

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 17 – April 23, 2022

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*

O'Hare:

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.

Midway:

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

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

Monday thru Thursday - 10:00 a.m. & 1:30 p.m.

Friday - 8:00 & 10:00 a.m.

You can also find our regular schedule, weekly bulletin, and other information at www.airportchapels.org.

Interfaith Calendar & Events

→ **April 21–May 2: Festival of Ridvan** - Baha'i commemoration of the twelve day period in 1863 when Baha'u'llah declared that he was God's messenger for this age, in a garden outside Baghdad, Iraq, on the eve of his second exile in 1863. Work is to be suspended on days 1, 9, and 12 of the festival. Begins at sundown, April 19.

→ **Pesach, the Jewish festival of Passover**, concludes **Saturday, April 23**. Passover commemorates the Israelite exodus from Egypt and release from bondage. (Nisan 15-22)

→ Source: **The 2022 Interfaith Calendar**, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

ORD AIRPORT Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

04/16/22 **EASTER VIGIL**

6:00 p.m. † Ronald & Patricia Jones, Walter & Rosetta Delhotal

04/17/22 9:00 a.m. † Judith Polsel req. by John & Susan Schneider

11:00 a.m. † Reni Nerl req. by Ida Zaniolo

† Marian Wallenberger req. by John & Susan Schneider

† Joyce Stover req. by Brennan Family

04/18/22 11:30 a.m. • David Salzberg req. by The Daly Family

04/19/22 11:30 a.m. • Susan E. Riley req. by Steven

04/20/22 11:30 a.m. † Concetta Bartucci req. by John & Susie Schneider

04/21/22 11:30 a.m. • Steven Currie req. by Anne

04/22/22 11:30 a.m. • Rocky Rothstein req. by Justine Rothstein

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MDW AIRPORT Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

04/17/22 9:00 a.m. † Brian J. Allen req. by Katherine L. Allen

11:00 a.m. † John Ruesy req. by Capt. & Mrs. John Winkler

† Margaret Manning LeDoux req. by Peggy Ann (Shea) Smart

• Diane Chrapkewicz req. by John Dominici

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial



Rev. Fr. Michael G. Zaniolo, STL, CAC — Administrator/Catholic Chaplain
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago

Mr. Qazi M. Biabani — Imam Khateeb/Muslim Chaplain
Muslim Community Center of Chicago

Rev. Dr. Hutz H. Hertzberg — Protestant Chaplain
The Moody Church of Chicago

Mrs. Susan E. Schneider, CAP — Office/Business Manager/Fund Raiser

Mr. Michael Brennan — Bulletin Editor

a blessed easter to all!

Christians celebrate **Easter** today, **April 17**, 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*. (Due to different interpretations and calendar usage, Orthodox Christians will observe Easter on Sunday, **April 24**.)



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 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 Nicaea** (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. 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 – April 17, 2022

To him all the prophets bear witness, that everyone who believes in him will receive forgiveness of sins — *Acts 10:43*

EVERYTHING IS CHANGED

Easter changes everything. Having been raised from the dead, Jesus shatters the frightful images that haunt humanity. Betrayal, torture, crucifixion, death, burial—these terrors pale in the brilliant glory of Jesus resurrected. Today's psalm guides our response to God's power: "it is wonderful in our eyes." Today is indeed a day for wonder, for gasping in astonishment at Jesus' resurrection. For all of human history, death had been final. In the Acts of the Apostles, though, Peter testifies that Jesus, who was publicly executed, was raised to life by God. John's Gospel admits that the disciples "did not yet understand the Scripture that he had to rise from the dead." Even Jesus' closest friends were not expecting this innovation: life after death. In response to the Easter miracle, Paul tells us to become "a fresh batch of dough." Everything, even our very selves, must become new. Easter changes everything.



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 Luke 24:1-12 (or, at an afternoon or evening Mass, Luke 24:13-35).

This Week in the Life of the Church - feast days and notable events in Church history

Easter Sunday, April 17, 2022

✦ **We Remember: ST. STEPHEN HARDING, Abbot of Citeaux, 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 Citeaux 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.

Monday, April 18, 2022

✦ **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) "Plures efficimus quoties metimur a vobis, semen est sanguis Christianorum" said **Tertullian**: "As often as we are mown down by you, the more we grow in numbers; the blood of Christians is the seed." (Traditionally, "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church.")

Tuesday, April 19, 2022

✦ **We Remember:** Two saints from the 11th century are remembered today. In 1012, the death of **ST. ALPHEGE** in Greenwich, England. Archbishop of Canterbury, he was imprisoned by invading Danes for asking them to stop murdering and looting. He was martyred for refusing to ransom himself with the money for the poor. (W, B) ✦ **ST. LEO IX, POPE, (1002-1054)**, is probably best remembered for his part in preparing the way for the election of popes by vote of all the cardinals of the Church. The current practice dates back to 1059. He strove to prevent schism between the Eastern and Western Churches. (D,B) • In 2005, **Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger** was elected pope and chose the name **Benedict XVI**.

Wednesday, April 20, 2022

✦ **We Remember: ST. MARCELLINUS (d. 374)** was inspired to go forth and evangelize Gaul (present-day France). With two companions, **Vincent and Dominus**, he landed at Nice and began to journey through the neighboring mountains. **Eusebius of Vercelli**, then in exile in that country, consecrated and established Marcellinus as bishop of Embrun. Known for his sanctity and zeal, Marcellinus suffered persecution from the Arians (a heretical sect). He had succeeded in Christianizing the greater part of the Maritime Alps when he died in the midst of his people. Today we remember Marcellinus, evangelist, bishop, and saint. (L, L2) ✦ **ST. AGNES OF MONTEPULCIANO (1268-1317)** became the abbess of a convent at the age of 15. After some 17 years she was asked to return to the place of her birth, Montepulciano, to take charge of a new house of Dominican nuns. Here she spent the remainder of her life as prioress. Wise beyond her years, given to visions and ecstasies, Agnes' fame and reputation for holiness was widespread. Among countless pilgrims to her tomb were **St. Catherine of Siena**, who held her in great veneration. Agnes was canonized in 1726. (L) ✦ On this day in 1534, the **HOLY MAID OF KENT, ELIZABETH BARTON**, went with six others to the gallows at Tyburn, in England, after having been consigned to the Tower of London for protesting "in the name and by the authority of God" against Henry VIII's divorce from Queen Catherine. She was no older than 26. On the very same day, **50 years later, James Bell** and **John Finch** suffered martyrdom for being Catholics, which was treason under Elizabeth I. Eighteen years later on the same day, **Robert Watkinson** and **Francis Page** were executed at Tyburn for the offense of being Catholic priests and exercising their ministry in England. (L,W)

Thursday, April 21, 2022

✦ **We Remember: ST. ANSELM (1033-1109), Archbishop of Canterbury and Doctor of the Church**, started his spiritual journey as a monk at the abbey of **Bec** in Normandy, where the famed **Lafranc** was a teacher at one of the most celebrated schools in the West. Anselm was his pupil and later his successor. He became abbot of the monastery in 1078, and his reputation for learning and goodness quickly spread throughout Europe. The interests of his abbey sometimes took Anselm to England, where in 1092 the king, William Rufus, asked him to remain and to accept the episcopal see of **Canterbury**.

From then on, Anselm was frequently in conflict with the court, even journeying to Rome to settle conflicts, and enduring exile. In the midst of such diplomatic and administrative labors, he still found time to compose numerous profound writings. Indeed, St. Anselm is considered one of the great philosophers and theologians of the Middle Ages. A prolific author of letters, prayers, and theological treatises, his reflections continue to fascinate Catholic and Protestant alike. He is famous for his succinct definition of theology as "faith seeking understanding." "His was a character of singular charm," says *Butler's Lives of the Saints*. "It was conspicuous for a sympathy and sincerity which won him the affection of men of all classes and nationalities. His care extended to the very poorest people. He was one of the first to stand forward as an opponent of the slave trade. When in 1102 he held a national council at Westminster, primarily for settling ecclesiastical affairs, the archbishop obtained the passing of a resolution to prohibit the practice of selling men like cattle. St. Anselm was in 1170 declared a Doctor of the Church, though never formally canonized. In Dante's *Paradiso* we find him among the spirits of **light and power** in the sphere of the sun, next to **St. John Chrysostom**. The body of the great archbishop is believed still to be in the cathedral church at Canterbury, in the chapel known as St. Anselm's..." (L, L2, E)

Friday, April 22, 2022

✦ **We Remember: ST. SOTER** served as pope from about 166-174; during his pontificate, **Easter** became an annual feast in Rome. Little is known about **ST. CAIUS (OR GAIVS)** except that his pontificate was peaceful. He served from Dec. 17, 283, to Apr. 22, 296. "He was buried in the cemetery of Callistus in a sector separate from the old papal crypt, which was probably full; fragments of his epitaph, in Greek letters with his initial distinctly given as *gamma* were found there in the nineteenth century. (O)" ✦ **ST. AGAPITUS I**, whose pontificate lasted from May 13, 535 to Apr. 22, 536, "had to pawn sacred vessels to finance a peacekeeping mission to Constantinople, where he died. (E)" ✦ Today we also recall **ST. OPPORTUNA (d. 770)** a holy abbess to whom many French churches are dedicated. Her gentleness and patience caused her to be chosen unanimously as superior of the community. She died of sorrow shortly after learning of the murder of her brother, Bishop Chrodegang of Seez, who had veiled her. (L,P) ■ **POPE GREGORY VII** was elected by acclamation today in 1073, capping a brilliant career as a cardinal-diplomat under six previous popes. (W) • In 1953, the first black Catholic bishop consecrated in the United States was **BISHOP JOSEPH OLIVER BOWERS**, consecrated by Francis Cardinal Spellman at the Church of Our Lady of the Gulf, Bay St. Louis, Miss. (FF)

Saturday, April 23, 2022

✦ **We Remember: ST. GEORGE (+303).** Facts about this ancient martyr are sparse; we think he was born at Cappadocia and instructed in the Christian religion by his mother; he became an officer in the Roman army and confronted Diocletian, cruel persecutor of Christians; he refused to offer sacrifice to a pagan god, was tortured, and beheaded. In the middle of the fourth century, a church was constructed over his tomb at Lydda, Palestine, and in 683, Pope Leo II dedicated a basilica in his honor at Velabro, Italy, and the feast of St. George was celebrated at Rome. The Greek Church venerates St. George as the greatest of martyrs, and his feast is also celebrated on this day in the Byzantine Church. He was venerated not only in Russian republic of **Georgia** (which bears his name) but also in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Lithuania, Germany and England. He was named patron of England in 1222 during the reign of Henry III, and proclaimed protector of the kingdom by Pope Benedict XIV. Until 1778, the feast of St. George was a holy day of obligation for English Catholics. (D,B,S) ✦ **WE REMEMBER: ST. ADALBERT**, bishop of Prague, martyr, the first apostle to the Prussians. Adalbert was born of a noble family in Bohemia in 956 and received in baptism the name *Voytiekh*. In 982, at the age of only 26, he became bishop of Prague, entering the city barefoot and receiving the acclaim of the ruler, Boleslaus II of Bohemia, and the people. After his consecration at Mainz, Adalbert had met St. Majolus, abbot of Cluny, and had been fired with idealism; but though he preached much, visited the poor in their homes, and met with prisoners in dungeons, he seemed unable to make an impression on his flock, some of whom were still unchurched, many who were only Christian in name. Discouraged, he left his diocese for Rome in 990, possibly dogged by serious political complications. Though for awhile the bishop became a monk at an abbey in Rome, Duke Boleslaus asked for his return and the pope, John XV, bid Adalbert to return, providing "that he should receive proper support from the civil power." He was well-received upon his return, establishing a famous Benedictine abbey at Brevnov, consecrated in 993. But more complications arose; Adalbert granted sanctuary to a noblewoman convicted of adultery and condemned to death, but she was nonetheless dragged from the altar and slain on the spot. When he excommunicated the culprits, his political opponents pounced and he was forced to leave Prague a second time. He went back to the monastery in Rome, becoming prior, until a synod under Pope Gregory V, when he was ordered to go back. But he was given the freedom to preach to gospel to the heathen if he found it impossible to return to Bohemia, where a powerful segment of its citizens had massacred a number of his kinsmen and burnt their castles. Since going among them would likely provoke further bloodshed, Adalbert set off with two companions, Benedict and Gaudentius, to evangelize the Prussians of Pomerania. They made some converts in Danzig (Gdansk), but met with opposition, being regarded as Polish spies and told to leave the country. They refused to abandon their Christian mission and suffered martyrdom to day in 997. (B,L)