

# 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](http://www.airportchapels.org)

## Week of March 31, 2024 – April 6, 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

- **Kwan Yin Bodhisattva, March 31:** Buddhist observance marking the birth of **Kwan Yin**, who consequently became a Bodhisattva—one who has vowed to attain final, supreme enlightenment and save suffering beings. (Chinese and Vietnamese).
- **Varshitap Ārambha, April 2:** 400-day long penance observed by many Jains in memory of the 1st Tirthankar, **Rishabha Dev**, who observed 400 days of fasting. The Jain calendar is lunisolar, and the position and movement of the sun and moon are considered in its components. The Jain calendar has 12 months, with an average of 30 days in each month.
- **Qingming, April 4:** Taoist observance to honor ancestors and visit their gravesites, as well as to celebrate the coming of Spring. It is also often referred to as **Tomb Sweeping Day**.
- **Lailatul-Bara'at: Night of Salvation, April 4-5:** According to Muslim tradition, on this night God approaches the earth to call humanity and to grant forgiveness of sins.
- Source: **The 2024 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

## Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

- Birthday blessings go out to **Fr. Louis Morrone, April 1;** and to **Mr. Bob Smith, April 6.**

## ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 03/30/24 No 4 p.m. Mass**  
6:00 p.m. † **Ronald & Patricia Jones** req. by Family
- 03/31/24 9:00 a.m. † Aldo Cecchin** req. by Ida Zaniolo  
11:00 a.m. † **Robert Anthony Bosh, Jr.** req. by Calixta A. Bash  
† **Jacquelyn B. Gibbons** req. by Rev. Daniel Flens
- 04/01/24 11:30 a.m. † Charles R. Smith** req. by Zaniolo Family
- 04/02/24 11:30 a.m. † Barbara Gehant** req. by John & Susie Schneider
- 04/03/24 11:30 a.m. † Mulherin Brothers** req. by Marlene Dusil
- 04/04/24 11:30 a.m. † Anthony Lisy** req. by Beverlee & Zittman Families
- 04/05/24 11:30 a.m. † Joseph Zittman** req. by Rothstein & Zittman Families

## MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 03/31/24 9:00 a.m. • Thanksgiving for Christine M.** req. by Christine  
11:00 a.m. † **Ludwig Brelling** req. by John Brelling  
† **Brian J. Allen** req. by Katherine L. Allen

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

**MDW 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](http://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**

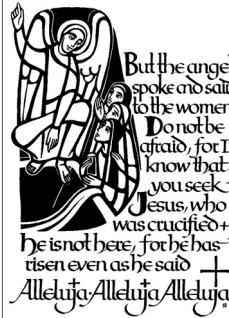
Friday: 1:15 p.m.

**PROTESTANT WORSHIP—See Website for Schedule**

[www.airportchapels.org](http://www.airportchapels.org)

## A Blessed Easter to All

Many Christians celebrate **EASTER** (HOLY PASCHA) TODAY, **Sunday, March 31**, a feast which commemorates the physical resurrection from the grave of **JESUS CHRIST** on the third day (counted inclusively in the



ancient manner) after His crucifixion. This is the basic belief of Christianity, the reason for Christian faith, hope and courage. "Easter is the greatest feast of the Church year, celebrating the Resurrection of Christ and the salvation of man; at the corporeal level it is the release from the long period of Lenten penitence, and a joyous festivity after the sober reenactment of the events of Holy Week," according to *The Oxford Companion to the Year*. The word 'Easter' (like German *Ostern*) originally denoted a spring festival in honor of a Germanic dawn-goddess called *Eostre* (in the Northumbrian of the **Venerable Bede**, and *Eastre* in standard West Saxon), according to *Oxford*. Its ancient name, in Greek and Latin, was *Pascha*, from

Hebrew *Pesah* (Pesach), for Jewish Passover and Christian Easter alike. The first Christians naturally observed the Jewish festivals with a new interpretation in accord with their faith, and in this spirit the ancient Passover brought to mind Christ as the Paschal Lamb and the first-fruits of the dead. It was not until after apostolic times that this festival became an instituted observance of the Christian Church. Controversy over the date of Easter was settled at the **Council of Nicæa** (325), which determined that the feast would be celebrated on the first Sunday after the vernal equinox. Easter is thus a movable feast, falling on a different Sunday in about a 12-year cycle, the earliest date being March 21, the latest April 25. Orthodox Christians will observe **EASTER** (HOLY PASCHA) next Sunday, **May 5**.

The liturgy of the Catholic Church celebrates Easter with an **EASTER TRIDUUM** as set forth in the Sacramentary: "Christ redeemed mankind and gave perfect glory to God principally through the paschal mystery: by dying he destroyed our death and by rising he restored our life." The Easter Triduum of the passion and Resurrection of Christ is thus the culmination of the entire liturgical year. What Sunday is to the week, the solemnity of Easter is to the liturgical year. The Resurrection of Christ is recorded in the Bible in the following citations: Mt. 28:1-15; Mk. 16:1-14; Lk. 24:1-12; Jn. 20:1-21. - *Catholic Encyclopedia, Robert Broderick, Nelson, 1976.*

## Easter Sunday of the Resurrection of the Lord – March 31, 2024

I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord. — Psalm 118:17

### PROCLAIM THE RISEN CHRIST

On Easter morning everything—the spring weather, the flowers, birds and butterflies, the people around us in their finery, the beautiful liturgy and music—everything seems to bear witness that Jesus Christ is risen today! Like the eyewitness accounts in today's scriptures, the glorious and joyful life all around us helps us to believe the good news of the Resurrection and sing "Alleluia!" In the scriptures today we hear from Peter and Paul and John. All three speak with conviction about witnessing the resurrected Christ. John's Gospel account includes Mary of Magdala, who also was privileged to witness the Resurrection and tell others the good news. On this glorious Easter Sunday can we ourselves give eyewitness accounts that Jesus Christ is risen today, alive and active in our lives? Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co., Inc.

### TODAY'S READINGS

**First Reading** — Peter is an eyewitness: The Lord is risen (Acts 10:34a, 37-43). Psalm — This is the day the Lord has made; let us rejoice and be glad (Psalm 118). (1) **Second Reading** — All who are baptized, set your hearts in heaven (Colossians 3:1-4) or (2) **Second Reading** — Christ our Passover is sacrificed; therefore let us celebrate (1 Corinthians 5:6b-8). **Gospel** — Three witnesses, Mary, Peter, and John; each responds to the empty tomb (John 20:1-9) or Mark 16:1-7 (or, at an afternoon or evening Mass, Luke 24:13-35).

### READINGS FOR THE WEEK

**Monday:** Acts 2:14, 22-33; Ps 16:1-2a, 5, 7-11; Mt 28:8-15

**Tuesday:** Acts 2:36-41; Ps 33:4-5, 18-20, 22; Jn 20:11-18

**Wednesday:** Acts 3:1-10; Ps 105:1-4, 6-9; Lk 24:13-35

**Thursday:** Acts 3:11-26; Ps 8:2ab, 5-9; Lk 24:35-48

**Friday:** Acts 4:1-12; Ps 118:1-2, 4, 22-27a; Jn 21:1-14

**Saturday:** Acts 4:13-21; Ps 118:1, 14-15ab, 16-21; Mk 16:9-15

**Sunday:** Acts 4:32-35; Ps 118:2-4, 13-15, 22-24; 1 Jn 5:1-6; Jn 20:19-31

# 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.

## Easter Sunday, March 31, 2024

✦ **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)

## Monday, April 1, 2024

✦ **We Remember: 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." Born in a humble home in the Auvergne region of France, Walaricus "somehow 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 Theodorix expelled Columban in **610**, because Columban reproved him for keeping concubines instead of marrying, and he refused to bless the King's illegitimate children. Theodorix 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-Valéry-en Caux, in Normandy, but they were afterwards restored to St. Valéry-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)** 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 peacetreates 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 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.

## Tuesday, April 2, 2024

✦ **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 Littlest 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)

✦ 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. Pope John Paul II's feast day is celebrated on October 22nd.

## Wednesday, April 3, 2024

✦ **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 and 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)

## Thursday, April 4, 2024

✦ **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)

✦ **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 saint of African Americans. (D)

✦ 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. 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. Today we honor this prophet and martyr, and "apostle of justice," who gave hope to so many. (F)

## Friday, April 5, 2024

✦ **We Remember: St. Vincent Ferrer (1350-1419)**, a native of Spain, entered the **Dominican Order** and became an advisor to the King of Aragon and the Avignon pope (with whom he sided in good faith). To heal the schism of the papacy he traveled through Spain, France, Switzerland and Italy, preaching penance, working miracles, and converting thousands, being endowed with the gift of tongues. He played a vital role in the **COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE (1414)** (which took successful action to end the Western Schism involving rival claimants to the papacy). He acquired tremendous authority as a preacher, which was sustained by numerous miracles. (B)

✦ **BLESSED JULIANA OF LIEGE (1192-1258)**. The origin of the **Feast of Corpus Christi**, sanctioned by **POPE URBAN IV** in 1264 – the office for the feast was written by **St. Thomas Aquinas** – and extended to the whole Church, can be traced to the visions of Juliana, an Augustinian nun who understood from them that God wanted a feast to honor the Blessed Sacrament. She lived to see devotion to the Blessed Sacrament spread to Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. It is now a universal feast. (W)

## Saturday, April 6, 2024

✦ **We Remember: St. Marcellinus (d. 413)** was the imperial representative in Africa at the time of the Donatist disturbances. He was singled out by **St. Augustine** in his book *The City of God*, which he dedicated to "my dear friend Marcellinus." "With his brother, Agrarius, Marcellinus enforced the decisions of the conference of Carthage against the Donatists, who resorted to leveling false accusations against the two brothers. The general in charge of putting down an insurrection believed the lies defaming them, and the brothers were put to death without even the formality of a trial." **B,D**

✦ **St. Celestine (d. 432)** was elected pope in **422** and, like Marcellinus, was a friend of St. Augustine, with whom he corresponded. He struggled against several heresies of the day, and was in particular an unyielding foe of Nestorianism, holding a council in Rome in **430** that condemned the heresy and threatened Nestorius with excommunication; in 431, Celestine sent three legates to the Council of Ephesus, which formally condemned Nestorianism. As a successor of St. Peter, he claimed oversight over the whole Church, East and West alike. He also sent **St. Palladius** to evangelize Ireland in **431**. Celestine died July 27, **432**.

✦ In **1520**, the artist **Raphael** died. On this same day eight years later, in **1528**, the artist **Albrecht Durer** died.

Sources include: (AS) All Saints, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) Book of Saints, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (CB) Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia, 1999. (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. Englebret, Barnes & Noble, 1994. (LS) Lives of the Saints, R. McBrien, HC, 2001. (LP) The Middle Ages, Concise Encyclopedia, H. Loyn, 1989. (OCY) Oxford Companion to the Year, Blackburn, 1999. (ODP) Oxford Dictionary of Popes, J.D. Kelly, Oxford, 1987. (ODS) Oxford Dictionary of Saints, David Farmer, 1997. (PDS) Penguin Dictionary of Saints (3rd ed.), D. Attwater/C. John, 1995. (P) Pocket Dictionary of Saints, John Delaney, Image, 1983. (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.