

# Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago

## Chicago Midway and O'Hare International Airports

P.O. Box 66353 • Chicago, Illinois 60666-0353 • (773) 686-AMEN (2636) • [www.airportchapels.org](http://www.airportchapels.org)



Week of April 27 — May 3, 2025

### 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

### Mothers Day Spiritual Bouquet

Every year, the O'Hare and Midway Chapels set aside the 9 and 11 a.m. Masses on **Mother's Day, Sunday, May 11**, for a special **Spiritual Bouquet**. This is one way to prayerfully honor mothers and grandmothers, relatives and friends, living and deceased. Spiritual Bouquet cards will be available on tables just outside the chapels before and after all Masses. Fill out the outer envelope with your offering - **PLEASE PRINT NAMES** - and place it in the collection basket, the safe, or mail it to the chapel.



### Interfaith Calendar & Events

- **Maidyozarem Gahambar** is a Zoroastrian midsummer festival in honor of the celestial universe that takes place **April 30-May 4**.
- **Festival of Ridvan** concludes **May 1** - 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. The 2025 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

### Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

- Birthday blessings go out to **Thomas Trubiroha** Tuesday, **Apr. 29**, and to **Gretchen Schneider** Saturday, **May 3**.

### ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 04/26/25 4:00 p.m.** † Jean A. Mulvihill req. by Tom Jaconetty & Judith Hamill  
**6:00 p.m.** • All Unborn Babies req. by Alwyn Joshy
- 04/27/25 9:00 a.m.** † William Stephen Fitzgerald req. by William G. Fitzgerald  
**11:00 a.m.** † Adam Joab Alwyn req. by Alwyn Joshy
- 04/28/25 11:30 a.m.** † Rev. Mathias E. Lorenz req. Mr. & Mrs. Brian & Patrice Laughlin
- 04/29/25 11:30 a.m.** † Mary Ann Smith req. by Bob Smith
- 04/30/25 11:30 a.m.** • Intentions of Holy Ghost Parish
- 05/01/25 11:30 a.m.** • Intentions of Holy Ghost Parish
- 05/02/25 11:30 a.m.** • Rose Bradley req. by Fr. Michael Bradley

### MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 04/27/25 9:00 a.m.** † Adam Joab Alwyn  
**11:00 a.m.** • Intentions of Holy Ghost Parish
- Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

### MDW Airport Chapel

Concourse C, Mezzanine Level  
(Inside Security Checkpoint)  
**Catholic Mass: Sundays** - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.  
**PROTESTANT WORSHIP:**  
**Sundays** - 10:00 a.m. & 12:00 noon  
**WEEKDAYS** - MONDAY - FRIDAY, 10:00 a.m., 12:00 noon and 1:30 p.m.  
[www.airportchapels.org](http://www.airportchapels.org)  
<https://www.facebook.com/InterfaithAirportChapelsOfChicago>

### ORD Airport Chapel

Terminal 2, Mezzanine Level  
(Outside Security Checkpoint)  
**Catholic Mass: Saturdays** - 4:00 & 6:00 p.m.  
**Sundays** - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.  
**Weekdays** - 11:30 a.m.  
**Islamic Juma' Prayer**  
Friday: 1:15 p.m.  
**PROTESTANT WORSHIP**—See Website for Schedule  
[www.airportchapels.org](http://www.airportchapels.org)

### National Day of Prayer Observed May 1

**THE NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER** was created in 1952 by a joint resolution of Congress, and signed into law by President Harry S. Truman. In 1988, the law was unanimously amended by both the House and the Senate and signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on Thursday, May 5, 1988, designating the first Thursday of May as a day of national prayer. The theme for the 2025 National Day of Prayer is "**Pour Out to the God of Hope and Be Filled!**". This theme is inspired by Romans 15:13.

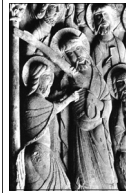


### Second Sunday of Easter — April 27, 2025

Once I was dead, but now I am alive forever and ever. — Revelation 1:18a

#### SEEING IS BELIEVING

Seeing is believing! Since cellphone screens connect us instantly to social media, live TV, and loved ones' faces near and far, "Doubting Thomas" could be our patron saint: "Unless I see, I will not believe!" But how comforting for any of us who share Thomas's doubt, or love "doubters" who do, to see how kindly Jesus responds. By offering the very evidence that Thomas demanded, Jesus doesn't scold Thomas, but seems to understand such skepticism. Could Jesus have been thinking of us, who long to believe that "Jesus is risen!" but see so much suffering, and perhaps even cause some, that we wonder, how could something so wonderful be true? In today's reading from the Acts of the Apostles, the risen Jesus' healing love comforts through disciples who love others. In Revelation, "our brother John" doesn't just claim he saw Jesus alive, but passes on Jesus' life-giving words, "Do not be afraid." Seeing Jesus in others is believing!



#### TODAY'S READINGS

**First Reading** — A large number of people gathered, bringing the sick, and all were cured (Acts 5:12-16). **Psalm** — Give thanks to the Lord for he is good, his love is everlasting (Psalm 118). **Second Reading** — Do not be afraid. I am the first and the last, the one who lives (Revelation 1:9-11a, 12-13, 17-19). **Gospel** — The risen Christ comes to his disciples with peace and the Spirit. The absent Thomas doubts (John 20:19-31).

#### READINGS FOR THE WEEK

**Monday:** Acts 4:23-31-37; Ps 2:1-4, 7-9; Jn 3:1-8  
**Tuesday:** Acts 4:32-37; Ps 93:1-2, 5; Jn 3:7b-15  
**Wednesday:** Acts 5:17-26/Jn 3:16-21  
**Thursday:** Acts 5:27-33/Jn 3:31-36 or (for the memorial) Gn 1:26 — 2:3 or Col 3:14-15, 17, 23-24; Ps 90:2-4, 12-14, 16; Mt 13:54-58  
**Friday:** Acts 5:34-42/Jn 6:1-15  
**Saturday:** Acts 6:1-7; Ps 33:1-2, 4-5, 18-19; Jn 6:16-21  
**Sunday:** Acts 5:27-32, 40b-41; Ps 30:2, 4-6, 11-13; Rev 5:11-14; Jn 21:1-19

#### TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

An ancient title for this Sunday is *Dominica in Albis*, or "Sunday in White." During the Easter Vigil, the newly baptized are invested with a white garment, a sign that they have put on Christ. At one time, the garments were worn for a full week of celebration and reflection, and on this Sunday the newly baptized would appear in their robes again in their new place among the faithful for Eucharist. In later centuries, the energy of new life at Easter was largely forgotten, and this Sunday was renamed "Quasimodo Sunday," or "Low Sunday." In recent years, with the recovery of the insight that Easter is the privileged time for celebrating and renewing baptism, there is nothing "Low" about this Sunday. At a week's distance, the beauty and grace of our Easter celebration is sustained by joyful alleluias, the blessing and sprinkling of holy water, and the comfort of the Lord's presence to us. He is risen, and he summons us together, opening up the scriptures for us, breaking the bread, filling us with new life. —James Field, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

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



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

**Sunday, April 27, 2025**

**+ We Remember:** Though **ST. ZITA** died in 1278, her Christian witness of servanthood, charity and integrity inspires us still. Born in 1218 into "a humble household, as pious as it was poor," Zita was given strong, positive role models early in life: her parents were devout Christians, her elder sister became a nun, and her uncle Graziano was a hermit who was locally regarded as a saint. At twelve years old, Zita became a servant eight miles from her native village in the house of Pagano di Fatinelli, who employed many people for his prosperous wool and silk-weaving business in the town of Lucca. From the outset, Zita expressed her deep piety by rising in the middle of the night to pray, and by attending daily Mass at the church of San Frediano. The good food she received in her wealthy household she gave to the poor. Often she turned her bed over to a beggar and slept on the ground. At first, her fellow servants despised her; they looked upon her hard work and charity as a "silent reproach," and resented her "open abhorrence of evil suggestions and foul language." They tried, with some success, to cause her problems with the boss. "But she bore all her trials uncomplainingly," the story goes. When one of the men made "dishonorable advances," she defended herself by scratching his face, yet "she made no attempt to explain or justify her action" when the boss looked into it. In this extraordinary way, through patience, forgiveness and prayer, she overcame the hostility of the household, and her master and mistress "came to realize what a treasure they possessed in Zita." From then on the children of the family were entrusted to her, and she became the housekeeper. (L)

**Monday, April 28, 2025**

**+ We Remember:** **ST. PETER CHANEL** is remembered today; the Church honors the first martyr of Oceania - the vast region of the islands of the Pacific. Born (1803) in France, Peter Chanel became a diocesan priest. He served selflessly as an assistant pastor, pastor, and seminary rector. In 1836, he joined the newly-formed Society of Mary, and was sent to Oceania. Pagan practices and Protestant opposition made his work discouraging, but he found courage in his morning Mass. Finally he converted the son of the King of Futuna in Polynesia. For that conversion, he was martyred on this day in 1841. Within a short time, the number of baptisms was incredible, not only on Futuna, but on Wallis, Tonga, and all the other islands. St. Peter Chanel was canonized by His Holiness, **Pope Pius XII**, in 1954. **+ St. Louis Grignion de Montfort:** (1673 - 1716) was a French Roman Catholic priest and confessor. He was known in his time as a preacher and was made a missionary apostolic by Pope Clement XI. As well as preaching, Montfort found time to write a number of books which went on to become classic Catholic titles and influenced several popes. Montfort is known for his particular devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and the practice of praying the rosary. Montfort is considered one of the notable writers in the field of Mariology. His most notable works regarding Marian devotions are contained in *Secret of the Rosary* and *True Devotion to Mary*. The Roman Catholic Church, under the pontificate of Pope Pius XII, canonized Montfort on 20 July 1947. A "founders statue" created by Giacomo Parisini is located in an upper niche of the south nave of St. Peter's Basilica.

**Tuesday, April 29, 2025**

**+ We Remember:** **ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA**, the 23rd child of hard-working parents, Catherine was born in Siena, Italy, in 1347. She showed early signs of unusual sanctity, joined the Third Order of Dominicans, and became spiritual guide to many. Catherine influenced public affairs. She encouraged the Pope to leave Avignon in 1377 and return to Rome. She dictated profound spiritual writings, died in on this day in 1380, and in 1970 was declared Doctor of the Church. She was made patroness of Italy in 1939.

**Wednesday, April 30, 2025**

**+ We Remember:** **MICHAEL GHISLIERI** was only thirteen when the Augustinian priest and doctor of theology, **MARTIN LUTHER**, posted his 95 theses concerning matters of Catholic belief and practice at Wittenberg Cathedral in Germany on Oct. 31, 1517. But it would fall to Michael, as **POPE PIUS V**, to implement the Catholic Church's response to the **PROTESTANT REFORMATION**, which was ushered in on that fateful day. Born in northern Italy, Michael entered the Dominican Order at 14 and was ordained in 1528. Thirty years later, after being ordained a bishop, Pope Paul IV named him a cardinal, in 1566 he was elected pope, thanks in great part to the influence of **ST. CHARLES BORROMEO**. Though his pontificate would last only six years, he would accomplish much. **POPE PIUS V** immediately began the work of reforming the Church. His austere and severe disposition was well fitted for the task of combating the loose discipline of that time in many ecclesiastical quarters, including the Roman curia. He carried out the Decrees of the **COUNCIL OF TRENT (1545-1563)**, promulgated a catechism, and published a new Breviary and a new Missal. This set the norms followed by the Catholic Church until the Second Vatican Council concluded 400 years later (1962-65). He deleted some of the extravagant details in the lives of the saints; authorized a critical edition of the works of **ST. THOMAS AQUINAS** and proclaimed him Doctor of the Church; insisted on the catechetical teaching of the young as the duty of all parish priests, and he called for adequate instruction prior to baptism for adults. Pope Pius' support of Mary Stuart caused Queen Elizabeth I to launch a severe persecution of Catholics in England, which in turn led the pope to excommunicate her in 1570. He did, however, succeed in forming an alliance between Spain and Venice which ultimately led to the defeat of the Turkish armada at Lepanto on Oct. 7, 1571, which staved off the invasion of Eastern Europe. In gratitude, Pope Pius V instituted the feast of Our Lady of

Victory, later renamed Our Lady of the Rosary. Moreover, the invocation *Mary, Help of Christians*, was added to the Litany of Loreto, and he promoted the recitation of the rosary. Pius showed great compassion for the poor and lowly, but insisted on strict justice in dealing with the powerful. His success in enforcing liturgical and moral reform was due in large part to the respect that the people had for his personal holiness. As he was dying, Pope Pius V said to the cardinals in attendance, "I recommend to you the Church that I have always loved. Try to elect as my successor a zealous man who will seek nothing but the glory of the Savior and will have no other interest here below than the honor of the Apostolic See and the good of Christianity." He died in Rome May 1, 1572, but his feast is celebrated today because May 1 is the feast of **St. Joseph the Worker**. Canonized a saint in 1712, Pope Pius V was the last pope to be declared a saint prior to **Pope Pius X (in 1954)**. (B,S,A,P) **+ In 693**, the death of **St. Erkenwald** at Barking Abbey in Essex, England. He founded two Benedictine abbeys - Chertsey for men, of which he was abbot, and famed Barking for women. After being elected as bishop of London, Erkenwald became a major influence on the Church in England. He is considered to be one of England's greatest saints, and his cult flourished for almost a thousand years.

**Thursday, May 1, 2025**

**+ We Remember:** The first day of May - "May Day" - has long been dedicated to labor and the working person. The feast of **ST. JOSEPH THE WORKER** was instituted by **Pope Pius XII**. He expressed the hope that this feast would help in teaching the dignity of labor, and would also bring a spiritual dimension to labor unions and labor legislation. • In 2011, **Pope John Paul II** was beatified by his successor, **Pope Benedict XVI**. Karol Józef Wojtyła (born May 18, 1920, Wadowice, Poland—died April 2, 2005, Vatican City) was canonized April 27, 2014; his feast day is October 22. Bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church (1978–2005), the first non-Italian pope in 455 years and the first from a Slavic country. His pontificate of more than 26 years was the third longest in history.

**Friday, May 2, 2025**

**+ We Remember:** A giant of the early Christian Church, **ST. ATHANASIUS**, died on this day in 373. Given titles such as "the Father of Orthodoxy," "Pillar of the Church," and "Champion of Christ's Divinity," Athanasius was born c. 296 in Alexandria, Egypt. He was educated, ordained a deacon, and three years after the **Council of Nicaea** (June, 325) - at which he played a leading role - he was named Bishop of Alexandria. The persecutions of Roman emperors ended in 311. Shortly thereafter, a basic heresy arose to threaten the Church from within. Arius, a priest of Alexandria in Egypt, denied Christ's divinity. His teachings, known as Arianism, were condemned by the Council of Nicaea and battled by Athanasius. As Bishop of Alexandria for 45 years (328-373), Athanasius suffered exile five times and remained the intrepid writer and champion of faith in Jesus Christ, true God and true man. He also wrote a biography of St. Anthony the Hermit, in which we learn of the beginnings of the monastic movement. (When St. Anthony died, he bequeathed "a garment and a sheep skin to the bishop Athanasius.") In addition to his rule as bishop of Alexandria, he became spiritual head of the desert hermits and of Ethiopia. His letters are important historical and often doctrinal documents. St. Athanasius returned to his see and spent the last 11 years of his life in peace. (D,B,L,S)

**Saturday, May 3, 2025**

**+ We Remember:** **SAINTS PHILIP AND JAMES, APOSTLES:** This feast dates from the 6th Century and was formerly celebrated on May 1 to commemorate the dedication of the Basilica of the Twelve Apostles in Rome (560), where the relics of Philip and James were preserved under its main altar. From the gospels, we know **ST. PHILIP** as one of the twelve apostles. He may have been a disciple of **John the Baptist**, and his name appears in all four lists (Matthew, Mark, Luke and Acts). He came from Bethsaida in Galilee, and St. John's Gospel relates that Philip was called by Jesus the same day as St. Peter and St. Andrew. Philip in turn brought **Nathaniel (Bartholomew)** to Jesus. In the gospel of John, it is Philip who engages in a brief exchange with Jesus on the occasion of the multiplication of loaves (**Jn. 6:5,7**). Also, it was Philip who was approached by some Hellenistic Jews who wanted to be introduced to Jesus. In the accounts of him, Philip emerges as a careful and rational man. When Nathaniel asks, "Can anything good come from Nazareth?" Philip responds equably, "Come and see." He is one of the eleven apostles who spent ten days in the Upper Room waiting for the coming of the Holy Ghost. Nothing more of him is known for certain. After the Ascension, he is thought to have preached in Asia Minor and to have been martyred in Hierapolis in Phrygia under Emperor Domitian.

**+ ST. JAMES**, the cousin of the Lord, son of Alphaeus, is also mentioned in the same four lists of apostles. Sometimes he is referred to in literature as James the less, or James the younger. When **St. Paul** went to Jerusalem three years after his conversion and was still regarded suspiciously by the apostles there, it was James and **St. Peter** who received him with friendliness. James became the first bishop of Jerusalem. It is possible that he was the author of the Epistle of James, although the author speaks of the apostles in the past tense and doesn't identify himself as an apostle. He was held in great esteem and was surnamed "the Just." Eusebius contended that the catastrophes that later occurred in Jerusalem were a punishment for their treatment of one "who was the most righteous of men." One account holds that, in the year 62, he was thrown from the top of a temple and was stoned to death, living long enough to forgive his tormentors. He is patron saint of the dying (due to his deathbed forgiveness of his murderers). (V,P,G)