

interfaith airport chapels of chicago

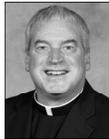


chicago midway and o'hare international airports

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

week of june 3 - 9, 2018

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. May God bless your travels.



— **Fr. Michael Zaniolo, Administrator**

→ Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy sets aside the **9 and 11 a.m. Masses** on Father's Day, **Sunday, June 17**, for a special Spiritual Bouquet to honor fathers. 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 participating in our Spiritual Bouquet, living and deceased, in a flyer on Father's Day. For more information: **773-686-2636**.



CHICAGO AIRPORTS CATHOLIC CHAPLAINCY PUBLISHES MASS INTENTIONS in the O'Hare and Midway Airport Chapel bulletins each week. Dates in **2018** are available. Requesting a Mass intention is a traditional and meaningful way to honor a deceased loved one, or to offer a thoughtful message of sympathy to the bereaved. Special intentions for the living may be requested for one who is ill, as well as to observe special occasions. Mass Intention Offering slips are available on the vestibule table, online at <http://www.cacc.us>, or call the chapel office weekdays at **773-686-2636**. The Archdiocese of Chicago suggests a donation of \$10.

ORD CATHOLIC MASS INTENTIONS

- 06/02/18** 4:00 p.m. † Pamela White McMahon req. by James J. White IV
6:00 p.m. † Patricia Ann Reinneisen req. by Paul Reinneisen
06/03/18 6:30 a.m. † Martin Sosso req. by Cathy & Lawrence Sosso
9:00 a.m. • Reilly/Riordan Families req. by Timothy J. Reilly
11:00 a.m. † June O'Connor req. by Kevin O'Connor
1:00 p.m. † Anna Santori req. by Anne
06/04/18 11:30 a.m. † Staff Sgt. Dashan J. Briggs req. by Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Bailey
06/05/18 11:30 a.m. † Joseph I. Margevicius req. by Joseph Margevicius
06/06/18 11:30 a.m. † Jonathon Tvedt req. by M.C. Michelotti
06/07/18 11:30 a.m. † Helen C. Rymut req. by Jerry Rymut
06/08/18 11:30 a.m. † Maryann Smith req. by Bob Smith

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MIDWAY CATHOLIC MASS INTENTIONS

- 06/02/18** 4:00 p.m. • Mary Lynch Bailey req. by Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Bailey
06/03/18 9:00 a.m. † Patrick Kelley Inglis req. by Robert Inglis, Jr.
11:00 a.m. † Michael J. O'Meara req. by Kathy Roberts
06/04/18 11:30 a.m. † Rev. Daniel J. McCloskey req. by Anne
06/05/18 11:30 a.m. • St. Pierre Family req. by Bridget St. Pierre
06/06/18 11:30 a.m. • Jack B. Morehart req. by The McDonald Family
06/07/18 11:30 a.m. † Mary Sutkowski req. by Rosanne Sutkowski
06/08/18 11:30 a.m. † USMA Class of 1966 KIA req. by Steven & Barbara Ohotnicky

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MIDWAY AIRPORT CHAPEL

Concourse C, Mezzanine Level
(Inside Security Checkpoint)

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
www.airportchapels.org/holydayschedule.html

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

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

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

Saturday & Sunday 10:00 a.m., 12:00 & 1:30 p.m.

ORD AIRPORT CHAPEL

Terminal 2, Mezzanine Level
(Outside Security Checkpoint)

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: 4:00 p.m.

Holy Day: Check Bulletin Announcements
www.airportchapels.org/holydayschedule.html

ISLAMIC JUMA' PRAYER

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

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

The Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ — June 3, 2018

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.



CHARITY

Charity is that with which no one is lost, and without which no one is saved.

—St. Robert Bellarmine

THE START

It's the start that stops most people.

—Anonymous

- 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 3, 2018

✠ **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 'proto-martyrs' of black Africa in the Roman calendar." [E] "They died in a persecution similar to those of the ancient Roman emperors. Most of them has been baptized but a short time. Charles Lwanga, chief of the royal pages, was killed with twelve companions on this date in 1886." [V] "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] ✠ **June 3, 1963,** the death of **St. Pope John XXIII**, 81, in Rome. This beloved Pontiff convened Vatican II to modernize the Church and encouraged lay people to take a much larger role in it. He died of cancer. His feast day is observed October 11.

Monday, June 4, 2018

✠ **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) ✠ **25 years ago, in 1992, POPE JOHN PAUL II** began his ninth pastoral pilgrimage to Africa; from June 4 to 10, he visited Angola, Sao Tome and Principe.

Tuesday, June 5, 2018

✠ **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)

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

✠ **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. **GELASIVS 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 protege 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)

Thursday, June 7, 2018

✠ **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) ✠ In 1929, the **State of Vatican City** was established with the signing of the **LATERAN AGREEMENT** between Italy and the Vatican, under **Pope Pius XI**.

Friday, June 8, 2018

✠ **We Remember: ST. CLOUD**, to most of us, is a place in Minnesota. Cloud is another name for **Clodulph**, who lived from 605-606. 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. So it is that the saints were also human beings with growing to do. (B) ✠ In 1889, the death of **GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS (1844-89)**, English Jesuit priest and poet.

Saturday, June 9, 2018

✠ **We Remember: ST. EPHRAEM (306-373), Doctor of the Church, also bears the illustrious title "Harp of the Holy Spirit."** A native of Mesopotamia and very likely head of the catechetical school of Nisibis before it was captured by the Persians, Ephraem afterwards he became a monk near Edessa and a deacon. He spent most of his long life writing copious commentaries on the Bible and composing hymns. He excelled in Mariological hymns, which are an important contribution to Catholic dogma. In the terrible famine that raged throughout Mesopotamia a few years before St. Ephraem's death, the saint was the leader in organizing relief and help for the sick. He died in his monastic cell, revered both in the East and in the West. Pope Benedict XV officially declared him a Doctor of the Church in 1920. ✠ Also on this day we recall **ST. COLUMBA**, also known as **COLMCILLE** or **COLUMBKILLE**, who was born on the feast of St. Ambrose, Dec. 7, 521, in Donegal, Ireland, and died June 9, 597. Columba was of royal descent, and after being baptized, he was ordained a deacon. He studied at Leinster and continued his studies at Clonard, where he was probably ordained priest. He preached and founded monasteries all over Ireland, among them **Derry, Durrow and Kells**. Following a terrible feud between his clan and the king's, he left (to do penance) in 563 with twelve relatives for **Iona** off the coast of Scotland, and built on that island a monastery that grew into the *greatest monastery in Christendom*. He evangelized the Picts of Scotland, and converted King Brude of Inverness. His influence on Western Christianity was enormous, and the monastic rule he developed was practiced widely on the continent until the Rule of St. Benedict became almost universal. St. Columba was a figure of great stature and athletic build, with a voice "so loud and melodious it could be heard a mile off." The description given of him by his successor and biographer, **St. Adamnan**, is famous: "He had the face of an angel; he was of an excellent nature, polished in speech, holy in deed, great in counsel...loving unto all." (B,L,P) ✠ **Ss. PRIMUS AND FELICIANUS** (or Felician), brothers martyred about the year 297. They were Roman patricians who embraced Christianity and devoted themselves to works of charity, especially to visiting the confessors in prison. In spite of their zeal they escaped persecution for many years, but about the year 297 they were arrested. They refused to sacrifice, were imprisoned, and scourged. Afterwards they were conveyed to Nomentum, a town twelve miles from Rome, where they were tried; remaining steadfast, they were again tortured, then sentenced to be beheaded. After Primus, who was 80 years old, was executed, the judge tried to overcome the constancy of Felicianus by pretending that his brother had yielded. Not to be deceived, Felicianus cheerfully faced death on the same day. Over the burial place of the two martyrs in the Via Nomentana, a church was afterwards built. In 640, Pope Theodore caused their relics to be brought to San Stefano Rotondo, and this **translation** is said to have been the first instance of the removal of the bodies of martyrs from a church dedicated to them outside the walls of Rome to a basilica within the city. (L)

Sources include: (AS) All Saints, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) **Book of Saints**, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (C) **Catholic Book of Days**, John Deedy, Thomas More, 1989. (D) **Day by Day with the Saints**, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (F) **Famous Christians**, Tony Castle, Servant, 1988. (G) **Guide to the Saints**, Kristin E. White, Ivy Books, 1991. (L) **Butler's Lives of the Saints I-IV**, Christian Classics, 1995. (OCY) **Oxford Companion to the Year**, Blackburn, 1999. (P) **Pocket Dictionary of Saints**, John Delaney, Image, 1983. (S) **Saints of the Roman Calendar**, Enzo Lodi, Alba, 1992. (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.