

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 28, 2024 – May 4, 2024

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

Interfaith Calendar & Events

- Orthodox Christians observe today as **Palm Sunday April 28**. They will observe **Holy Friday May 3** and **Easter (Holy Pascha) May 5**.
- PESACH, THE JEWISH FESTIVAL OF PASSOVER**, concludes **Tuesday, April 30**. 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
- Maidvozareem Gahambar** is a Zoroastrian midsummer festival in honor of the celestial universe that takes place **April 30-May 4**.
- Source: **The 2024 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

Birthday blessing go out to **Gretchen Schneider** Friday, **May 3**. **Mike & Margaret Brennan** celebrate their **34th** wedding anniversary Saturday, **May 4**. **Fr. Mark Kalema** celebrates his **38th** anniversary of ordination **May 1**.

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 04/27/24 4:00 p.m.** † Maryann Smith req. by Rich & Hansei Archambault
6:00 p.m. † Clayton & Mary Farrell req. by Steve & Lori Fischer
● John Livingston req. by Nell Andrzyan
- 04/28/24 9:00 a.m.** ● O'Drobnak Family req. by Scott DeBoer
11:00 a.m. ● Matt Rogers req. by Nell Andrzyan
† Aldo Cecchin req. by Marie Rogala
- 04/29/24 11:30 a.m.** † Maryann Smith req. by Robert Smith
04/30/24 11:30 a.m. ● Nora Williams req. by Kristin Gottron
05/01/24 11:30 a.m. ● Special Intention req. by The Daly Family
05/02/24 11:30 a.m. ● Christopher Leahy req. by Lorraine McCue
05/03/24 11:30 a.m. † Olan Wheeler req. by Fr. Leon Rezula

MW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 04/28/24 9:00 a.m.** † Bill & Rose Pence req. by Patricia Kelly Pence
11:00 a.m. ● Barbara D. req. by Dana Potts
† Gene, Loretta & Mary Kelly req. by Patricia Kelly Pence

● Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MW 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

<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

National Day of Prayer Observed May 2

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 2024 National Day of Prayer is "**Lift Up the Word - Light Up the**

World". The theme verse is 2 Samuel 22:29-31, "For you are my lamp, O Lord, and my God lightens my darkness. For by You I can run against a troop, and by my God I can leap over a wall. This God—his way is perfect; the word of the Lord proves true; He is a shield for all those who take refuge in Him."

Fifth Sunday of Easter April 28, 2024

Let us love not in word or speech but in deed and truth. — 1 John 3:18

LIVING BRANCHES

The Gospel and second reading for this Fifth Sunday of Easter emphasize the need for us to remain in Christ, and he in us. This shared life finds expression in the image of the one vine and many branches. We become living branches of the vine, members of the Body of Christ through baptism, Eucharist, and confirmation, sacraments of sharing God's own life. The First Letter of John describes the fruit of this vine as active love of neighbor: "And his commandment is this: we should believe . . . and love one another" (1 John 3:23). Our first reading from Acts shows us an example of someone who shares in Christ's life in the person of Saint Paul. Paul's fearless witness, even at the risk of his life, is proof to everyone that the risen Lord's Spirit truly fills him with life and is bearing fruit in him. Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co., Inc.

TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — The church was being built up, and grew in numbers (Acts 9:26-31). **Psalm** — I will praise you, Lord, in the assembly of your people (Psalm 22). **Second Reading** — Let us love not in word or speech, but in deed and truth (1 John 3:18-24). **Gospel** — Remain in me, as I remain in you. I am the vine, you are the branches (John 15:1-8).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

- Monday:** Acts 14:5-18/Jn 14:21-26
Tuesday: Acts 14:19-28/Jn 14:27-31a
Wednesday: Acts 15:1-6/Jn 15:1-8 (287) or, for the Memorial, Gn 1:26-2:3 or Col 3:14-15, 17, 23-24/Mt 13:54-58
Thursday: Acts 15:7-21; Jn 15:9-11
Friday: 1 Cor 15:1-8/Jn 14:6-14
Saturday: Acts 16:1-10; Ps 100:1b-3, 5; Jn 15:18-21
Sunday: Acts 10:25-26, 34-35, 44-48; 1 Jn 4:7-10; Jn 15:9-17

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

In medieval times, one country, Scotland, linked its economy to the liturgy. Four holy days of the church calendar were keyed to the legal year. On these days, rents were due, clergy and servants were paid, and contracts and leases would begin or end. The term days were Pentecost (called Whitsunday), the Feast of Saint Martin on November 11 (Martinmas), the Feast of the Presentation on February 2 (Candlemas), and August 2 (Lammas), a harvest festival. On Lammas day, the first loaf of bread from the summer wheat harvest was given to the village priest. After the Reformation, which swept the Catholic festivals away, the term days were gradually detached from the old feasts. It was only in 1990 that the term days were anchored on the 28th of February, May, August, and November. Today the old Scottish universities are the last hold-outs, still naming their terms or semesters after the old festivals. Scottish students today may not know about the liturgical year, but they still call the fall term Martinmas, and the spring session Candlemas.

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

Mr. Qazi M. Biabani — Imam Khatib/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

The choice of heroes, models and leaders can have a lasting effect on our development, and the Church has always honored the example of holiness set by the saints. In these brief sketches, we commemorate our sisters and brothers in Christ who have shaped the life of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. Letters following entries refer to the bibliography below.

Sunday, April 28, 2024

+ 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.

Monday, April 29, 2024

+ 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.

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

+ 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.

Wednesday, May 1, 2024

+ 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.

Thursday, May 2, 2024

+ 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)

Friday, May 3, 2024

+ 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)

Saturday, May 4, 2024

+ We Remember: Today is the feast of **ST. FLORIAN** - often seen on medals as the patron saint of firefighters - who died a martyr in 304. An officer in the Roman army in Noricum (Austria), he surrendered himself to Aquilinus, the governor, whose troops were hunting Christians during Diocletian's persecution, declaring that he was a Christian. He was scourged and then thrown into the River Enns with a rock around his neck. Patron saint of Poland and Upper Austria. + Some 1231 years later, **Saints John Houghton, Robert Lawrence, and Augustine Webster** - all Carthusian priors - and **St. Richard Reynolds**, a Brigittine monk, were cruelly executed in London for refusing the Oath of Supremacy to King Henry VIII. They were dragged through the streets of London, treated with the utmost savagery, and then hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn May 4, 1535. After his death, the body of John Houghton - the first man to refuse the oath - was chopped to pieces and hung in different parts of London. They were canonized by **Pope Paul VI** in 1970 among the Forty Martyrs of England and Wales. (W,P)