

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 12—April 18, 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

Interfaith Calendar & Events

→ **April 12:** Christians celebrate **EASTER Sunday**, 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 *Ēostre* (in the Northumbrian of the **Venerable Bede**, and *Ēastre* in standard West Saxon), according to *Oxford*. Its ancient name, in Greek and Latin, was *Pascha*, from Hebrew *Pesach* (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, April 19**. 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.*

→ **Palm Sunday** (Orthodox Christians) 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).

→ **April 14: Baisakhi**— Sikh observance marking the beginning of the New Year and the formation of the Khalsa (pure) by Guru Gobind Singh.

→ **April 15:** Sikh observance of **Guru Nanak's** Birthday, by common tradition this date is observed on the full moon day of Kartik (October-November), although the Guru's biographers record his birth on **April 15, 1469**. Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of Sikhism.

→ **April 16: Yaqui Deer Dance** is a ceremony which integrates ancient rites of the Native American Yaqui people (Arizona) with the Christian Easter ceremony.

→ **April 16: PESACH, THE JEWISH FESTIVAL OF PASSOVER**, which began at sundown **Wednesday, April 8**, concludes **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**)

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

Easter Sunday of the Resurrection of the Lord

April 12, 2020

When Christ your life appears, then you too will appear with him in glory.

— Colossians 3:4

SEEDS OF FAITH

There is a brevity, a certain terseness, in the scripture readings for Easter Sunday. Peter's speech in Acts is built of direct, pointed sentences. Paul's letters are based on straightforward creed-like statements. Even the Gospel story only briefly recounts what will turn out to be one of the most remarkable events in human history—the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Advertising agents call these encapsulated points of information "bullet points." Scripture scholars call them *kerygmata*, or "kernels" of our faith. Actually, "kernels" or "seeds" are good terms for these statements, since throughout the Easter season, we will hear in the Acts of the Apostles, the Letters of Paul, and the Gospel accounts of the days following the Resurrection exactly how these *kerygmata* began to flower, how they continued to grow through the life of the early church. May these Easter "seeds" of faith serve a similar purpose for us, too, so that the life of the Risen Christ will flourish in us and through our witness in the coming days. Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.



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* Matthew 28:1-10 (*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, 14-21; Mk 16:9-15

Sunday: Acts 2:42-47; Ps 118:2-4, 13-15, 22-24; 1 Pt 1:3-9; Jn 20:19-31

THE EASTER OCTAVE

Sunday, April 5 - Sunday, April 12, 2020

Easter time lasts fifty days: seven weeks of seven days (seven equals Biblical perfection) plus one day: perfection plus! Like an eight-day Jewish wedding, or a child who can't bear to let go of Christmas, birthdays, and school vacation, the Church celebrates the Easter Octave: "the marriage of heaven and earth," as the Vigil calls Jesus' resurrection; our new members' baptismal rebirth; our renewal of baptismal vows; our hearts' "divine vacation" (Latin *vacare*, "to be empty"), newfound time and space for love of God and neighbor. Make home an Easter garden! Adorn the dining table with a pillar candle (your "paschal candle"), a bowl full of water (ideally, from the parish's baptismal font), a vase of flowers or bowl of sprouting grain with Easter eggs. Even non-singers can handle the three-fold Gospel Alleluia! Let that be your grace before meals, perhaps with a prayer recalling Emmaus (Luke 24:13-35): "Be known to us, Risen Lord Jesus, as you were to the first disciples, in your word, in the breaking of bread, and in everyone we meet."

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

CHRIST HAS RISEN

Where is your sting, O death? Where is your victory, O hell? Christ has risen, and you are overthrown. Christ has risen, and the demons have fallen. Christ has risen, and the angels rejoice. Christ has risen, and life reigns. Christ has risen, and not one dead rests in the grave. For Christ having risen from the dead became the first-fruits of them that slept. To him be glory and majesty to ages of ages. Amen.

—Byzantine Pentekostarion

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

Easter Sunday, April 12, 2020

✠ **We Remember: ST. ZENO**, bishop of Verona who died in 371. Born in Africa, he lived during the time of persecution under Julian the Apostate; he is remembered as a fervent pastor and a fighter against Arianism (a heresy that taught Jesus is not of one nature or substance with God the Father, nor equal to him in dignity and not co-eternal. Arianism was condemned at the Council of Nicaea in 325.) He also corrected liturgical abuses and encouraged maidens to take vows of virginity while abiding at home. Bishop Zeno taught that hospitality, charity, and care of the poor were top priorities for Christians. (D,H,S) ✠ On this day in **352, POPE ST. JULIUS I** died. Succeeding Pope St. Mark in 337, Julius was soon involved in the Arian controversy when Eusebius of Nicomedia opposed the return of Athanasius to the see of Alexandria in **338**. Eusebius and his followers elected George, whereupon the Arians elected Pistus. Julius convened a synod in Rome that neither group attended, and in a letter to the Eusebian bishops, Julius declared that Athanasius was the rightful bishop of Alexandria and reinstated him. The matter was not finally settled until the Council of Sardica (Sofia), summoned by Constans and Constantine about 342, declared Julius' action correct and that any deposed bishop had the right of appeal to the Pope in Rome. Julius built several basilicas and churches in Rome, where he died Apr. 12.

Monday, April 13, 2020

✠ **We Remember: The last of the martyr popes, ST. MARTIN I** was known for his learning and piety. Elected in **649**, the Church again had to struggle against a new heresy - monothelism - which denied that Jesus had both a human and divine will, thus denying he had two complete and perfect natures. Martin was vigorous in condemning this error at the **Lateran Synod in 649**. Infuriated, the Emperor Constans (who was a Monothelite) had Martin taken prisoner and brought to Constantinople, where he was condemned to death in a mock trial. Already ill, he was further mistreated and humiliated, condemned and publicly flogged. He died on this day as a result of all this and starvation in the year **655**. What had distressed Martin the most was that the Roman church had abandoned him and even elected a successor, **Eugene I**, who is described as a mild and saintly man. Martin acquiesced, but Eugene proved to be ineffective, and died about two years after St. Martin. The Liturgy of the Hours of the Eastern Church pays tribute to St. Martin I: "Glorious definer of the Orthodox faith...sacred chief of divine dogmas, unstained by error...true reprover of heresy...foundation of bishops, pillar of the Orthodox Faith, teacher of religion...Thou didst adorn the divine see of Peter, and since from this divine Rock, thou didst immovably defend the Church, so now thou art glorified with him." St. Martin's feast day is also observed April 12 in the Greek church. (B,P,O)

Tuesday, April 14, 2020

✠ **We Remember: TIBURTIUS, the brother of St. Cecilia**, was converted to the Christian faith by his sister, and with her husband, **VALE-RIAN**, was devoted to charitable works until apprehended burying the bodies of martyred Christians. They were arraigned before the prefect, Almachius, and when they refused to sacrifice to the gods, they were scourged and beheaded near Rome, together with **MAXIMUS**. The Roman Martyrology says they suffered martyrdom under Emperor Alexander, who ruled **222-35**. The men are remembered as saints on this day; their tombs in the cemetery of Praetextatus were very popular in the Middle Ages. St. Cecilia's feast day is **Nov. 22**. (B,H)

Wednesday, April 15, 2020

✠ **We Remember: BASILISSA and ANASTASIA** were noble Roman women who were converted by and became disciples of **St. Peter and St. Paul**. When they recovered and buried the bodies of the two saints after their executions, they were imprisoned for doing so, tortured, and then beheaded by order of Emperor Nero when they acknowledged their Christianity. These ancient saints, who are thought to have been martyred about **65 A.D.**, are remembered today. (P) • **ST. JOSEPH DE VEUSTER**, better known as **FATHER DAMIEN**, the holy man of Molokai, died on this day in **1889**. Born in Belgium in 1840, he was sent as a missionary to Hawaii in 1864 and that same year ordained in Honolulu. In 1873, at his request, he was sent to a large leper colony at Molokai and spent the rest of his life ministering to the lepers. He contracted the disease himself in 1885, but continued to live and work with and aid the lepers until his death **Apr. 15, 1889**. **Pope John Paul II** canonized him in 1995. (C,P)

Thursday, April 16, 2020

✠ **We Remember: The Beggar of Rome" - ST. BENEDICT JOSEPH LABRE** died on this day in **1783**. Unsuccessful in his attempts to join the several religious Orders (Trappists, Carthusians and Cistercians), he made pilgrimages to many of the major shrines in Europe in 1770, and in 1774 he stayed in Rome, lived in the Colosseum, and became known as "the beggar of Rome" for his poverty and sanctity. He was noted for his attendance at and devotion to Forty Hours' Devotion, died in Rome on Apr. 16, and was canonized in **1883**. "His vocation seems to have been to set vividly before men the truth that in this world we are not at home but on pilgrimage and that we must

hold the world, its ways and its good opinion as nothing and seek to please God alone," says Msgr. John S. Kennedy. (D,P) • In **1879, ST. BERNADETTE SOUBIROUS** died at the age of 35. Born at Lourdes, she was the daughter of a miller in very poor circumstances. At 14, she was favored with a series of apparitions of Our Lady (a total of 18, beginning Feb. 11, 1858), who chose the uneducated peasant girl to reveal to the world the healing shrine at Lourdes. By Mar. 4, the crowds accompanying her to the site of the apparitions had grown to **200,000**. The Lady of the visions instructed Bernadette to have a chapel built on the spot, to which pilgrims might come in procession, and to wash in, and drink from, the spring which had gushed out at the foot of the rock when the young saint dug. On March 25, the Blessed Mother proclaimed, using the local patois, "*I am the Immaculate Conception.*" The last time she appeared to Bernadette was on July 16, the feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. In **1866**, Bernadette joined the Institute of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Nevers, where her one desire was to remain hidden and forgotten by the world; she was canonized in 1933. (B,L,W)

Friday, April 17, 2020

✠ **We Remember: ST. STEPHEN HARDING, Abbot of Cîteaux, Co-Founder of the Cistercians (d. 1134)**. Today's saint was an English monk to whom the Cistercians owe their definite status as a new branch of the Benedictines. It was Stephen who received **St. Bernard** and his thirty companions at Cîteaux and two years later sent him to become the abbot-founder of Clairvaux and the principal exponent of the Cistercian ideal. St. Stephen was canonized in **1623**. (B) ✠ In **1944**, the death of **MAX JOSEF METZGER (1887-1944)** priest and martyr. After serving as a military chaplain for Germany in WWI, Fr. Metzger was filled with a deep revulsion for war and determined to spend the rest of his life devoted to the cause of peace and reconciliation. He founded the **World Peace League** and the **World Congress of Christ the King**, dedicated to Christian unity and international peace. He was an early pioneer in the ecumenical movement, promoting dialogue and cooperation between Catholics and Protestants in a movement called **Una Sancta**, according to Ellsberg's *All Saints*. When the Nazis came to power, Fr. Metzger was regularly arrested by the Gestapo but released for lack of grounds for charging him. In June 1943, the Gestapo intercepted secret letters from him begging foreign bishops to help negotiate an end to the war. Arrested and convicted of treason and giving comfort to the enemy, he was sentenced to death. For almost a year he was incarcerated in a series of Berlin jails, where his fellow prisoners were inspired by his extreme courage and faith. On this day, Fr. Metzger was told to prepare himself for death. He knelt and prayed, "Now, Lord Jesus, I come quickly." He calmly walked to the place of execution, where he was beheaded.

Saturday, April 18, 2020

✠ **We Remember: Today in the Life of the Church** we go back more than 1800 years to remember **APOLLONIUS THE APOLOGIST**, a Roman senator beheaded for refusing to renounce his faith in Christ. Denounced by one of his slaves and reported to the praetorian prefect, he refused to renounce his Christianity. His case was remanded to the Senate, where a remarkable dialogue took place between the prefect and senator, in which Apollonius defended his religion. Despite his eloquent defense, he was sentenced to death and martyred around the year **185**. (P)

Sources include: (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. (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. Tax-deductible contributions to the *Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy* are welcome. E-mail: ordchapel@gmail.com.

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>





DECREE
IN THE NAME OF GOD. AMEN

Mindful that a pandemic has created a worldwide health risk for the People of God; and

Mindful that the most knowledgeable medical professionals have advised that hygiene practices and "social isolation" are currently the most effective means of preventing the continuing spread of the Covid-19 virus and in compliance with the State of Illinois Stay-At-Home Directive; and

Mindful that the gathering of people for the celebration of liturgies places all present at the risk for transmission and/or infection from this virus; and

Mindful that effective 14 March 2020, by virtue of Canons 85 and 87 of the Code of Canon Law (1983), the celebration of all public liturgies have been suspended in the Archdiocese of Chicago until such liturgies can be celebrated without serious risk to the health, safety and welfare of all participants; and

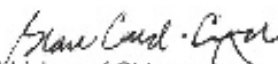
Mindful that pursuant to Canon 920 of the Code of Canon Law (1983) each of the faithful is obligated to receive Holy Communion during the Easter season;

THEREFORE, know that I, Cardinal Blase J. Cupich, Archbishop of Chicago, after consultation with public health professionals and in consideration of the ongoing serious health risk to the People of God, I now

decree the following:

1. That the obligation to receive Holy Communion during the Easter season is removed this year due to the impossibility of attendance by the People of God at celebration of Holy Mass.
2. That each of the faithful initiated into the Most Holy Eucharist is encouraged to offer an Act of Spiritual Communion, in union with the entire People of God in the Archdiocese and throughout the world in this time of stress and difficulty.
3. That all of the faithful, in accord with the Tradition and Teaching of the Church, are urged to offer a perfect Act of Contrition, in complete dependence upon the mercy and love of God, in sorrow for all sins and with a firm resolve to confess all serious sin at the next available time.

Given this Palm Sunday, the 5th day of April, A.D. 2020


Archbishop of Chicago




Chancellor