

# 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 June 5 — June 11, 2022

#### 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:

**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.

#### Midway:

**Catholic Mass:** Sundays - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

**Protestant Worship:** Sundays - 10:00 a.m. & 12:00 noon

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

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

You can also find our regular schedule, weekly bulletin, and other information at [www.airportchapels.org](http://www.airportchapels.org).

### Interfaith Calendar & Events

→ **Shavout: Feast of Weeks, June 4-6**, is a Jewish festival celebrating the harvest of the first fruits and also commemorating the giving of the Torah at Mt. Sinai. Begins at sundown June 4th.

→ Source: **The 2022 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**,

### Father's Day Spiritual Bouquet Masses June 20

Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy sets aside the **9 and 11 a.m. Masses on Father's Day, Sunday, June 19**, 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. Call the chapel at **773-686-2636** for information.

### ORD AIRPORT Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

06/04/22 4:00 p.m. † Dorothy Brennan req. by John & Susie Schneider  
6:00 p.m. † Rena Nerl req. by Ida Zanololo  
† Eleanor Jankowski req. by Larry & Carol Jankowski  
† Willie Lacquiere req. by Lawrence D'Souza

06/05/22 9:00 a.m. † Brian Jansen req. by Christy Pincket  
11:00 a.m. † Air Florida Flight 90 req. by The Daly Family  
† Michael Agostinelli req. by Albert Agostinelli  
† Brian J. Allen req. by Katherine L. Allen

06/06/22 11:30 a.m. † Helen C. Rymut req. by Jerry Rymut  
06/07/22 11:30 a.m. † West Point 1966 KIA req. by Steven & Barbara Ohotnick  
06/08/22 11:30 a.m. † Maryann Smith req. by Bob Smith  
06/09/22 11:30 a.m. • Gene & Mary Lou Rymut req. by Jerry Rymut  
06/10/22 11:30 a.m. † Orfeo Zanololo req. by Alda Zanololo

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

### MDW AIRPORT Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

05/05/22 9:00 a.m. • In Thanksgiving for Dave's New Job req. by Patrick & Lillian McNeill  
11:00 a.m. • Florinda Freeman req. by John Dominici  
• Diane Chraplewicz req. by John Dominici  
• Helen Dominici req. by John Dominici

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

### Pentecost Sunday — June 5, 2022

In one Spirit we were all baptized into one body. — 1 Corinthians 12:13a

#### THE SPIRIT'S ACTIVE POWER

The mystery of the Trinity refers to one God in three persons. We frequently acknowledge Jesus as "the second person of the Trinity," but referring also to the Spirit as a "person" comes less naturally. In religious art, the Holy Spirit often appears as a dove or, as in today's reading from the Acts of the Apostles, tongues of fire. Much rarer are images of the Spirit as a "person" in recognizable human form. Today's readings do not settle the issue of how to picture the Spirit, but they certainly give shape to the Spirit's active power in the world and in each human heart. In Acts, the Spirit enables people to speak and understand a variety of languages. Paul's letter to the Corinthians praises the Spirit for all kinds of spiritual gifts, services, and "workings." Finally, in John's Gospel, Jesus calls the Spirit our Advocate and our divine teacher. copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.



#### TODAY'S READINGS

**First Reading** — Filled with the Holy Spirit, the apostles begin to speak in tongues (Acts 2:1-11). **Psalm** — Lord, send out your Spirit, and renew the face of the earth (Psalm 104). **Second Reading** — In one Spirit we are baptized into one body and given to drink of one Spirit (1 Corinthians 12:3b-7, 12-13) or **Romans 8:8-17**. **Gospel** — Jesus Christ appears to the disciples and sends them on their mission with the power to forgive or retain sins through the Holy Spirit (John 20:19-23) or **John 14:15-16, 23b-26**.

#### READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Gn 3:9-15, 20 or Acts 1:12-14; Ps 87:1-3, 5-7; Jn 19:25-34  
Tuesday: 1 Kgs 17:7-16; Ps 4:2-5, 7b-8; Mt 5:13-16  
Wednesday: 1 Kgs 18:20-39; Ps 16:1b-2ab, 4, 5ab, 8, 11; Mt 5:17-19  
Thursday: 1 Kgs 18:41-46; Ps 65:10-13; Mt 5:20-26  
Friday: 1 Kgs 19:9a, 11-16; Ps 27:7-9abc, 13-14; Mt 5:27-32  
Saturday: Acts 11:21b-26; 13:1-3; Ps 16:1b-2a, 5, 7-10; Mt 5:33-37  
Sunday: Prv 8:22-31; Ps 8:4-9; Rom 5:1-5; Jn 16:12-15

#### PRAYER OF THE WEEK

##### Pentecost Sunday

##### At the Mass during the Day

O God, who by the mystery of today's great feast sanctify your whole Church in every people and nation, pour out, we pray, the gifts of the Holy Spirit across the face of the earth and, with the divine grace that was at work when the Gospel was first proclaimed, fill now once more the hearts of believers. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, God, for ever and ever.

#### Reflection question:

With which gifts of the Holy Spirit do I feel particularly blessed?

#### A PRAYER TO THE SPIRIT

Spirit of Jesus, poured out in flames of fire upon your disciples on the day of Pentecost, we pray to you:

Set afire the hearts of your faithful so that they will announce in all the languages of the world the wonders of the salvation of God.

—From *Come, Lord Jesus* by Lucien Deiss, CSSR, copyright © 1976, 1981, Lucien Deiss. Published by World Library Publications. p.182

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 5, 2022**

✠ **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)

**Monday, June 6, 2022**

✠ **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 **PREMONSTRATENSIONS**, 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,)

**Tuesday, June 7, 2022**

✠ **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)

**Wednesday, June 8, 2022**

✠ **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)

**Thursday, June 9, 2022**

✠ **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) were 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)

**Friday, June 10, 2022**

✠ **We Remember: GETULIUS, CAEREALIS, AMANTIUS AND PRIMITIVUS** died c. 120. Getulius, a Roman, is said to have been the husband of St. Symphorosa. He and his brother Amantius, and the two officers sent to capture him and converted by him, were clubbed to death at Tivoli under Hadrian. (B)✠ In 1944, the Massacre of Oradour-sur-Glane in France. In retaliation for partisan attacks on the German conquerors of France, 800 citizens of this town were cruelly murdered by Nazi SS troops. They were forced into the town's largest building - the Catholic church - and the building was locked and set afire. Everyone - men, women, children, and both parish priests - perished. (W)

**Saturday, June 11, 2022**

✠ **We Remember: ST. BARNABAS** (1st century) A native of Cyprus and a Jew of the tribe of Levi, Barnabas is called an apostle in Acts 4:36. He sold his farm and gave the proceeds to the apostles (who changed his name from Joseph to Barnabas). He preached the gospel at Antioch, presented Paul to the apostles, and convinced them that Paul was truly converted. Barnabas and Paul undertook missionary journeys to Cyprus and Asia Minor (Acts 13:24). Barnabas took part in the Council of Jerusalem, and ancient sources say he spent some time in Rome. He was stoned to death at Salamis in Cyprus about the year 60 or 61. Some believe he composed the Letter to the Hebrews. (S)

**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.