

Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago

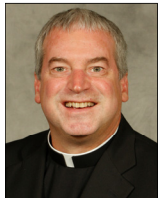
Chicago Midway and O'Hare International Airports

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

Week of June 20–June 26, 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

Interfaith Calendar & Events

- Orthodox Christians observe **Pentecost** today, Sunday, **June 20**.
- **Summer Feast**, observed by American Indians, is observed today, Sunday, **June 20**, a day to honor the coming and going of the seasons, which includes prayer, song and storytelling.
- Source: **The 2021 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

- Birthday blessings to **Mr. Bryan Johnson** this Thursday, **June 24**.

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 06/19/21 4:00 p.m. • **Respect for Life** req. by Robert Kurtz
6:00 p.m. † **Joseph Vincent Allen** req. by Katherine Allen
- 06/20/21 9:00 a.m. •/† **SPIRITUAL BOUQUET**
11:00 a.m. •/† **SPIRITUAL BOUQUET**
- 06/21/21 11:30 a.m. • **Cecile & Luis Cheng & Fam.** -Sr. Bernadette Therese
- 06/22/21 11:30 a.m. † **Katherine Nadia Dela Peña**
- 06/23/21 11:30 a.m. † **Geraldine Gratz** req. by Jerry Rymut
- 06/24/21 11:30 a.m. † **Arlene Thoele** req. by M. Nauss
- 06/25/21 11:30 a.m. • **William Signorelli** req. by Sr. Bernadette Therese OCD

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MOW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 06/20/21 9:00 a.m. •/† **SPIRITUAL BOUQUET**
11:00 a.m. •/† **SPIRITUAL BOUQUET**

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial



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

Happy Father's Day

BEST WISHES TO ALL DADS ON THEIR SPECIAL DAY. We'll keep you in our prayers. Each year we set aside the two Masses on Father's Day for a special **Spiritual Bouquet**. In this prayerful way, we honor fathers, grandfathers, and friends, living and deceased.

First observed **June 19, 1910**, in Spokane, WA., official recognition of Father's Day took another 62 years. The daughter of Civil War veteran William Jackson Smart is credited with spearheading the observance. Just like Mother's Day, it started with a church service. **Mrs. Sonora Smart**



Happy Father's Day

Dodd was listening to a Sunday sermon on Mother's Day, 1910 (just two years after Mother's Day was established). Mrs. Dodd reflected on the great hardships her father had endured raising six children alone after his young wife died in childbirth. She proposed a Father's Day celebration, and got support from the town's ministers and members of the Spokane YMCA. She suggested June 5 (her father's birthday), which was only three weeks away. To give the ministers more time to prepare their sermons, the date was moved to June 19. Father's Day has been the third Sunday of June ever since. In **1916**, President Woodrow Wilson and his family observed the day, and in **1924** President Calvin Coolidge urged states to commemorate Father's Day, writing to the nation's governors, "The widespread observance of this occasion is calculated to establish more intimate relations between fathers and their children, and also to impress upon fathers the full measure of their obligations." In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson issued the first presidential proclamation honoring fathers, designating the third Sunday in June as **Father's Day**. Six years later, the day was made a permanent national holiday when President Richard Nixon signed it into law in 1972. Source: Charles Panati's "Extraordinary Origins of Everyday Things," 1987, Perennial Library, Harper & Row Publishers.

One father is more than a hundred schoolmasters. —George Herbert

Twelfth Sunday in Ordinary Time – June 20, 2021

Whoever is in Christ is a new creation. — 2 Corinthians 5:17

THE WIND AND THE SEA

Living along the shores of Lake Superior—the "big lake," as the locals call it—you can often hear the advice, "Respect the lake; don't take it for granted." People who know Lake Superior respect its power and watch out for its many moods. Sunken ships and boats crushed into kindling are testimonies to what the lake can do. The readings of this Sunday evoke our memories of the lake, of the mighty Mississippi River, or of the ocean itself. Who but God can control these mighty waters and set limits to their advance? The lake described in today's Gospel was a body of water subject to sudden storms and churned into dangerous waves by terrible winds. But these mighty agents are subject to God. The sailor and the fisher all respect the water. Even more, they respect the awesome power of the Maker of wind and sea. Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — The Lord said to Job: Who shut within doors the sea? And who said: Thus far shall you come but no farther! (Job 38:1, 8-11).

Psalm — Give thanks to the Lord, his love is everlasting (Psalm 107).

Second Reading — Whoever is in Christ is a new creation (2 Corinthians 5:14-17).

Gospel — Who is this whom even wind and sea obey? (Mark 4:35-41).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

- Monday:** Gn 12:1-9; Ps 33:12-13, 18-20, 22; Mt 7:1-5
- Tuesday:** Gn 13:2, 5-18; Ps 15:2-4ab, 5; Mt 7:6, 12-14
- Wednesday:** Gn 15:1-12, 17-18; Ps 105:1-4, 6-9; Mt 7:15-20
- Thursday:** Vigil: Jer 1:4-10; Ps 71:1-6ab, 15ab, 17; 1 Pt 1:8-12; Lk 1:5-17
Day: Is 49:1-6; Ps 139:1-3, 13-15; Acts 13:22-26; Lk 1:57-66, 80
- Friday:** Gn 17:1, 9-10, 15-22; Ps 128:1-5; Mt 8:1-4
- Saturday:** Gn 18:1-15; Lk 1:46-50, 53-55; Mt 8:5-17
- Sunday:** Wis 1:13-15; 2:23-24; Ps 30:2, 4-6, 11-13; 2 Cor 8:7, 9, 13-15; Mk 5:21-43 [5:21-24, 35b-43]

This Week in the Life of the Church – Feast Days and Notable Events in Church History

Sunday, June 20, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. SILVERIUS (d. 537)**; son of Pope St. Hormisdas, Silverius was a subdeacon when elected bishop of Rome. For refusing to countenance the restoration of the Monophysite bishop Anthimos to the see of Constantinople, he incurred the violent hatred of the empress Theodora. He was summarily condemned on a charge of high treason, deported to the East, and finally banished to an islet off Naples, where he was left to die of privation, or perhaps actually murdered. (B)

Monday, June 21, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA (1568-1591)**: Born in a castle in Lombardy, Aloysius served as a page at several courts until, at 18, he entered the Jesuits, having overcome the opposition of his family. Within six years he fell sick while nursing the plague-stricken and died. He was beatified in 1605 and canonized in 1726. Benedict XIII declared him special protector of young students while Pius XI proclaimed him patron of Christian youth. (B)

✦ In 1870, two priests, ten Sisters of Charity, eight lay people and the French Consul were slain by a gang of thugs in Tientsin, China. (W) ♦ In 1963, **PAUL VI** became pope. He reconvened Vatican II and carried out its directives. (W)

Tuesday, June 22, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. PAULINUS OF NOLA (c. 353-431)** is described as tender, faithful, heroic in heart, and molded by the Gospel. "Everyone," says St. Jerome, "admired the purity and elegance of his diction, the delicacy and loftiness of his sentiments, the strength and sweetness of his style, and the vividness of his imagination." Born at Bordeaux of one of the most illustrious and wealthy Roman families (his father was prefect of Gaul), Paulinus studied rhetoric and poetry and became a successful, prominent lawyer. Possessor of immense estates in Gaul, Italy and Spain - his wife **Therasia's** native country - he held several public offices and traveled extensively, until retiring to Aquitaine, where he met Bishop Delphinus of Bordeaux, who baptized him and his brother. About 390, Paulinus moved to Therasia's estate in Spain where, after years of childlessness, a son was born to them; but the boy died at the end of a week. This tragic, life-changing experience seems to have galvanized the couple; they resolved to live more austere and charitably, giving away large sums of money and much property to the needy. The result of their generosity seems to have taken them by surprise: on **Christmas day**, about 393, in response to a sudden outcry by the people, the bishop of Barcelona in his cathedral conferred upon Paulinus the orders of a priest, even though he had not previously been a deacon. By this time, Paulinus and Therasia had decided to relocate to an estate near the tomb of **St. Felix of Nola**, near Naples, and over the vehement objections of relatives, he sold his estates and belongings in Aquitaine and gave most of it to the poor. Although he had parted with much, he still had his Italian properties and continued his charitable works building an aqueduct, churches, a hospice for travelers at Nola, and housing many of the poor and needy in his own home, where he lived a semi-monastic life with several of his friends, Therasia presumably overseeing the household. About 409, Paulinus was chosen bishop of Nola, a position he held until death. On his last day, at the hour of vespers, when the lamps were being lighted in the church, the bishop roused himself from a prolonged silence, and, stretching out his hand, said in a low voice, "**I have prepared a lamp for my Christ.**" Some hours later, as his followers felt a sudden tremor (as of a slight earthquake), Paulinus died. He was buried in the church he had built in honor of St. Felix, where his relics remain today. St. Paulinus had a wide circle of friends and correspondents, including St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and St. Martin of Tours. Of his many writings, some 51 letters, 32 poems, and a few prose pieces still exist. (L,L2,P) ✦ Today we also remember **ST. JOHN FISHER (1469-1535)** and **ST. THOMAS MORE (1478-1535)**, executed by a king of England on the same day, ironically, as **ST. ALBAN** (died c. 304), who was probably the first martyr of Britain (though his life story is based on unverifiable legend). John Fisher, chancellor of Cambridge University, bishop of Rochester (from 1504), was a giant in the hierarchy of his time and place, the only one who refused to be silently subservient to his king. He was renowned both for his preaching and for his educational reforms. From 1519 to 1527, St. John wrote defenses of Church tradition against Martin Luther and others, making a decisive contribution to Counter-Reformation theology. After 1527, he led the ecclesiastical opposition to Henry VIII's divorce and claims to supremacy over the Church. In 1534, he was arrested, and executed for treason on this day in 1535. St. Thomas More was also executed for refusing to accept Henry's supremacy over the Church in England. St. Thomas studied law at Oxford and was a close friend of **Erasmus**. He refused to sign an oath that declared Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon invalid and that repudiated the pope. He resigned as Lord Chancellor of England (the first layman to hold that post) in 1532 and was imprisoned in 1534. Though he remained silent regarding the Act of Supremacy, he was convicted on perjured evidence and beheaded **July 6, 1535**. St. Thomas More was a humanist who argued for moral and social reform through education and sacred literature. His most famous works include *Utopia*, a social satire written in 1516, and his letters from the Tower of London (where he was imprisoned), which reveal a deep devotion to the suffering Christ. His life and death have been ably dramatized for stage and screen in "**A Man for All Seasons**." (D,E,B)

• In 431, the Council of Ephesus, the third ecumenical council of the Church, opened with Pope St. Celestine I presiding. It condemned *Nestorianism* (that Christ has two separate natures) and declared Mary the Mother of God (Gk., *Theotokos*). (E,W) • In 1276, the death of **Pope Bl. Innocent V**, a Frenchman born about 1224 whose brief pontificate lasted from Jan. 21 to June 22, 1276; a Dominican scholar and collaborator of Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas, he was the first Dominican pope. He was also a friend of the Franciscan Bonaventure and preached at his funeral. The papal custom of wearing a white cassock began with this pontificate, since the Dominican habit is white.

Wednesday, June 23, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. JOSEPH CAFASSO (1811-1860)**, Italian moral theologian, diocesan priest, patron saint of prisoners, he encouraged one of his younger students by the name of **John Bosco** to continue working with youth, orphans and the imprisoned. Besides being a spiritual advisor to St. John Bosco (and "second founder" of the Salesians, a religious order), Fr. Cafasso led a penitential life and was a renowned confessor; canonized in 1947. (B,D)

Thursday, June 24, 2021

✦ **We Remember: The Solemnity of the Birth of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST**. "This solemn feast dates from the fourth century, and at one time it was preceded by a day of fasting as well as a Mass for the vigil. **St. Augustine** and some other theologians saw something symbolic in the fact that St. John the Baptist was born in the summer, when the days are beginning to shorten, and Christ was born in the winter, when the days are gradually getting longer. The revised liturgy has restored the vigil Mass in addition to the Mass for the feast. In many Catholic countries, especially in Spain and Latin America, June 24 is a day of popular celebrations. Byzantine Christians celebrated the feast of the *conception* of John the Baptist on September 24." (S) "God chose John to prepare the way of the Lord; he was indeed more than a prophet because he not only preached repentance and conversion, but he actually pointed to Christ present in the midst of mankind. More than that, he baptized in the waters of the Jordan him who is the author of baptism." (V)

• In 1579, the **first Christian religious service in English** on the Pacific coast was the Holy Communion from the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England conducted by **REV. FRANCIS FLETCHER** of Sir Francis Drake's ship the *Pelican*. A 57-foot marble cross commemorates the event in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California. (FF) • In 1885, the **first black Protestant Episcopal bishop** of the American church, **REV. SAMUEL DAVID FERGUSON**, was consecrated on this day at Grace Church in New York, as the successor of the Missionary Bishop of Liberia. (FF)

Friday, June 25, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. WILLIAM OF MONTEVERGINE (1085-1142)** is one of the best remembered of the many saints named *William*. A native of Vercelli (Italy), William had led a life of penance from the age of 15, undertaking a pilgrimage to the tomb of **St. James** at Compostela in Spain. Upon his return, he settled as a hermit on the summit of Monte Vergine, between Nola and Benevento. This site, sacred since pre-Christian times, had been called Monte Virgiliano in memory of Virgil, who was said to have consulted the Sibyl there. William was joined by a band of hermit-monks, and they followed a way of life based on the Rule of St. Benedict, which was definitively adopted by the community under William's successor. (B)

• In 1530, the **CONFESSION OF AUGSBURG**, the primary confession of the Lutheran church, was presented on this day at Augsburg to the emperor Charles V. A statement of Lutheran beliefs largely the work of **Philip Melancthon**, the confession was presented to the Diet of Augsburg as an official statement of belief and a defense against charges of heresy. This attempt to reconcile the reforms of **Martin Luther** with Catholicism was rejected by Charles, sealing the break between the Lutherans and Rome. (E)

Saturday, June 26, 2021

✦ **We Remember: SS. JOHN AND PAUL (+ 362)** were Roman martyrs who suffered at Rome; their names appear in the First Eucharistic Prayer of the Catholic Mass, and a stately basilica erected in their name stands on the Coelian Hill in Rome. (B) **Ss. John and Paul** are most famous as the saints on whose day in 1284 the Pied Piper led 130 children out of the north German town of Hameln into a hill called the Köppe or Koppelberg.

• In 1978 the patriarch of Venice, **LUCIANO ALBINI**, on being elected pope, took the name **John Paul**, which he explained as a tribute to his immediate predecessors, **John XXIII** and **Paul VI**; on his unexpected death after only 33 days in office, his successor, **KAROL WOJTYŁA**, took the name **John Paul II**. (OCY)

✦ In 1794, the deaths of the **MARTYRS OF ARRAS** in Cambrai, France. These four Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul were accused, during the French Revolution, of counter-revolutionary activity and refusing the oath of fealty to the state. After suffering interrogation and the humiliations of an apostate priest, the Sisters were guillotined. (W)

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.