



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 20, 2014

WELCOME TO THE INTERFAITH AIRPORT CHAPELS OF CHICAGO!

The O'Hare Airport Chapel and the 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, EVENTS

• Birthday blessings & best wishes go out to **Fr. Mark Kalema** and to **Margaret Brennan**, Friday, Apr. 25; and to **Mrs. Evelyn Pearson**, Saturday, Apr. 26.

• **Administrative Professionals Day®**, this Wednesday, Apr. 23, highlights the important role of administrative professionals in all sectors of the modern economy worldwide. It is on the Wednesday of Administrative Professionals Week®, which is on the last full week of April. We'd like to offer a special thanks to **Mrs. Susan Schneider**, Certified Administrative Professional, who serves as Office/Business Manager/Fund Raiser for the Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago. Susan has been with this ministry for more than 20 years and has been critical to its success throughout that time.



We are very fortunate that she has devoted herself to the Chapels at O'Hare and Midway and grateful for all she does to keep the ministry as dynamic and well-run as it is. Thank you, Susan!

INTERFAITH CALENDAR & SPECIAL OBSERVANCES

• **PESACH, THE JEWISH FESTIVAL OF PASSOVER**, is observed from April 15-22. 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.

April 21: First Day 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. Work is to be suspended on days 1, 9, and 12 of the festival.

Source: The 2014 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

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

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
(Outside 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

ISLAMIC JUMA' PRAYER

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

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

EASTER SERVICES AT ORD, MDW CHAPELS

Saturday, April 19 – HOLY SATURDAY

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

Note: No 4:00 p.m. Catholic Mass on Holy Saturday

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

Sunday, April 20 – 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

CHRISTIANS CELEBRATE **EASTER** TODAY, Sunday, April 20, 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 *Eostræ* (in the Northumbrian of the **Venerable Bede**, and *Eāstre* 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.

The liturgy of the Catholic Church celebrates Easter with an **EASTER TRIDUUM** as set forth in the Sacramentary: "Christ deemed 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.*

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*



Easter Sunday — April 20, 2014

When Christ your life appears, then you too will appear with him in glory. — Colossians 3:4

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

"What do you know?" is the question linking all three readings today. Imagine the shock waves that shot through the city of Jerusalem that first Easter morning. Jesus' body was missing! By the time Peter spoke the words found in today's first reading, fifty days had passed, so he began by saying, in effect, "I take it you know what has been reported all over Judea about Jesus of Nazareth." Of course they knew by then, but in today's Gospel they are taken back to the first day. We meet Mary Magdalene exclaiming, "We don't know where they put him!"



What do we know? In the second reading Paul asks, "Do you not know that a little yeast leavens all the dough?" Do we know the power of our own faith? Do we know the effect we can have on others? Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

SUNDAY & WEEKDAY MASS READINGS

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*).

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

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Acts 2:14, 22-33; Ps 16:1-2, 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 8:2, 5-9; Lk 24:35-48
Friday: Acts 4:1-12; Ps 118:1-2, 4, 22-27; 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

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

The Lenten journey is now complete, its mission of renewal and preparation to receive new life fulfilled. The call to worship the Risen Lord has been received, and we gather to experience together the consoling presence of Christ in word and sacrament. We are at our best today, crowded and cramped to be sure, but the fullest sign of who were are meant to be. Christ has claimed us in the waters of baptism, we have acquired wonderful companions, and together we can accomplish great things.

This is the day for rekindling the old flames of baptismal commitment, so we light the paschal candle, and by its light we make yet again the ancient promises to reject evil's grip and empty promises. Today we do not recite the Creed, but respond with one voice to age-old questions. New life has to be nurtured, both the life of the newly baptized and the renewed life of those who have passed through Lent's refining prayer, fasting, and giving alms. At any Mass during the next fifty days, you may be surprised by grace and splashed by water!



—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.

Easter Sunday, April 20, 2014

✠ **We Remember: ST. MARCELLINUS (d. 374)** was an African who was inspired to go forth and evangelize Gaul (present-day France). With two companions, **Vincent** and **Domininus**, he landed at Nice and began to journey through the neighboring mountains. **Eusebius of Vercecellis**, 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) ✠ **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) • In 1233, **Pope Gregory IX** began the Inquisition by appointing the Dominican provincial in Provence, France, to select judges who would act with full papal authority against alleged heretics. Pope John Paul II apologized in the name of the Church for the abuses, terror and deaths which ensued.

Monday, April 21, 2014

✠ **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 1720 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)

✠ **ST. CONRAD OF PARZHAM (1818-1894)** was the last of nine children of a farm family. He lost his parents while a teenager and maintained the farm for 15 years before joining the Capuchin Franciscans, serving as a lay brother. Having a strong and loving devotion to the Blessed Virgin, he was overjoyed when sent to minister as receptionist at the Marian shrine in Altötting, Germany. He did so for the next 40



years and exhibited great piety and charity in a trying position. Such was his reputation that he was canonized by **Pope Pius XI** only 40 years after his death. St. Conrad also had an intense devotion to the Holy Eucharist. (W) ✠ In **1795**, birth of **St. Vincent Pallotti** in Rome. Founder of the Society of the Catholic Apostolate, he worked with the poor and began trade schools for poor boys. His Society, the Pallottine Fathers, continues his work today. (W) ✠ In **1978**, **Pope Paul VI** begged in a letter written "on his knees" to the Red Brigades for the release of his dear friend, Aldo Moro, leader of the Italian Christian Democrats. The terrorists killed Aldo Moro. (W)

✠
Tuesday, April 22, 2014

✠ **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 GAIUS)** except that his pontificate was peaceful. He served from **Dec. 17, 283**, to **Apr. 21, 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 **1262**, the death of **Bl. Giles of Assisi** in Perugia, Italy. A companion of St. Francis, he appointed himself "watchdog" of the young Franciscan Order, making sure members didn't become too lax or proud. (W) ■ In **1944**, the death of **William Cardinal O'Connell** in Boston. Ordained in 1884, he labored as a parish priest for nine years. Following that he was named rector of the North American College in Rome. In **1901**, Fr. O'Connell was made bishop of Portland, Maine. He also served as a papal envoy to Japan, making recommendations that would establish a firm footing for the Church there. In 1907 Bishop O'Connell was named archbishop of Boston. He had a tremendous effect on the growth of the archdiocese, more than doubling the number of priests and opening nearly **130 parishes**. Archbishop O'Connell became a cardinal in **1911** and later was the recipient of the first Doctor of Letters degree ever given to a Catholic prelate by Harvard University. (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)

✠
Wednesday, April 23, 2014

✠ **We Remember: St. George (+303)**. One of the best known legends about him symbolizes the conquest of paganism by Christianity - the **slaying of the dragon**. The country around Salena, in Libya, had been terrorized by a terrible dragon demanding a daily toll of human life. One day, as St. George was riding across country, he met a procession led by the king's daughter, whose lot it was to be devoured by the dragon that day. Learning this, he charged the dragon, wounded and captured it. He bound the princess's sash around the dragon's neck, whereupon she was able to lead it as she wished. Returning to the city, St. George proclaimed it was **God's grace that had enabled him to overpower the demon**, exhorting the citizens to accept Christianity. It's easy to see how he became the model of knighthood and avenger of women!

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 **4th 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, was 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 (now 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 on this day, April 23, **997**. (B,L)

• In **1993**, the death of **Cesar Chavez (1927-1993)**, who in the 1960's organized the first successful union of farmworkers. "Through his commitment to non-violence and his deep faith in the justice of his cause, he transformed a local labor struggle into a moral cause that brought hope to the hopeless and aroused the conscience of the nation," writes Ellsberg in *All Saints*. He notes that **Dorothy Day**, an early and loyal supporter of Chavez, was arrested in 1973 at the age of 75 while walking a UFW picket line in California. Chavez once said, "When we are really honest with ourselves we must admit that our lives are all that really belong to us. So it is how we use our lives that determines what kind of men we are. It is my deepest belief that only by giving our lives do we find life. I am convinced that the truest act of courage, the strongest act of manliness is to sacrifice ourselves for others in totally nonviolent struggle for justice. To be a man is to suffer for others. God help us to be men!" (AS)

✠
Thursday, April 24, 2014

✠ **We Remember: St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen (1578-1622)**. Born in Sigmaringen, Germany, Mark Roy received doctorates in law and philosophy, and became known as the "**Advocate of the poor**." He entered the Capuchin Order and received the new name **Fidelis**. As superior of different monasteries, he was charitable and zealous. He dedicated himself to preaching and ministering to the Austrian troops, and was sent by the newly-founded Propagation of the Faith to preach to Swiss Protestants. Incensed at his success, the Calvinists raised the peasants against him by inventing the story that he was a political agent of the Austrian emperor. An edict that was promulgated against the Calvinist sect in a canton in Switzerland in which the Austrians were in power provoked a violent reaction among the citizens. Fidelis was asked to join the Calvinist sect, to which he replied, "*I have come to combat heresy, not to embrace it.*" He was subsequently stabbed to death in the church at Seewis in Switzerland, and canonized by **Pope Benedict XIV** in **1746** (S,B,V). • In **1886**, the **Rev. Augustus Tolton** was ordained the first Black Catholic priest in the United States at the Vatican and opened a mission in Quincy, Illinois. (FF)

✠
Friday, April 25, 2014

✠ **We Remember: St. Mark the Evangelist** Mark, who died c. **75**, was intimately associated with the development of the young Church. Born in Jerusalem, he is generally thought to have been the young man who ran away when our Lord was arrested (**Mark 14:51-52**) and the "John whose other name was Mark" of **Acts 12:25**. He accompanied **Saints Paul and Barnabas** on their first missionary journey. Afterwards, he followed **St. Peter** to Rome and is described in the pre-1970 Roman Missal as "**the disciple and interpreter of St.**

Peter," whose preaching he set down in writing in the gospel which bears his name. St. Peter calls him "my son Mark" (1 Peter 5:13). Mark was a helper to the stronger personalities. His Gospel seems to reflect Peter's preaching, but the direct, concrete, colorful style expresses Mark himself. Considered founder of the Church of Alexandria in Egypt, Mark is specially honored by the **Coptic Christians** of that country, where he died a martyr. His body was in the **ninth century** translated to Venice and is enshrined in the magnificent cathedral dedicated to him.

Many modern scholars believe that Mark provided Matthew and Luke with a common source for their gospels. In art he is represented as a lion; the symbol is taken from the four creatures mentioned in **Revelation 4:7-8.** (V,B,P)

• In **1982, JOHN CARDINAL CODY** died after serving as archbishop of Chicago for 17 years. Ordained for the Archdiocese of St. Louis in 1931, he also served as auxiliary bishop there, as bishop of Kansas City-St. Joseph and as archbishop of New Orleans.

✠

Saturday, April 26, 2014

✠ **We Remember:** On this day, the Church remembers her third pope, **ST. CLETUS**, a Roman converted by **St. Peter** who was elected pope **c. 79** and suffered martyrdom, probably in Rome; Eusebius states that he died in the twelfth year of Emperor Domitian's reign (81-96) - that would be some **1900 years ago**. It is possible he had been a slave, and he is also known by the Greek version of his name, Anacletus, which means "**blameless.**" Cletus is commemorated in the ancient canon of the Mass. ✠ We also commemorate **ST. MARCELLINUS (+304)**, another pope who guided the Church from **293-304**, martyred during the persecution of Diocletian. (D) ■ In **1214**, the birth of **St. Louis IX**, King of France, in Poissy. He built the beautiful **Sainte-Chapelle** in Paris, founded the French navy and allowed citizens to appeal their law cases to the crown. (W) ■ In **1874**, the birth of **ABBOT FREDERIC DUNN, OCSO**, in Ironton, Ohio. He was fifth Abbot of the famed **Gethsemani Trappist Abbey** in Kentucky and the first American to hold that position.

✠

Canonization of Pope John XXIII and Pope John Paul II, next Sunday, April 27: "John XXIII was

courageous, a good country priest, with a great sense of humor, and great holiness. He was a man who let himself be guided by the Lord...

Regarding **John Paul II**, I would say he was "the great missionary of the Church": he was a missionary, a man who carried the Gospel everywhere... And to canonize them both together will be, I believe, a message for the Church: these two were wonderful, both of them." —*Pope Francis, from the Papal Flight on Sunday, July 28, 2013*



✠

The canonization of blessed Popes John XXIII and John Paul II will be a joyful moment. The history of the Church is the story of holiness. It is a centuries long saga of disciples growing ever closer to the Lord. Both Popes now join the great chorus of those recognized publicly as friends of the Lord, witnesses to the transforming power of God's grace active in human lives. This canonization will encourage everyone to stay on the path of discipleship.

— *Francis Cardinal George, O.M.I.*

✠

Sources include: (A) *Catholic Almanac*, Felician Foy Our Sunday Visitor, 1995. (AP) *A Pilgrim's Almanac*, Edward Hayes, 1992. (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. 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. (LS) *Lives of the Saints*, R. McBrien, HC, 2001. (LP) *Lives of the Popes*, R. McBrien, 1997. (M) *The Middle Ages, Concise Encyclopedia*, H. Lown, 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. Tax-deductible contributions to the *Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy* are welcome. E-mail: ordchapel@gmail.com.

REFLECT WEEKEND RETREAT FOR CATHOLIC SINGLES

Mid-life Singles (mid-30s to 50s): register today for a life-changing REFLECT weekend retreat at the Cardinal Stritch Retreat House, Mundelein, IL (in the northern suburbs), on June 20-22, 2014. Cost is just \$185 for meals and a single room. Take a chance and get involved... you won't regret it!

Call (312) 532-8286, email reflect.chicagoland@gmail.com, or visit www.ReflectRetreat.com for details.



O'Hare Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Holy Saturday	April 19, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
<i>Easter Vigil</i>	<i>No 4:00 p.m. Mass</i>	
6:00 p.m.	† Ronald Jones	<i>Family</i>
Easter Sunday	April 20, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
6:30 a.m.	† Michael Vincer	<i>Fr. Michael Zaniolo</i>
9:00 a.m.	• Michelotti Family	<i>Michael Michelotti</i>
11:00 a.m.	† Thomas & Mary O'Kane	<i>Carmel O'Kane</i>
1:00 p.m.	† Andrew Peter Gard	<i>John & Susan Schneider Family</i>
Monday	April 21, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Barbara Zanololo	
Tuesday	April 22, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Anthony Gatta	
Wednesday	April 23, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	• Christina Gatta	<i>Orfeo & Aida Zaniolo</i>
Thursday	April 24, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Frank & Flora O'Kane	<i>Carmel O'Kane</i>
Friday	April 25, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† JoAnn Lanoce	<i>Marcine & John Forrette</i>

Midway Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

Holy Saturday	April 19, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
4:00 p.m.	† Phyllis Gualandri	<i>Brenda Barkman & Kristy Evans</i>
Easter Sunday	April 20, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
9:00 a.m.	† Gladys Samperl	<i>Susan Schneider</i>
11:00 a.m.	† Paul J. Sobin	<i>Brenda Barkman</i>
Monday	April 21, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Fr. Richard Farmer	
Tuesday	April 22, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	• Flight Attendants	
Wednesday	April 23, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Fr. Rlan Clancy	
Thursday	April 24, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Irene Cuddy Olsen	<i>Thomas Olsen</i>
Friday	April 25, 2014	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	• Airline Ramp Workers	

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