

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 June 2 – June 8, 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

O'Hare Chapel Weekday Masses at 7:30 a.m. June 10-13

Daily Mass at O'Hare Chapel will be celebrated at **7:30 a.m.** instead of 11:30 a.m. Monday, **June 10**, through Thursday, **June 13**, due to **Certified Airport Chaplain (CAC)** training, and the annual meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Airport Chaplains (NCCAC). Regularly scheduled O'Hare Chapel daily Mass at **11:30 a.m.** will resume **Friday, June 14**. Under the auspices of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops' Committee on Migration, an organization of airport chaplains was established in August 1986. Fr. Michael Zaniolo serves as president, and Mrs. Susan Schneider serves as secretary.



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Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

• Birthday blessings go out to **Fr. Thomas Reformat** today, **June 2**.

Father's Day Spiritual Bouquet

Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy sets aside the **9 and 11 a.m. Masses** on Father's Day, **Sunday, June 16**, for a special Spiritual Bouquet to honor fathers. A spiritual bouquet is "a collection of prayers, devotional exercises, and acts of self-denial offered to an individual for spiritual benefit" — in this case, a Mass intention. Spiritual Bouquet cards are available on tables in the chapel vestibule before and after all Masses, and at the chapel office. Fill out the outer envelope (**please print!**) with your offering, and place it in the collection basket, the safe, or mail it to the chapel. We will print the names of all those enrolled in our Spiritual Bouquet, living and deceased, in a flyer on Father's Day. For information: **773-686-2636**.



ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 06/01/24** 4:00 p.m. † **Elen & Ted Wilczek** req. by Barbara & Stephen Ohotnicky
6:00 p.m. • **John Livingston** req. by Nell Andrzyan
† **Prances & Mike Frantum** req. by Fr. Rendell Torres
- 06/02/24** 9:00 a.m. † **Lee Sargent** req. by Barry & Yvonne Romitti
11:00 a.m. • **Matt Rogers** req. by Nell Andrzyan
• **Portia & John and Family** req. by Fr. Rendell Torres
† **Ronald Rogala** req. by Marie Rogala
- 06/03/24** 11:30 a.m. † **Roman Chmiel** req. by Scrub, Inc.
- 06/04/24** 11:30 a.m. † **Jay Rougeau** req. by Patrice Rougeau
- 06/05/24** 11:30 a.m. • **Alwyn Joshy**
- 06/06/24** 11:30 a.m. † **Helen C. Rymut** req. by Jerry Rymut
- 06/07/24** 11:30 a.m. † **USMA Class of 1966 KIA**— Barbara & Stephen Ohotnicky

MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 06/02/24** 9:00 a.m. • **James Daly** req. by The Daly Family
11:00 a.m. † **Lt. Patrick Kelley Inglis, USN** req. by Robert Inglis, Jr.
• **DeBoer Family** req. by Scott DeBoer

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

The Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ – June 2, 2024

The cup of salvation I will take up, and I will call upon the name of the Lord. — Psalm 116:13

PRECIOUS BLOOD

On this solemnity we focus our attention on the Body and Blood of Christ. We listen to the story of the renewal of the old covenant, which Moses sealed by splashing the blood of animals on the altar of sacrifice, as well as on the people. Jesus, whose blood is the blood of the new covenant, shed that precious blood on the cross, saving us from sin and promising us everlasting life. Blood is the life source that courses through our bodies. The precious blood of Christ is the life source for our spirits. Today may we, like the psalmist, offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the Lord, whose Body and Blood strengthen us to bring the Good News to everyone we meet.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — This is the blood of the covenant that the LORD has made with you (Exodus 24:3-8). **Psalm** — I will take the cup of salvation, and call on the name of the Lord (Psalm 116). **Second Reading** — Christ is the mediator of a new covenant (Hebrews 9:11-15).

Gospel — This is my body. This is my blood of the covenant (Mark 14:12-16, 22-26).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

- Monday:** 2 Pt 1:2-7; Ps 91:1-2, 14-16; Mk 12:1-12
Tuesday: 2 Pt 3:12-15a, 17-18; Ps 90:2-4, 10, 14, 16; Mk 12:13-17
Wednesday: 2 Tm 1:1-3, 6-12; Ps 123:1b-2; Mk 12:18-27
Thursday: 2 Tm 2:8-15; Ps 25:4-5ab, 8-10, 14; Mk 12:28b-34
Friday: Hos 11:1, 3-4, 8c-9; Is 12:2-6; Eph 3:8-12, 14-19; Jn 19:31-37
Saturday: 2 Tm 4:1-8; 1 Sm 2:1, 4-8abcd; Lk 2:41-51
Sunday: Gn 3:9-15; Ps 130:1-8; 2 Cor 4:13 — 5:1; Mk 3:20-35

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

The origins of today's solemnity lie in thirteenth-century Belgium. In those days, people seldom received Holy Communion, and never from the chalice. A nun in a troubled convent, **Juliana of Liège**, devoted her life to stirring up love for the Eucharist, lobbying for a feast day to honor the Blessed Sacrament with Masses and processions.

Juliana may have been inspired by the Ascension Day processions in nearby Bruges. Crusaders brought a treasure home to Bruges from Constantinople in 1204: a reliquary said to contain a cloth from Joseph of Arimathea with which he had helped prepare the body of Jesus for burial. The stain on the cloth was said to be the holy blood itself, and so the people of Bruges built a great basilica to house the relic. Bruges became a great center of pilgrimage because of this treasure, and the procession of the Holy Blood is still one of the greatest festivals in Belgium today. The bishop carries the relic through the narrow streets, and the people wear medieval costumes and act out scenes from the Bible.

—Rev. James Field, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

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
<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

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, June 2, 2024

+ We Remember: SAINTS MARCELLINUS AND PETER are associated with the catacombs - those vast underground burial chambers of special importance for the early centuries of our faith. The catacombs of Marcellinus and Peter, located outside Rome, contain the richest collection of early Christian paintings. A beautiful inscription from **Pope Damasus** states that Peter and Marcellinus demonstrated edifying serenity in the face of death. Martyred around **304** or **305**, the family of Constantine built a large basilica in their honor. (V)

Monday, June 3, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. CHARLES LWANGA AND COMPANIONS: Charles was "one of 22 Christians (both Catholic and Protestant) martyred in Uganda in **1885-86**. Canonized as a group in 1964, they are honored as the 'protomartyrs' of black Africa in the Roman calendar." [E] "They are the first group from 100 Catholics and Protestants who were murdered by the vicious King Mwanga. They...were canonized during the third session of the Second Vatican Council, with the entire Catholic episcopate in attendance. In **1885** he (Mwanga) murdered a group of Christians together with their Anglican bishop Hannington, under the pretext that they were guilty of espionage. Later in the same year he had Joseph Mkasa beheaded, together with some of the court pages, because they 'prayed from the book.' In **1886** Charles Lwanga and twelve companions were sentenced to death. The youngest in the group was Kizito, a lad of 13 years. Another member was Matthew Malumba, 'the most beautiful flower of the crown,' who had first converted to the Moslem religion, then to the Protestant, and finally became a Catholic. "Charles Lwanga has been declared patron of Catholic Action and of black African youth. Within a year after their martyrdom the number of catechumens rose from **800 to 3,000**. In the decree of their canonization in 1964, Pope Paul VI hailed the martyrdom of Anglicans and Catholics in Uganda as strengthening the hope of Christian unity." [S] **+ In 1548**, the death of **FRANCISCAN BISHOP JUAN DE ZUMARRAGA**, the first Bishop of Mexico. He brought the first printing press to the New World and printed its first book, an Aztec catechism. (W) **+ June 3, 1963**, the death of **St. POPE JOHN XXIII, 81**, in Rome. Pope John was born Nov. 25, 1881, and served as pope from **1958 to 1963**. At his election to the papacy, Pope John seemed to be a compromise candidate because of his advanced years - a "caretaker pope" - but his reign was full of surprises: he convened the Second Vatican Council, & left the Vatican often to visit Italian churches, hospitals, and prisons. "His common touch and jovial warmth inspired great popular affection. Among his encyclicals, *Mater et Magistra* (1961) dealt with economic problems and social reforms, and *Pacem in Terris* (1963) discussed peace among nations based on justice, freedom, and the right organization of society. The process of change begun by John presented an enormous task to his successor, Paul VI, who presided over the council's conclusion." (J. Dean O'Donnell, Jr.) Pope John was canonized in 2014 with Pope John Paul II. The date assigned for feast is not the anniversary of his death as would be usual, but **October 11**, the anniversary of his opening of the Second Vatican Council.

Tuesday, June 4, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. OPTATUS, Bishop of Milevis in Numidia, North Africa, is remembered today. This father was an African, highly praised by St. Augustine, and ranked with Augustine and Ambrose by St. Fulgentius. Optatus was a leading opponent of Donatism and wrote a famous treatise in about **370** refuting this heresy. The treatise is still extant and is a historically important document, since it speaks of the supremacy of the Pope, the validity of the sacraments, and refers to the veneration of relics. He died c. 387. (P)

Wednesday, June 5, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. BONIFACE (680-754), Apostle to the Germans. An Anglo-Saxon, Boniface became a Benedictine monk at Exeter and in **716** set out for Germany on his first missionary expedition - which proved a failure. In **718** he left England again, this time for Rome, to get the pope's blessing on his enterprise, and forthwith evangelized the Germans. Boniface traveled constantly, establishing dioceses and monasteries. His most beloved monastery was at Fulda (where his body now rests), the foundation of which was laid in **746**; this great abbey was long the most renowned seminary in that part of the world. Boniface was martyred in his old age, with 52 companions, on this day in **754** by pagan fanatics. (B,D,V)

Thursday, June 6, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. NORBERT (1080-1134) might well have been a completely forgotten medieval nobleman had it not been for the tremendous power of a conversion experience. Born in Germany's Rhineland, he was related to the emperor, impressive in appearance, worldly, a seeker of pleasure. He received minor orders and an appointment as canon in the church of St. Victor in Xanten, where he was born, and other benefices. Emperor Henry V appointed him his almoner, and he joined in the diversions of courtly life, though he nurtured a more reflective side. One day he was out in the country when a violent thunderstorm overtook him. There was a flash of lightning

and he was thrown from his horse. He lay as though dead for nearly an hour. When he came to, his first words were the same as Saul's on the road to Damascus: "Lord, what will you have me do?" An inner voice replied "Turn from evil and do good: seek after peace and pursue it." He was 33. Christmas Day, **1115**, Norbert was ordained a priest. Like Francis of Assisi about 100 years later, Norbert gave away everything, dressed as a poor man, and began preaching against the easy life of the clergy and the need for Christians to surrender their vices. At first he was not taken seriously. Then he was summoned before a council in **1118**, accused of slandering the clergy and preaching without permission. His response: to walk, barefoot, to the see the pope, who had taken refuge in Provence. **GELASIUS II** authorized him to preach everywhere in the Latin Church. A year later there was a new pope, and in **1119**, **Calixtus II** asked Norbert to found a religious community in a forested area in France between Rheims and Laon known as **Premontre**, which he did with 13 companions. They were called **PREMONSTRATIENSIS**, after the locality (also, Norbertines or White Canons). Meeting the young **HUGH OF FOSSES**, then serving as a bishop's chaplain, Norbert found a dear and trusted collaborator, friend, and protégé for the fledgling order. He would be Norbert's successor. The new religious order grew rapidly, energizing and reforming both laypeople and clergy. In the lifetime of Norbert's successor Hugh, almost 100 monasteries in 29 provinces existed. The Premonstratensians were innovative, providing a link between the strictly contemplative life of the monks of the preceding ages and the more active life the friars that would follow in the 13th century. Norbert adopted the rule of St. Augustine of Hippo for his new order. A friend of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, founder of the Cistercian order - cloistered monks who lived in silence - Norbert modelled the constitution of his new order after them. They fasted frequently and abstained entirely from meats, but Norbert's congregation was dedicated to preaching, teaching and pastoral work, thus differing from ordinary monks by their active presence in society. (In their turn, the Dominicans borrowed from the Premonstratensians.) It was also different because of its provision for women in double monasteries, though these gradually were suppressed because of public religious opinion. In **1126**, just eleven years after his ordination, Norbert became archbishop of Magdeburg and went about evangelizing eastern Germany and reforming his clergy. With St. Bernard and Hugh, he worked hard to mend the schism that occurred after the death of **Honorius II**, who had confirmed his order in **1126**. He defended **Pope Innocent II** in **1130** from the claim of an antipope, Anacletus II. Norbert prevailed upon the German king to defend Innocent and kept the German Church on his side. St. Norbert died on this day in **1134**, twenty years after his life-changing conversion. **Gregory XIII** canonized him in **1582**. The Premonstratensians, at one time, had a thousand male and five hundred female abbeys, but the order was nearly destroyed by the French revolution. Today its center of strength is in Belgium, where there are several restored medieval abbeys. Over time, a more contemplative and less active orientation took hold. Their habit is all white. Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament was especially encouraged by them. The full name is the Order of the Canons Regular of Premontre (O. Praem.) In the U.S., St. Norbert's College at De Pere, Wisconsin, is sponsored by a Norbertine abbey. (V,B,S,)

Friday, June 7, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. ROBERT (1100-1159) was an English priest from Yorkshire who became a Benedictine and obtained permission to join some monks of York who were living according to the new, strict interpretation of the Benedictine rule and founded Fountains Abbey in **1132**. Fountains soon became affiliated with the Cistercians, and the abbey became famous for the holiness and austerity of its members. In **1138**, Robert and twelve monks left Fountains to found Newminster Abbey, becoming its first abbot. Described as gentle and merciful in judgement, Robert was a great friend of St. Bernard of Clairvaux and St. Norbert (whose feast was observed yesterday). (P,R,B) **+ ST. ANTHONY GIANELLI (1789-1846)**. Born near Genoa and ordained a priest in **1812**, Anthony spent twelve years as a parish priest until being ordained bishop of Bobbio in **1838**. As a parish priest he organized a congregation of missionaries and another of teaching sisters. He was canonized in **1951**. (B)

Saturday, June 8, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. CLOUD is another name for **Clodulph**, who lived from **605-696**. As a layman had lived a devout, edifying life, and as a priest and bishop he proved a model pastor, ruling his diocese wisely, giving alms liberally and ever advancing in the path of holiness. His father, **St. Arnulf**, served as the bishop of Metz, and Clodulph too became bishop of Metz (**656**), ruling the diocese for 40 years. A story is told to illustrate Clodulph's humility. When a biography of his father Arnulf was being compiled, Clodulph insisted upon including an episode which the writer would surely have otherwise omitted. It related how on one occasion St. Arnulf, after he had exhausted his own funds in charities, appealed to his sons for more money for the poor. Clodulph, whom Arnulf approached first, was ungracious and made a cheap response, but his brother generously placed all that was required at the father's disposal. (B)

Sources include: (AS) All Saints, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) Book of Saints, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (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. Jockle, Alpine, 1995. (F) Famous Christians, Tony Castle, Servant, 1988. (G) Guide to the Saints, Kristin E. White, Ivy Books, 1991. (I) Butler's Lives of the Saints 1-IV, Christian Classics, 1995. (I2) 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. Loyn, 1989. (OCV) 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, 1989. (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.