:1 — 2:2 [1:1, 26-31a]; Ps 104:1-2, 5-6, 10, 12, 13-14, 24, 35; or Ps 33:4-7, 12-13, 20-22; b) Gn 22:1-18 [1-2, 9a, 10-13, 15-18]; Ps 16: 5, 8-11; c) Ex 14:15 — 15:1; Ex 15:1-6, 17-18; d) Is 54:5-14; Ps 30:2, 4-6, 11-13; e) Is 55:1-11; Is 12:2-6; f) Bar 3:9-15, 32 — 4:4; Ps 19:8-11; g) Ez 36:16-17a, 18-28; Ps 42:3, 5; 43:3-4 or Is 12:2-3, 4bcd, 5-6 or Ps 51:12-15, 18-19; h) Rom 6:3-11; i) Ps 118:1-2, 16-17, 22-23; Mk 16:1-7

Sunday: Acts 10:34a, 37-43; Ps 118:1-2, 16-17, 22-23; Col 3:1-4 or 1 Cor 5:6b-8; Jn 20:1-9 or Mk 16:1-7 or (at an afternoon or evening Mass) Lk 24:13-35

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

Is today "Palm Sunday" or "Passion Sunday"? Though now known officially as Palm Sunday of the Passion of the Lord, confusion is understandable, since before the 1969 reform of the calendar two separate Sundays bore these titles. Passion Sunday was a week before Palm Sunday. To add to the confusion, the Gospel accounts of the Passion of the Lord were not read on Passion Sunday, but on Palm Sunday! On Passion Sunday, the cross and statues were veiled in full purple drapes. The organ had fallen silent at the beginning of Lent, and now the sanctuary bells were replaced by wooden clappers. The introit (opening chant) for the old Mass of Passion Sunday hints at a reason for

reform: "Do me justice, O God, and fight my fight against a faithless people" (Psalm 42). This liturgy was laden with references to the "infidelity" of the Jews, a theme that gave rise to inflammatory preaching and, in some places, attacks against the persons and property of the Jewish people. This does not stand as a "treasure" of any sort in our tradition. Our authentic tradition, rather, is the ability to reflect and repent and to seek reconciliation with the Jews, our brothers and sisters in the love and service of God.



—Rev. James Field, Copyright © J.S. Paluch Co.

This Week in the Life of the Church

Being a compendium of feast days and notable events in Church history.

Palm Sunday, March 29, 2015

✠ **We Remember: JONAS, BARACHISIUS & COMPANIONS, who died in 327.** Jonas and Barachisius were brothers, born in Persia. They suffered martyrdom under Shapur II, who destroyed all churches and monasteries in that country, in what was seen as a religious struggle between **Christianity and Zoroasterism**. We have an eyewitness account of their passion: *the brutal inventiveness of the persecutors in devising new tortures was only surpassed by the quiet heroism of the martyrs*. Some nine companions suffered at the same time. (B, p. 318)

• **Today in 1882, the KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS** was chartered by the Connecticut General Assembly as the first fraternal benefit society of Catholic men in the United States; within 25 years the group could be found in every state of the Union, most of the Canadian provinces, Mexico and the Philippines. The organization, founded by **Fr. Michael J. McGivney**, is noted for its fellowship, its insurance, and its many substantial charitable contributions over the last 120 years. On March 15, 2008, **Pope Benedict XVI** approved a decree recognizing the heroic virtue of Fr. McGivney, thus declaring him "Venerable". (C,W)



Monday, March 30, 2015

✠ **We Remember: ST. LEONARD MURIALDO (1828-1900)** was labeled a "socialist" by the more conservative Catholics of his day for advocating an **eight-hour day for workers** in 1885. Leonard studied theology at the University of Turin and was ordained in 1851. He came into contact with a group of devout clergy that included **St. John Bosco, St. Joseph Cafasso** and **St. Joseph Cottolengo**. Asked to take charge of a college for young working men, he agreed provisionally - and ran it for **37 years**. He founded the Congregation of St. Joseph, named after the model and patron of workers, and made many friends among the early exponents of Catholic social doctrine. His theory of education placed great store upon music, the theater and gymnastics, and he also founded agricultural centers for young delinquents, another field in which he was an innovator. Leonard Murialdo had the distinction of being beatified right in the middle of the **Second Vatican Council**



by **Pope Paul VI** on **Nov. 3, 1963**. This was an appropriate context, for Leonard serves as a model for that **social concern of the Church** to which popes throughout this century have been dedicated. He was canonized by the same pope May 3, 1970, and his congregation continues to care for young apprentices. (B, L) ✠ **IN 1631, POET JOHN DONNE**, Anglican priest and dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, died at London. He wrote the famous words, "**No man is an island**, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the Continent, a part of the main...any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankind and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee." (F) • **In 1871, the first Theological school to admit women as students** was the Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Massachusetts, formed on this day when the Boston Theological Seminary united with Boston University. The first woman student matriculated Sept. 25, 1872; the first B.D. degree awarded to a woman was granted to **Anna Oliver** on June 7, 1876. (FF) • **In 1960, ARCHBISHOP LAURIAN RUGAMBWA** of Tanganyika (now Tanzania) was created the **first black cardinal** in Church history by **Pope John XXIII**. (W) ✠ **In 1984, of the death of KARL RAHNER, S.J.**, one of the most prominent and influential Catholic theologians of the 20th century. A modern Jesuit of great eminence, Fr. Rahner began as a teacher of theology in Innsbruck. His work was interrupted by the Nazi invasion, and he spent the years of World War II in Vienna working at the Pastoral Institute. Following the war his theology unfolded dramatically. He redefined the relationship between nature and grace and investigated the Church through its foundation, its practices, and its sacraments. "Rahner insisted that he wrote not for scholars but for ordinary Christians, for all religious people. He wanted to explain what was **most basic in the gospel**, the reality of the mystery of a special presence of God in each individual life and in the history of humanity. The transcendental and existential side of Rahner's theology was modified after Vatican II by his attention to history and to praxis." Fr. Rahner, as a result of some of his theories, ran into some controversies with Rome and was forbidden to teach doctoral candidates for



theology at the University of Munich. He became a professor at Munster in Germany and finished out his life back in his native city, where he died on this day, age 80. (C,E,AS, W)

✠ In 1990, the death of **SR. THEA BOWMAN**, 53, of bone cancer. Granddaughter of a slave who became a Franciscan nun, Sr. Thea is remembered "as a teacher, evangelist, catechist and, especially, as inspirer and pioneer," wrote Pamela Schaeffer in the *National Catholic Reporter* on the tenth anniversary of her death. "She was a leader in the movement encouraging black Catholics to express their cultural roots inside the Catholic Church." "What does it mean to be black and Catholic?" asked Sr. Thea. "It means that I come to my church fully functioning, I bring myself, my black self, all that I am, all that I have, all that I hope to become. I bring my whole history, my traditions, my experience, my culture, my African-American song and dance and gesture and movement and teaching and preaching and healing and responsibility as gift to the Church."



Tuesday, March 31, 2015

✠ **We Remember: ST. GUY OF POMPOSA**, born near Ravenna, Italy, **St. Guy** (or **Guido**) donated all his possessions to the poor and became a Benedictine at the abbey of St. Severus, where he was chosen abbot. Afterwards he went to the abbey of Pomposa. He loved **sacred learning** and at his request, **St. Peter Damian** delivered lectures on the scriptures to his monks for two years. St. Guy attracted so many disciples to his community by his sanctity and wisdom that he had to build another monastery. He was a much sought spiritual advisor. Toward the end of his life he was fiercely, though unjustly, persecuted by the bishop of Ravenna, but amends were made before St. Guy's death in 1046. (B,D) • In 1499, the birth **Giovanni Angelo de'Medici** in Milan - the future **Pope Pius IV**. He served as pope from 1559 to 1565, reconvened the **Council of Trent** (suspended in 1552) in 1562, bringing it to a successful conclusion (1563) and worked thereafter to have the council's decrees and teachings accepted. Died **Dec. 9, 1565**. • In 1889, **ST. FRANCES XAVIER CABRINI (1850-1917)** arrived in New York City. Honoring **Pope Leo XIII's** request that she care for Italian immigrants in the U.S., Mother Cabrini brought six sisters and soon established her Order across the nation. **She was the first U.S. citizen to be canonized.** She died of malaria in her own Columbus Hospital right here in **Chicago**. (W,V)

Wednesday, April 1, 2015

✠ **We Remember:** April begins with a remembrance of **ST. WALARICUS**, or Valéry, an abbot who died about 620. It seems that when **William the Conqueror** was ready to launch his invasion of England in 1066, he had the body of the saint publicly exposed, "that the saint might obtain a favorable wind for his English expedition." One imagines, though, that St. Walaricus would like to be remembered for something other than this incident. And reading about the life of this Christian from almost 1400 years ago, one finds many touching details. He was born in a humble home in the Auvergne region of France, and "somehow he learned to read, and he is said to have procured a psalter, the contents of which he committed to memory while tending sheep." His uncle took him to visit the monastery of **Autumo**, and the boy insisted on staying behind. There he continued his education and some years later entered the abbey of **St. Germanus** near Auxerre. [**GERMANUS (378-448)** was the bishop of Auxerre who was "invited to Britain to combat Pelagianism in 429. Under him the Christian Britons won the bloodless '**Alleluia Victory**' over the Picts and Saxons at Maes Garmon (*Germanus' field*) in Flintshire." (CB)] Young Walaricus didn't stay long at St. Germanus, though, as "it was not unusual in those days for monks voluntarily to go from one monastery to another." He sought out the renown **ST. COLUMBAN (543-615)**, missionary and abbot from Ireland, who about 585 went to Gaul and founded numerous monasteries, among them Luxeuil, where Walaricus located the great spiritual leader. [Columban got into trouble due to his adherence to the Celtic Easter, and "the courage with which he rebuked the vices of the Burgundian court led to his expulsion. He later went to Lombardy (Italy), and in 612 founded the monastery of **Bobbio**." - CB] There at Luxeuil, Walaricus took up gardening. It was thought miraculous that while the rest of the estate was being devoured by insects, his part of the garden flourished, which "is said to have induced St. Columban, who already had a high opinion of him, to profess him after an unusually short novitiate." King Theodoric expelled Columban in 610, because the Columban reproved him for keeping concubines instead of marrying, and he refused to bless the King's illegitimate children. Theodoric allowed only the Irish and Bretons to go with, but Walaricus, not wishing to remain on at Luxeuil without Columban, joined with a monk named

WALDOLANUS to start a mission of evangelization. They settled in Neustria, preaching freely to the people, and Walaricus's eloquence and miracles gained many converts. He sought to live as a hermit, but disciples discovered him and cells sprang up around, which developed into the celebrated abbey of **Leuconaus**. "St. Walaricus would occasionally issue forth to preach missions in the countryside, and so successful were his efforts that he is said to have evangelized not only what is now known as the Pas-de-Calais, but the whole eastern shore of the English Channel." Perhaps it was this great reputation that caused William the Conqueror to exhume our saint 400 years later to bless his invasion. "Tall and ascetic-looking, the holy man was noted for his singular gentleness which tempered the stern Rule of St. Columban with excellent results. Animals were attracted to him: birds perched on his shoulders and ate from his hand, and often the good abbot would gently warn off an intruding visitor with the words, 'Do let these innocent creatures eat their meal in peace.'" After ruling his monastery for six years or more, St. Walaricus died about the year 620. Numerous miracles were reported after his death; at least two French towns were named after him. King **Richard the Lion-Hearted** had his relics transferred to one of these towns, St-Valery-en Caux, in Normandy, but they were afterwards restored to St. Valery-sur-Somme, on the site of the abbey of Leuconaus. And there today they rest. (L) ✠ **ST. HUGH, BISHOP OF GRENOBLE (1052-1132):** "After initial reluctance, he served for fifty-two years altogether, and was renowned for his generosity. Attracted by the monastic life, and having joined the Benedictine Order at an early age, he gave St. Bruno and his companions Chartreuse, whose monks, vowed to silence, later formed the Carthusian Order." (OCY) ✠ **ST. HUGH OF BONNEVAUX (c. 1194)** had left a wealthy life to join a Cistercian monastery. However, he went to extremes of self-punishment in his monastic zeal and greatly imperiled his health. His abbot, the future **ST. BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX**, ordered him to stop the penances and to become more social and outgoing. Hugh went on to become abbot of the Cistercian monastery in Bonnevaux, France, and developed a reputation as a **visionary** and **exorcist**. He negotiated one of the peace treaties between **Pope Alexander III** and Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. (W) ✠ **ST. GILBERT OF MORAY (c. 1245)** was the son of a titled landowner in Scotland who became archdeacon of Moray and was appointed by the king to be administrator of his area for both religious and secular affairs. He was scrupulously honest on both counts which, of course, brought him enemies who tried to discredit and destroy his work. The king was not fooled, however, and named Gilbert **Bishop of Dornoch** in Scotland. The new bishop built a cathedral with his own funds, opened hospices for the ill, and generally improved life for all those in his diocese. Bishop Gilbert's truthfulness and care brought him both earthly fame and sainthood. St. Gilbert was the last Scot canonized prior to the Protestant Reformation in Great Britain. • In 1854, the birth of **FR. AUGUSTUS TOLTON**, in Brush Creek, Mo. Born a slave, he escaped from slavery with family members at the age of seven. He overcame poverty and frequent rejections to obtain backing and permission to study for the priesthood in Rome, where he was ordained in 1886. He returned to work as a struggling pastor among poor black Catholics in Illinois. Fr. Tolton was the **first African-American priest** to identify with, and to be acclaimed by, black Catholics. His courageous example in the face of racial prejudice has inspired African-American Catholics in the U.S. ever since. He died in 1897.

Holy Thursday, April 2, 2015

✠ **We Remember: ST. FRANCIS OF PAOLA, (1416-1507)** hermit and founder of the **Order of Minims**, was born in Paola of Calabria, in the rugged southern part of Italy, and became a hermit at an early age. **The more he left society, the more people came to see his sanctity and miracles.** A community developed around him: the **Order of the Little Ones**. **Pope Sixtus IV** asked Francis to come to Rome, and later to go to France, to teach others his example of holiness. **An ambassador of spirituality**, Francis died in France on this date, Good Friday, in 1507. He was canonized a saint in 1519 and made Patron of Seafarers in 1943. (B,V) • In 999, the accession of **POPE SYLVESTER II** to the Chair of Peter - the **first French pope**. He was a renowned mathematician and reformer; in 1000, he established the first archdiocese in **Poland**. (W) • The first **Catholic college for women**, the **College of Notre Dame of Maryland** (Baltimore, Md.), was incorporated on this day in 1896. (FF) ✠ In 2005, the death of **ST. POPE JOHN PAUL II (1920-2005)**, the first Polish pope and the most widely traveled in the history of the papacy. **Karol Jozef Wojtyal** was born in Wadowice, Poland, the youngest child of a schoolteacher and a retired army officer. He was an active young man, an athlete and an outdoorsman, whose passions were poetry, philosophy, and the theater. Much of his advanced education was obtained underground after the Nazi inva-

sion of Poland in 1939. He was ordained a priest in 1946, a bishop in 1958, and appointed archbishop of Krakow in 1964. He was elevated to the College of Cardinals in 1967, at 47 its youngest member. When Cardinal Wojtyla was elected the 264th successor of Peter in 1978, he became the youngest pope since Pius IX a hundred years before, the first Polish pope, and the first non-Italian pope since **Adrian IV** in the 16th century. John Paul circled the globe, logging over a million miles and visiting every continent except Antarctica. He opened dialogues with Protestant denominations; made a pilgrimage to Auschwitz; and visited a Jewish synagogue and a Muslim mosque. He made pilgrimages to Orthodox countries where no pope had ever before set foot. On **May 13, 1981**, was shot twice at close range while riding in an open automobile in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican. Two other persons also were wounded. An escaped terrorist, Mehmet Ali Agca, was arrested and convicted July 22, 1981. After convalescence, Pope John Paul II was pronounced recovered by his doctors Aug. 14, 1981. He forgave Mehmet, meeting with him in jail.



HIS LEGACY TO THE CHURCH includes more than a dozen encyclicals, as well as scores of apostolic letters, constitutions and exhortations. He beatified and canonized more than 1000 men and women from all walks of life and greeted hundreds of millions of the faithful through his travels and papal audiences. He was tireless in his work for the poor and powerless, speaking out against war, economic injustice, political oppression, and what he called the industrialized world's "culture of death." Pope John Paul II's ultimate homily was probably his own life – a life characterized by a charismatic personality, heartfelt prayer, moral vision, global evangelism, tireless advocacy for human dignity and political and religious freedom, and unshakable faith. He was canonized, with **Pope John XXIII**, on **April 27, 2014**.

Good Friday, April 3, 2015

✠ **We Remember: ST. RICHARD OF WYCHE (1197-1253)** was a much-loved English bishop persecuted by King Henry III. By his courage, simplicity and poverty, Richard triumphed. He was renowned for his pastoral ministry and generosity. • Also the feast of **Saints Agape, Chionia and Irene**, three sisters of Thessalonica burned alive for being in possession of the **Holy Scriptures** which, by an edict of Diocletian, was punishable by death. • In **1287, POPE HONORIUS IV died**. Serving two years, from Apr. 2, 1285 through Apr. 3, 1287, he was a strong supporter of religious orders, especially the **Dominicans** and **Franciscans**. (E)

Holy Saturday, April 4, 2015

✠ **We Remember: ST. ISIDORE OF SEVILLE (c. 560-636), Doctor of the Church**, presided over several synods; reorganized the Spanish church; encouraged monastic life; completed the Mozarabic liturgical rite, and wrote on theology, scripture, biography, history, astronomy and grammar. (B) ✠ Today is also the feast of **ST. BENEDICT THE BLACK (1526-1589)**. Born a slave near Messina, Italy, he was freed, became a hermit, then superior of his community; his holiness, reputation for miracles, and his fame as a confessor drew many to him. Canonized in **1807, and is the patron of African Americans**. (D) ✠ In **397, St. Ambrose** died; his feast day is celebrated Dec. 7, the day of his ordination. • In **1627**, many people of the Quaker sect in the U.S. were arraigned before the courts as recusants – persons who refused to attend the Church of England services. ✠ In **1968**, the assassination of **DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. (1929-1968)** an eloquent black Baptist minister who championed the **civil rights movement** in the U.S. beginning in the mid-1950's. After theological training, including a Ph.D., he became a minister in Montgomery, Alabama, in **1954**. He organized opposition to segregation on buses in **1956**, leading the 382-day Montgomery boycott that brought the U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that such segregation was unconstitutional. Dr. King was the founder (1957) and president of the **SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE**. In **1960**, Dr. King resigned his pastorate to devote himself completely to the civil rights movement, advocating **NONVIOLENT METHODS**; this culminated in the massive march on Washington, **Aug. 28, 1963**, a demonstration by 200,000 persons in support of black demands for equal rights, highlighted by a speech in which Dr. King said, "I have a dream that this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed. We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal." In **1964**, Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize. He was only 39 when assassinated **April 4, 1968**, in Memphis. Rev. King's funeral in Atlanta drew 75,000 mourners. (F)

O'Hare Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

● Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Saturday	March 28, 2015	Requested By:
4:00 p.m.	† Edward & Helen Gonet	<i>Daniel Gonet</i>
6:00 p.m.	† Ann Pace	<i>Mr. & Mrs. John Schneider</i>
Sunday	March 29, 2015	Requested By:
6:30 a.m.	† Charles Stomberg	<i>Mr. & Mrs. John Schneider</i>
9:00 a.m.	† Orfeo Zanlolo	<i>Deacon Bill Warmouth</i>
11:00 a.m.	† Anna Marie Berlen	<i>John & Susan Schneider</i>
1:00 p.m.	† Walter Delhotal	<i>Family</i>
Monday	March 30, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	● Dan Pantages	<i>Joanne Pantages</i>
Tuesday	March 31, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	† Orfeo Zanlolo	<i>Brenda & Steve Barkman Patricia Jones</i>
Wednesday	April 1, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	† Joseph O'Connor, Sr.	<i>Susan Schneider</i>
Thursday	April 2, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	† Patricia & Terry Murphy	<i>Mr. & Mrs. Edward Dolan</i>
Friday	April 3, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	● <i>No Mass—Communion Service</i>	

Midway Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

Saturday	March 28, 2015	Requested By:
4:00 p.m.	● Medina & Bryant Families	<i>Medina Family</i>
Sunday	March 29, 2015	Requested By:
9:00 a.m.	● Norbert S. Tokarz	<i>Kathy Roberts</i>
11:00 a.m.	† Kobey Cohen	<i>Nancy & Neil Burrele</i>
Monday	March 30, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	● George Kellerman Family	
Tuesday	March 31, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	● Diane Chrapkewicz	<i>John Dominici</i>
Wednesday	April 1, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	● Dan Pantages	<i>Joanne Pantages</i>
Thursday	April 2, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	● George Moser	<i>John Dominici</i>
Friday	April 3, 2015	Requested By:
11:30 a.m.	● <i>No Mass—Communion Service</i>	

This Week in the Life of the Church sources include: (A) Catholic Almanac, Felician Foy Our Sunday Visitor, 1995. (AS) All Saints, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) Book of Saints, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (CB) Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia, 1999. (C) Catholic Book of Days, John Deedy, Thomas More, 1989. (D) Day by Day with the Saints, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (E) Encyclopedia of Catholicism, Rev. R. McBrien, HC, 1995. (ES) Encyclopedia of Saints, C. Jockle, Alpine, 1995. (F) Famous Christians, Tony Castle, Servant, 1988. (G) Guide to the Saints, Kristin E. White, Ivy Books, 1991. (L) Butler's Lives of the Saints I-IV, Christian Classics, 1995. (L2) Lives of the Saints, O. Englebert, Barnes & Noble, 1994. (LS) Lives of the Saints, R. McBrien, HC, 2001; (LP) Lives of the Popes, R. McBrien, 1997. (M) The Middle Ages, Concise Encyclopedia, H. Loyn, 1989. (OCY) Oxford Companion to the Year, Blackburn, 1999. (S) Saints of the Roman Calendar, Enzo Lodi, Alba, 1992. (P) The Popes, Eric John, Roman Catholic Books, 1994. (V) Vatican II Weekday Missal, Daughters of St. Paul, 1975. (W) We Celebrate, We Commemorate, Patrick Walsh. *This Week in the Life of the Church* is compiled by Mike Brennan. Tax-deductible contributions to the *Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy* are welcome. E-mail: ordchapel@gmail.com.