

Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago



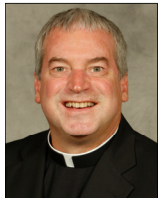
Chicago Midway and O'Hare International Airports

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

Week of June 6—June 12, 2021

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. We have implemented a modified schedule of Catholic Mass and Protestant Worship Services. Everyone, of course, must wear a mask or face covering and keep six feet of social distance. The Chapel chairs will be clearly marked for social distance.



O'Hare:

Catholic Mass: Saturdays - 4:00 & 6:00 p.m.

Sundays - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

Weekdays - 11:30 a.m.

Muslim Friday Juma prayer is still temporarily suspended until further notice.

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. I ask that you please pray for our airport workers and travelers and their families during these uncertain and difficult times. Please also pray for health care workers and their loved ones. Know that you & your families are always in my prayers.

May God bless you always,

Fr. Michael Zaniolo

*Administrator, Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy*

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 20, 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.



ORØ Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

06/05/21 4:00 p.m. † Daniel Howard req. by Friends
6:00 p.m. † Donna Beaulieu req. by Denise Donly
† Herbert Bialas req. by Mr. & Mrs. John Schneider
• Mary Beth Cubberly req. by Maria Gaines

06/06/21 9:00 a.m. † Helen Rymut req. by Jerry Rymut
11:00 a.m. † Peter Collier req. by Mary Collier
• Claire Huang Wildermuth by Sr. Bernadette Therese
† Erma Chevalier req. by Brenda Hawkins

06/07/21 11:30 a.m. • Virginia & Steven Rich & Fam by Sr. Bernadette Therese OCD

06/08/21 11:30 a.m. † Maryann Smith req. by Bob Smith

06/09/21 11:30 a.m. • Gene & Mary Lou Rymut req. by Jerry Rymut

06/10/21 11:30 a.m. † Fr. Richard Farmer req. by Carl Coslick

06/11/21 11:30 a.m. † Orfeo Zaniolo req. by Aida Zaniolo

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

ØW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

06/06/21 9:00 a.m. • Virginia Rich req. by Sr. Bernadette Therese OCD
11:00 a.m. † Joseph Margevicius, Sr. by Joseph R. Margevicius
• Ruby McCullough req. by Karen McCullough
† David O'Donnell req. by Sonia Kevill

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

The Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ – June 6, 2021

The cup of salvation I will take up, and I will call upon the name of the LORD. — *Psalms 116:13*

SACRIFICE

Today the Church focuses on the Eucharist. Today's readings remind us how connected to ancient blood sacrifices we are when offering our unbloody sacrifice. The reading from Exodus describes a solemn ritual designed so the Israelites would never forget their covenant with God. The reading from the Letter to the Hebrews turns us from those ancient animal sacrifices, the first efforts to worship the living God. Our sacrifice is the body and blood of the Son of God. Because of Christ we have a new covenant.



The Gospel from Mark retells the establishment of that covenant, the familiar story of the Last Supper. Juxtaposed with the story of animal sacrifice as it is here, we are challenged to listen with new attention, to remember the great price paid for our salvation. Jesus gave his body and every drop of his blood for us. Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

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 (Mark 14:12-16, 22-26).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: 2 Cor 1:1-7; Ps 34:2-9; Mt 5:1-12
Tuesday: 2 Cor 1:18-22; Ps 119:129-133, 135; Mt 5:13-16
Wednesday: 2 Cor 3:4-11; Ps 99:5-9; Mt 5:17-19
Thursday: 2 Cor 3:15 — 4:1, 3-6; Ps 85:9ab, 10-14; Mt 5:20-26
Friday: Hos 11:1, 3-4, 8c-9; Is 12:2-6; Eph 3:8-12, 14-19; Jn 19:31-37
Saturday: 2 Cor 5:14-21; Ps 103:1-4, 9-12; Lk 2:41-51
Sunday: Ez 17:22-24; Ps 92:2-3, 13-16; 2 Cor 5:6-10; Mk 4:26-34

The Corpus Christi Procession

In the thirteenth century, a Belgian nun by the name of Juliana had a vision: she saw the full moon silvery and radiant except for one dark spot. The meaning of the vision was revealed to her: the moon was the Church's liturgical year, the dark spot a missing feast in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. Today's feast of *Corpus Christi*—the Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ—grew from Juliana's vision.



On this feast, many parishes observe the traditional *Corpus Christi* procession, giving honor to the Eucharist by carrying this greatest treasure out of the safety of our churches and into our streets. At the end of every Mass we are not just let out, we are sent forth, strengthened by the Eucharist, to be the Body of Christ in the world. The *Corpus Christi* procession is the dismissal writ large! We take Jesus with us, not only in our hearts, but carried in our midst and exposed in a monstrance. It is a public profession of faith and a blessing of the world. Jesus walks with us on these streets that we walk day after day, among those who know him but yearn to know him better, and among those who do not know him. The Eucharist is a mystery to be believed, to be celebrated—and to be lived. —*Corinna Laughlin, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.*

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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 6, 2021

✦ **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. **GELASIIUS 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 modeled 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)

Monday, June 7, 2021

✦ **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)

Tuesday, June 8, 2021

✦ **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)

Wednesday, June 9, 2021

✦ **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)

Thursday, June 10, 2021

✦ Orthodox Christians observe the **Ascension of Jesus Christ** into heaven; ✦ **We Remember: GETULIUS, CAERELIS, 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)

Friday, June 11, 2021

✦ **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)

Saturday, June 12, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. LEO III**, a Roman by birth, became the 96th pope in 795. While attempting to suppress the unruly factions of Rome, he was himself seized and put to the torture. He then called on **Charlemagne** for help, who reestablished order in Rome. Subsequently, in St. Peter's, Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the West by Pope Leo on Christmas Day, 800, thereby founding the Holy Roman Empire and laying the foundations of the Middle Ages. Leo refused to add the *filioque* to the Nicene Creed. He was also concerned with the affairs of the church in England. ✦ **ST. PAULA FRASSINETTI**, Foundress, (1809-1882), beatified June 8, 1930, and canonized on Mar. 11, 1984, by Pope John Paul II, was the founder of the **Sisters of St. Dorothy**, which she lived to see flourishing throughout Italy and the New World.

Sources include: (A) Catholic Almanac, Felician Foy Our Sunday Visitor, 1995. (AP) A Pilgrim's Almanac, Edward Hayes, 1992. (AS) All Saints, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) Book of Saints, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (CB) Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia, 1999. (C) Catholic Book of Days, John Deedy, Thomas More, 1989. (DB) Big Book of Women Saints, Sarah Gallick, HarperSanFrancisco, 2007. (CCS) Catholicism, Chicago Style, Sherret et al, 1992. (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. (JP 2) John Paul II's Book of Saints, Bunson, OSV, 1999. (L) Butler's Lives of the Saints I-IV, Christian Classics, 1995. (L2) Lives of the Saints, O. Englebret, 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. Levin, 1989. (OCV) Oxford Companion to the Year, Blackum, 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, 1995. (R) Saints to Remember, Servants of Mary Immaculate, 1985. (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.