

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 April 5—April 11, 2020

DUE TO THE CORONA VIRUS PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY, the O'Hare and Midway Chapels will follow the directives issued by government officials and the Archdiocese of Chicago: *Group Worship Services and Public celebration of Mass are suspended until further notice.* The Chapels will remain open for personal prayer 24/7. I ask that you please pray for our airport workers and travelers and their families during these uncertain and difficult times. Please also pray for health care workers and their loved ones.



Please check our website, www.airportchapels.org or call 773-686-2636 and press 3 for any updated information. Know that you & your families are always in my prayers.

May God bless you always,

Fr. Michael Zaniolo

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

Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

→ Birthday blessing go out to **Mr. Bob Smith** Monday, April 6, and **Mr. Bruce Anderson** Saturday, April 11.

Interfaith Calendar & Events

→ **HOLY WEEK FOR CHRISTIANS: Passion Sunday**, also called **Palm Sunday, April 5**, marks the start of Holy Week by recalling the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem at the beginning of the last week of his life (Mt. 21:1-9). A procession and other ceremonies commemorating this event were held in Jerusalem from very early Christian times and were adopted in Rome by the 9th century, when the blessing of palm for the occasion was introduced. [Catholic Almanac] Lent ends on **Holy Thursday, April 9**. From that evening until Easter Sunday afternoon, the Church observes the **Easter Triduum** ("Easter Three Days"). On **Good Friday, April 10**, all Catholics 14 years old and older are to abstain from meat and those who are 18 years of age but not yet 59 are to fast (taking no more than one full meal; two smaller meals are permitted to maintain strength but no solid food between meals). The Church strongly encourages that the fast and abstinence be kept also on Holy Saturday until the Easter Vigil. Catechumens are likewise urged to fast in preparation for their baptism. This is not the penitential Lenten fast that we keep on Good Friday and Holy Saturday. It is called the "Easter fast" or the "Pascal fast." It is to be a joyful fast in anticipation as we

look forward to the celebration of Easter and most especially to the baptisms at the Easter Vigil. Thus we fast on Good Friday and Holy Saturday in whatever way we can "so that the joys of the Sunday of the Resurrection may be attained with uplifted and clear mind." (Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy, #110) "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*.

→ **April 5: Mahavir Jayanti** is a Jain observance of the birthday of Lord Mahavir. → **April 7: Hanuman Jayanti** is a Hindu observance which celebrates the birth of Hanuman, the monkey, Rama's faithful servant.

→ **Hanamatsuri or Wesak, April 8**, Buddhists observe the birth of Siddhartha Gautama, who would eventually become the historical Buddha.

→ **PESACH, THE JEWISH FESTIVAL OF PASSOVER**, is observed from sundown **Wednesday, April 8**, through **Thursday, April 16**. 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**)

→ **Lailatul-Bara'at: Night of Salvation**, begins at sundown **Thursday, April 9**: According to Muslim tradition, on this night God approaches the earth to call humanity and to grant forgiveness of sins.

→ Source: The 2020 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

Palm Sunday of the Passion of the Lord — April 5, 2020
God greatly exalted [Christ] and bestowed on him the name which is above every name. — *Philippians 2:9*

HOSANNA!

"Hosanna to the Son of David; blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord; hosanna in the highest" (Matthew 21:9). With these words the Church enters the holiest of weeks, commemorating the passion, death, and resurrection of Christ. When the people of Jerusalem cried out with their "hosannas," they were using an ancient Hebrew shout of acclamation that meant "Pray, save us." The king to whom they were shouting eventually would save them, but in a way that would be far from what they expected. Salvation would come from the wood of the cross as Jesus hung there to bring freedom from sin and life through death, opening the gates of heaven for all who put their faith and trust in him.



TODAY'S READINGS

Gospel at the Procession with Palms — Jesus' entry into Jerusalem (Matthew 21:1-11). **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 Matthew (Matthew 26:14 — 27:66 [27:11-54]).

THE CROSS

We should glory in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whom is our salvation, life and resurrection, through whom we are saved and delivered.

— Entrance Antiphon, Evening Mass of the Lord's Supper, *The Roman Missal*

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: **Chrim 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; Mt 28:1-10
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 Mt 28:1-10 or (at an afternoon or evening Mass) Lk 24:13-35

HOLY WEEK AND THE PASCHAL TRIDUUM

Sunday, March 28 - Sunday, April 4, 2010

"The days of Jesus' life-giving death and glorious resurrection are approaching, the hour he triumphed over Satan's pride, the time we celebrate the great event of our redemption" (Preface of the Lord's Passion II, *Sacramentary*). Thus the Church begins the one week of the year that we formally designate as "Holy." Simple rituals can link the domestic church to parish church and Church universal. Enthroned Sunday's palms where you pray, behind the family crucifix, even as part of front door decorations: "Christ reigns here," they proclaim; "all are welcome!" During the first three days of Holy Week, ready Easter clothes, prepare festal foods, clean the house, beautify the yard. Late Holy Thursday afternoon, share Lent's final meal before the Lord's Supper Mass. Pitcher, bowl, and towel make a fitting centerpiece; perhaps conclude the meal by washing each other's feet. On Good Friday, observe the paschal fast from food—from TV and computer, too! Then come to Holy Saturday's Vigil with mind clear, stomach empty, and heart full of "holy anticipation" that bursts into living flame when the new fire is kindled.



—Peter Scagnelli, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

This message was sent from Bishop Ron Hicks to all priests in the Archdiocese of Chicago. I am sharing it with you because it gives spiritual encouragement for all of us during this difficult time. Know that you are in my prayers and may God bless you and your families.

— Fr. Mike Zaniolo

As all residents of the state comply with the order to stay at home and refrain from non-essential activities, we are nonetheless painfully aware that being cut off from the sacramental life of the church, especially the Eucharist, creates a great hardship for our people, indeed for all of us. However, we make this sacrifice for the common good, convinced that we, like all citizens, have a responsibility in preventing the spread of COVID-19. In fact, doing so will ensure that our people can return to the sacraments as soon as possible. To offer our people as much pastoral care as possible during this time, please observe the following guidelines for the Sacrament of Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick, and ministering to the sick and homebound, which are in effect until further notice. A note about the Holy Father's recent issuance of a plenary indulgence is included.

Sacrament of Reconciliation

Given that our churches are closed and a stay-at-home order is in effect:

- individual confessions are currently not possible; this includes virtual or phone confessions, which are never permissible, nor drive-thru confessions. Despite the good intentions around such novelty, we must attend to our underlying theological tradition of the sacrament, as well as support the stay-at-home order and its intended purpose – to keep people safe in their homes at this time.
- in keeping with longstanding pastoral practice when penitents' access to the sacrament is restricted, they can be assured that their sins are forgiven if they make an act of contrition with a firm resolve to approach the Sacrament of Reconciliation after the stay-at-home order is lifted.
- the faithful should be encouraged to pray particular prayers or meditate on passages of the Bible that you recommend to assist them in seeking the mercy and forgiveness of God and the grace of reconciliation.
- the Holy See has made clear with a recent decree concerning the Sacrament of Reconciliation from the Apostolic Penitentiary that the conditions for general Absolution have not been met. The decree states that the primary place it would be permitted is in a hospital ward. However, our hospitals are not currently set up for this possibility. At the same time, any thought of using general absolution in a parish is moot given that gatherings of people in our churches are not permitted.

We can serve our people well with pastoral tenderness if we recall for them that our Lord knows their hearts and desires to reconcile their lives to Him and He awaits their presence in the Sacrament once the stay-at-home order is lifted and our churches are re-opened. Sharing this message with our parishioners at this time could also prove to be a good reminder of the Church's precept of making a good confession at least once per year, which many parishioners strive to do during Lent.

Holy Communion to the Sick and Homebound

Communion to the sick and homebound is suspended to be consistent with the governor's current stay-at-home order.

Anointing of the Sick

Under the State's exemption for essential services, the Archdiocese of Chicago is including anointing of the sick as an essential service. However, **out of an abundance of caution only a select number of priests will be allowed to administer this sacrament to any confirmed COVID-19 patients until further notice.** Therefore:

- When a request is made for a priest to administer this sacrament, the priest must inquire if the ill person is a confirmed COVID-19 patient.
- **If no**, the priest may proceed under the guidelines for **Ministering the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick to a non-COVID-19 patient**
- **If yes**, the family must be notified that, due to guidelines set forth by the archdiocese to ensure everyone's health, another priest must take the call and that the family will be contacted by that priest. Explain to the family members that out of an abundance of caution only a select number of our priests are allowed to administer this sacrament to any confirmed COVID-19 patients until further notice.

Christian Burials

Burials at Catholic Cemeteries may continue and are not suspended at this time; however, attendance limit and social distancing requirements apply per below. Please note that our churches are still closed; therefore, funeral Masses are not possible.

However, if a family requests a funeral, there are two options:

- A funeral service, not a Mass, may take place at the funeral home the limit for attendees remains 10 people at this time (inclusive of the funeral director, priest, mourners, etc.)
- All attendees must practice social distancing
- A funeral service may take place graveside at the cemetery before committal/burial.
- the limit for attendees remains 10 people at this time (inclusive of the funeral director, priest, mourners, etc.)
- All attendees must practice social distancing

Plenary Indulgence

The Apostolic Penitentiary also issued a decree granting a Plenary Indulgence during this extraordinary time. In light of this, please consider sharing the following with your people:

As many people are unfamiliar with indulgences it is helpful to review in a simple way the Church's true teaching on this grace:

- Fundamentally, indulgences (plenary/full or partial) refer to a repairing and healing of the damage inflicted by sin.
- In the English language, the word "indulgence" carries the connotation of "permission" or "license to do something." In the Church and with regard to sin, this certainly is not the case.
- In traditional language, this is the "remission of temporal punishment due to sin." That we, through prayer and action recommended by the Church, can engage in this healing and repair is not because of our own efforts, merit, or power.
- The Church, drawing on the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ and the Communion of Saints speaks of drawing grace from the "treasury of the Church."
- In this moment of isolation and disconnection, the proposal to seek an indulgence re-affirms our connection in the Body of Christ and with the saints.
- The *Plenary indulgence* is granted to the faithful suffering from Coronavirus, who are subject to quarantine by order of the health authority in hospitals or in their own homes if, with a spirit detached from any sin, they:
 - unite spiritually through the media to the celebration of Holy Mass, the recitation of the Holy Rosary, to the pious practice of the Way of the Cross or other forms of devotion,
 - or if at least they will recite the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and a pious invocation to the Blessed Virgin Mary, offering this trial in a spirit of faith in God and charity towards their brothers and sisters,
 - with the will to fulfill the usual conditions (sacramental confession, Eucharistic communion and prayer according to the Holy Father's intentions), as soon as possible, when the suspensions are lifted.
- Please use your parish website, email blasts, etc. to let your parishioners know this information.
- In addition, health care workers, first responders, family members and all those who, following the example of the Good Samaritan, exposing themselves to the risk of contagion, care for the sick of Coronavirus according to the words of the divine Redeemer: 'Greater love has no one than this: to lay down one's life for one's friends' (*Jn 15: 13*), will obtain the same gift of the *Plenary Indulgence* under the same conditions.
- Especially in this challenging moment, seeking an indulgence is a way of doing something spiritually and a way of praying for ourselves and for others.

I pray that you remain healthy and continue to find strength and support for your own vocation and ministry within the Church. May our Lord grant you His peace during this time.

Peace,
Bishop Ron Hicks

This Week in the Life of the Church - Feast Days and Notable Events in Church History

Sunday, April 5, 2020

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. VINCENT FERRER (1350-1419)**, a native of Spain, Vincent 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)**. He acquired tremendous authority as a preacher, which was sustained by numerous miracles. (B)

Monday, April 6, 2020

✦ **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.

✦ In **1520**, the artist **RAPHAEL died**. ✦ On this same day eight years later, the artist **ALBRECHT DURER died**.

Tuesday, April 7, 2020

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE (1651-1719)** was a French priest who founded the **Brothers of the Christian Schools**, an order composed of laymen devoted to education. Original and revolutionary educational principles characterized the teaching methods of this congregation. Despite extreme opposition, he succeeded in establishing his system and his new institute on solid foundations. Canonized in **1900**, he is the patron saint of all teachers. *St. John Baptist de la Salle, pray for us.*

Wednesday, April 8, 2020

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. DIONYSIUS (c. 170)** was the bishop of Corinth and a leader of the church in the second century. Several of his letters to various churches are still extant: especially noteworthy is that in which he records the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul in Rome. The Greeks venerate him as a martyr. (B) ✦ Also the feast of **ST. JULIE BILLIART (1715-1816)** who founded the Institute of the Sisters of Notre Dame, endured many persecutions and died in Belgium. • In **1546**, the **COUNCIL OF TRENT** decreed that all books on religious matters must have ecclesiastical approval. This is the "Imprimatur" given by a bishop.

Holy Thursday, April 9, 2020

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. MARY OF CLOPAS (1st c.)** was the wife of Clopas or Alphaeus (**John 19:25**) and the mother of the apostle **St. James the Less**. She was one of the "three Marys" who followed our Lord from Galilee and who stood at the foot of the cross. (B) ✦ **DIETRICH BONHOEFFER** was executed on this day in **1945** at Flossenbürg death camp. "This is the end - for me, the beginning of life," he told friend and fellow prisoner British officer Payne Best. Born in **1906**, Bonhoeffer was a Lutheran theologian and pastor who received his theological education at Tübingen, Rome and Berlin, and subsequently lectured at Union Theological Seminary, New York, and at the University of Berlin. From the start, Bonhoeffer opposed the Nazi movement and sided with the **Confessing Church**, for whom he headed a new seminary at Finkenwalde. For his association with the resistance to Hitler and a link with the failed assassination attempt on the Führer, he was arrested in **1943** and hanged on this day in **1945**. In his theological thought, which matured in prison, he sought to speak in a secular way to secular society about God; this comes across in **Letters and Papers from Prison (1953)**. He had an enduring interest in **ecumenism** and a link with the United Kingdom through his friendship with Bishop Bell of Chichester. (F)

• In **1816**, the **AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH** was established in Philadelphia, by **BISHOP RICHARD ALLEN**, who led the black Methodists to separate from the white church because of disturbances due to color discrimination. The first general convention of the A.M.E. Church was held in Philadelphia in April, 1816, and Richard Allen was ordained as the first bishop by General Conference, consecrated by five regularly ordained ministers. [FF] • In **1829**, **GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH**, founder of the movement that became known, in **1878**, as the Salvation Army, was born. He died at London **Aug. 20, 1912**. (F) ✦ **CARDINAL ALBERT MEYER** of Chicago died on this day in **1965**. A noted Biblical scholar, he was a major voice at the Second Vatican Council and worked aggressively for his beliefs and recommendations, one of which was the collegiality of bishops. He died after a serious illness at Mercy hospital in Chicago. • In **1965**, the founding of the **VATICAN SECRETARIAT FOR NON-BELIEVERS**. Pope Paul VI started this office for the study of atheism and for dialogue with those who profess no belief in God. ✦ In **1966**, the death of **EVELYN WAUGH**, author (*Brideshead Revisited*), a Catholic convert (in 1930) who is said to have been conservative to the point of reaction. He was such an anachronism, in fact, that **Pope Pius XII** is reported once to have protested charges by Waugh against the church with the words, "But Mr. Waugh, I too am Catholic!" (C)

Good Friday, April 10, 2020

✦ **We Remember:** On this day in the year **1029**, **ST. FULBERT**, Bishop of **CHARTRES** in France, died. Fulbert was an Italian by birth, who became a student at the Benedictine abbey of Rheims under Gerbert, went to Rome when his teacher was elected **POPE SILVESTER II**, and returned to France when Silvester died in **1003**. Fulbert became chancellor of Chartres and head of the cathedral school there, which under his direction became one of the most famous educational centers in Europe. He was made bishop of Chartres in 1007, rebuilt the cathedral when it burnt down, and had great influence among the secular leaders of his day. A poet and scholar, he identified himself whole-heartedly with the Cluniac movement of reform. Sermons, hymns, letters, and several of his treatises are still extant. (B,L,P)

✦ In **1955**, the death of **PIERRE TEILHARD DE CHARDIN (1881-1955)**, French Jesuit paleontologist and theologian "whose work lies behind much of the creative movements in contemporary theology and spirituality.(AS)" "He viewed Christianity from an evolutionary perspective, in which the movement is always toward greater complexity and higher levels of consciousness. He identified the Risen Christ as the future center of a higher level of human society propelled by the invisible force of charity....His optimistic thought helped to set aside conflicts between religion and science, inspired the spiritual journeys of many men and women in diverse areas of life, and stimulated countless studies of the Christocentric sacramentality of the universe." (E)

Holy Saturday, April 11, 2020

✦ **We Remember:** In **1030**, **ST. STANISLAUS** was born in Krakow, Poland, where he became bishop in **1072**. He excommunicated King Boleslaus the Cruel for his evil life, and the king consequently slew the saint (on this day in **1079**) with his own hands while Stanislaus was celebrating Mass. St. Stanislaus is esteemed with other saints and prophets who stood up to the unjust and immoral behavior of monarchs: John the Baptist, Thomas Becket, Thomas More, and the early apologist martyrs who rebuked Roman emperors and governors; in our own day, El Salvador's Archbishop Oscar Romero, martyred in 1980. St. Stanislaus was canonized by Pope Innocent IV in 1253, and has long been the symbol of Polish nationhood as well as the principal patron of Krakow. Stanislaus is the first Polish saint to be officially recognized as a martyr. (B,L,P,S)

• In **1963**, **POPE JOHN XXIII** issued *Pacem in Terris* - "Peace on Earth," his great human rights encyclical. The Pope denounced racism, defended the right of the individual to worship according to his conscience, urged an end to the arms race and a ban on nuclear weapons, and finally, supported the concept of a world body "endowed with a breadth of powers, structure and means" to solve problems of worldwide dimensions, this being interpreted as an endorsement of the United Nations. "John died June 3, 1963, less than two months after issuing the encyclical. *Pacem in Terris* was thus something of a last will and testament." (C)



Sources include: (AS) *All Saints*, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) *Book of Saints*, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (C) *Catholic Book of Days*, John Deedy, Thomas More, 1989. (BB) *Big Book of Women Saints*, Sarah Gallick, HarperSanFrancisco, 2007. (D) *Day by Day with the Saints*, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (ES) *Encyclopedia of Saints*, C. Jöckle, Alpine, 1995. (F) *Famous Christians*, Tony Castle, Servant, 1988. (G) *Guide to the Saints*, Kristin E. White, Ivy Books, 1991. (H) *Heavenly Friends*, Rosalie Marie Levy, DSP, 1984. (L) *Butler's Lives of the Saints I-IV*, Christian Classics, 1995. (L2) *Lives of the Saints*, O. Englebert, Barnes & Noble, 1994. (M) *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. (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.

Jubilee Holy Year on the occasion of the Centenary of the Proclamation of Our Lady of Loreto as Patron Saint of Aviation December 8, 2019 – December 10, 2020

Why is the Church celebrating this Jubilee? The Holy House, which according to an ancient pious tradition was carried by angels in flight, inspired the aviators of the First World War to rely on the Blessed Virgin of Loreto. At that time, in fact, airplanes were popularly called "flying houses". Thus Pope Benedict XV, on 24 March 1920, declared the Blessed Virgin Mary of Loreto "principal patroness to God for all aircraft". The centenary of the proclamation is therefore the occasion of this Jubilee. For more information, pick up the blue flyer on the side tables, or visit <http://www.cacc.us/Jubilee100.pdf>

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