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 23 – June 29, 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

Interfaith Calendar & Events

- Pentecost, June 23: Orthodox Christians observe the Feast of Pentecost, which celebrates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles following the Ascension of Jesus; sometimes called "the birthday of the Church." Name indicates 50th day after Easter.
- Maidyoshahem Gahambar is a Zoroastrian midsummer festival in honor of one of God's seven creations, the waters, that takes place from June 29 to July 3.
- Source: The 2024 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

4:00 p.m. • Paul Jankowski req. by Ted Jankowski 06/22/24

6:00 p.m. • Matt Rogers req. by Nell Andrzyan

† Ray & Alice Schemenauer req. by Thomas Schemenauer

• Lynda Dowd req. by Nathalie Jacquat

06/23/24 9:00 a.m. † Geraldine Gratz req. by Jerry Rymut

11:00 a.m. • John Livingstone req. by Nell Andrzyan

† Paul P. Polus req. by Dorothy Polus

• Maria Gerhardt req. by Tina Rothstein

06/24/24 11:30 a.m. † Ann Yakubic req. by Scott DeBoer

06/25/24 11:30 a.m. † Jack Ranttila req. by Susan Schneider

06/26/24 11:30 a.m. † Francis & Jean Heger req. by Marcine & John Forrette, Jr.

06/27/24 11:30 a.m. † Stefano Zaniolo req. by Ida Zaniolo

06/28/24 11:30 a.m. • Don & Marilyn Olsen req. by Deanna Olsen

MPW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

06/23/24 9:00 a.m. • Charles Kazmierski req. by Jackie & Jennifer Frabotta

11:00 a.m. ● Banter Family req. by Scott DeBoer

† Ann Marie Rivers req. by The Daly Family

• Greg & Julie Vacala

Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

ARDII 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 Chaplair 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

Twelfth Sunday in Ordinary Time – June 23, 2024

First Reading — *Job 38:1,8-11* The Lord answers Job's complaints.

Responsorial Psalm

Psalm 107:23-24,25-26,28-29,30-31 A song of praise to God for rescue

Second Reading — 2 Corinthians 5:14-17 Those in Christ are a new creation.

Gospel Reading — Mark 4:35-41 Jesus calms the storm.



Background on the Gospel Reading

As we continue in Ordinary Time, our reading today is taken from the Gospel of Mark, the primary Gospel reading in Lectionary Cycle B. Mark's Gospel presents a vivid portrait of Jesus, whose words and deeds show that he is the Son of God. Today's Gospel describes the end of a day of teaching in Jesus' ministry. Jesus taught the crowd in parables and then offered explanations of these parables to his disciples. Jesus then led his disciples away from the crowds and into the boats that they will use to cross the Sea of Galilee. The sea and its surrounding area are the settings for Jesus' teachings and miracles in this part of Mark's Gospel. Today's reading describes how Jesus calmed a storm at sea. It is the first of four miracles that are presented in sequence at this point in Mark's Gospel.

As is typical in Mark's Gospel, Jesus' disciples are frightened by the sudden storm; they do little to inspire confidence in the reader. Mark notes the contrast between the disciples' terror and Jesus' peace. Jesus is sleeping, untroubled by what is going on around him.

The disciples' words to Jesus are telling. They are familiar enough with Jesus to dare to wake him. Their words to him are words of reproach, questioning his care for them. A careful reader might wonder what the disciples expected Jesus to do. Are they more troubled by the storm or by Jesus' inattentiveness to their needs? How many of us have chided a family member or friend for not agreeing with our assessment of the severity of a situation?

Today's Gospel offers evidence of Jesus' power and authority as he calms the storm. In his day, power over nature was believed to be a sign of divinity-only God calms storms. Jesus' rebuke of the storm also echoes the rebuke he uses when he talks to and expels demons. In each situation, Jesus' power and authority is a sign of his divinity. Indeed, the disciples are left wondering about Jesus' identity at the conclusion of today's Gospel. They see before them a human being who acts with the authority and power of God. The disciples' uncertainty about Jesus' identity is a recurring them in Mark's Gospel.

This Gospel is a metaphor for our lives. We are in the boat, the storms of life are raging around us, and like the disciples, we may believe that Jesus is unconcerned, or "sleeping." We hope that we will be as familiar with Jesus as his disciples. If we feel that Jesus is sleeping, are we comfortable enough to wake Jesus and present him with our needs? Jesus does not chide his disciples for waking him. Instead he chides them for their lack of faith, for their lack of perspective. When we bring our worries to God in prayer, we might just begin to learn to see things from God's perspective.

https://www.loyolapress.com/catholic-resources/liturgical-year/sunday-connection/12 th-sunday-in-ordinary-time-b-sunday-connection/

Monday: THE NATIVITY OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST Solemnity Is 49:1-6/Acts 13:22-26/Lk 1:57-66, 80 (587)

Tuesday: Weekday 2 Kgs 19:9b-11, 14-21, 31-35a, 36/Mt 7:6, 12-14 Wednesday Weekday 2 Kgs 22:8-13; 23:1-3/Mt 7:15-20

Thursday Weekday [Saint Cyril of Alexandria, Bishop and Doctor of the Church] 2 Kgs 24:8-17/Mt 7:21-29

Friday: Memorial Saint Irenaeus, Bishop, Martyr, and Doctor of the Church 2 Kgs 25:1-12/Mt 8:1-4

Saturday: Solemnity SAINTS PETER AND PAUL, APOSTLES Vigil: Acts 3:1-10/Gal 1:11-20/Jn 21:15-19 (590) Day: Acts 12:1-11/2 Tm 4:6-8, 17-18/Mt 16:13-19-https://www.usccb.org/resources/2024cal.pdf

This Meek in the Life of the Church — Feast Days and Notable Events in Church History

The choice of heroes, models and leaders can have a lasting effect on our development, and the Church has always honored the example of holiness set by the saints. In these brief sketches, we commemorate our sisters and brothers in Christ who have shaped the life of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. Letters following entries refer to the bibliography below.

Sunday, June 23, 2024

+ <u>We Remember</u>: <u>St. Joseph Cafasso</u> (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)

Monday, June 24, 2024

+ We Remember: The Solemnity of the Birth of ST. JOHN THE BAP-TIST. "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) • 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. (Famous First Facts)) • In 1885, the first black Protestant Episcopal bishop of the American church, Rev. SAMUEL DAVID FERGU-**SON**, was consecrated on this day at Grace Church in New York, as the successor of the Missionary Bishop of Liberia. (Famous First Facts)

Tuesday, June 25, 2024

- **+** 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 <u>Confession of Augsburg</u>, the primary confession of the Lutheran church, was presented 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)

Wednesday, June 26, 2024

+ 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)

Thursday, June 27, 2024

- **+** We Remember: The Feast of Mary under the title "Our Lady of Perpetual Help." St. Cyril of Alexandria, Bishop and Doctor of the Church, was born at Alexandria, Egypt, about the year 370. He received a classical and theological education and rose to the position of Patriarch of Alexandria. Champion of orthodoxy, Cyril opposed Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople (428), who denied the divinity of Christ and, consequently, that Mary is the Mother of God. In the name of Pope Celestine I, he presided over the third General COUNCIL AT EPHESUS (c. 431), attended by some 200 bishops, which condemned all the tenets of Nestorius and his followers. After the Council, he continued to defend orthodox Catholic doctrine and to administer his see. He was the most brilliant theologian of the Alexandrian tradition. His writings are characterized by accurate thinking, precise exposition, and great reasoning skill. Cyril died in 444; declared a Doctor of the Church in 1882. (B,P,V,G)
- In 678, <u>Pope St. Agatho I</u> took office. Born in Sicily, he was married and a businessman. He and his wife later entered religious life. His pontificate was marked by the definitive end of imperial support for the heresy of *Monothelitism* in the East and the restoration of good relations between Rome and Constantinople; he is revered as a saint in consequence by both the Catholic and Orthodox Churches. A kindly man, Agatho was loved by all for his cheerful good humor. Agatho died **Jan. 10, 681. (E,W)**

Friday, June 28, 2024

+ We Remember: St. IRENAEUS, bishop and martyr, is honored on this day. Born in Asia Minor about 125, he was well-educated and was influenced by men who knew the Apostles, especially St. Polycarp, who had been a pupil of St. John. The Church is fortunate that Irenaeus was involved in much of its controversy in the 2nd century. He was a student, well-trained, no doubt, with great patience in investigating, tremendously protective of apostolic teaching,



but prompted more by a desire to win over his opponents than to prove them in error. According to **Gregory of Tours**, Irenaeus was sent by Polycarp as a missionary to Gaul (present-day France), where he became a priest and later bishop of **Lyons** in 178. He was active in evangelizing the area, and became a fierce opponent of the **Gnostics**, whose teaching was attracting and confusing many of the Gallic Christians. After thoroughly investigating the various Gnostic sects and their "secrets", he set about showing to

what logical conclusions their tenets led. These he contrasted with the teaching of the Apostles and the text of Holy Scripture, giving us, in five books *(Adversus omnes haereses)*, a system of theology of great importance to subsequent times. Moreover, his work, widely used and translated into Latin and Armenian, gradually ended the influence of the Gnostics. Irenaeus was the first great Catholic theologian. His treatise against the Gnostics is witness to the apostolic tradition and in it, at this early date, is a testimony to the primacy of the pope. He was martyred around the year **200**. (P,B,G,V)

- **+** <u>St. Paul I</u>, **Pope**, died on this day in **767**. Brother and successor to another pope, **Stephen II**, Paul served from for ten years. He received the Papal States from the Frankish king Pepin, and his diplomacy ensured their preservation. He assailed the iconoclasm of Emperor Constantine V, restored Roman churches, and translated many relics of saints from the catacombs to churches. (E)
- In 1245, the first <u>Council of Lyons</u> was called by **Pope Innocent IV** and was relatively short, lasting only 19 days. The Council officially deposed Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II after his futile attempts to delay the Council by political machinations. He had been excommunicated by both **Pope Gregory IX** and **Innocent IV** for various political reasons, including his refusal to be subject to the Chair of Peter. At this time in history, the popes were the rulers of both the Church and State, and refusal to honor either brought swift justice. The Council of Lyons also issued a call for the liberation of the Holy Sepulchere (the Lord's burial place) from Muslim control in effect a call for a crusade by the knights and armies of Europe. (C)

Saturday, June 29, 2024

+ We Remember: Solemnity of Saints Peter and Paul, Apostles: "The Lord built His Church on the foundation of the Apostles. Today we celebrate solemnly the two greatest Apostles, Peter and Paul. Their role in salvation history was of basic importance. Their tombs and basilicas are in Rome." (V) The story of **St. Peter** is familiar from the gospels; he was a Galilean, originally from Bethsaida, he was married, a fisherman, and brother to the Apostle St. Andrew. He had a predominant role among the immediate followers of Jesus, and his sublime profession of faith, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God," was answered by our Lord with "You are Peter and on this rock I will build my Church" (Mt. 16:16) and "I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven: Whatever you bind on earth will be considered bound in heaven; whatever you loose on earth shall be considered loosed in heaven," statements underlying Catholic teaching that Peter was the first pope and the whole Catholic concept of the primacy of the papacy. According to ancient tradition, St. Peter went to Rome, where he was Rome's first bishop and was crucified, with his head near the ground, as was the Roman custom for the crucifixion of slaves, at the foot of Vatican Hill in about 67 during the reign of Emperor Nero. Excavations under the Basilica of St. Peter have unearthed what is believed to be his tomb. The Chair of St. Peter since the 4th Century has been celebrated February 22. + ST. PAUL was born of Jewish parents of the Tribe of Benjamin sometime between 5 and 15 in Tarsus, which also made him a citizen of Rome. A tentmaker by trade, he was originally called Saul, and studied under the famous Jewish rabbi, Gamaliel, in Jerusalem; he became a rigid Pharisee and a rabid persecutor of the Christians. On the way to Damascus (Acts 9:1-19), he experienced his famous vision (sometime between 34 and 36), which led not only to his dramatic conversion but (in view of the tremendous impact he was to have on Christianity) was to shape the whole Christian experience. Paul's missionary activities are well charted in the Acts of the Apostles, the major source of biographical material about him, and through his pastoral epistles. According to tradition, after his second imprisonment at Rome, he was executed on the same day as St. Peter (circa 67, according to Eusebius; by beheading, says Tertul**lian**) not far from the basilica that was given to the care of monks in the sixth century. Paul's conversion is celebrated **Jan. 25**. (B, L,G,S,P)

• In 1408, the Council of Pisa was called to end the schism in the Catholic Church, hearing charges against Gregory XII at Rome and Benedict XII at Avignon. Both were deposed and Peter Philarges was elected Pope Alexander V.



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. Jöckle, Alpine, 1995. (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 1-IV, Christian Classics, 1995. (L2) Lives of the Saints, Oxford Delta, B. Loyn, 1989. (OCY) Oxford Companion to the Year, Blackburn, 1999. (ODP) Oxford Dictionary of Saints, David Parmer, 1997. (PDS) Penguin Dictionary of Saints, David Poly, Oxford, 1987. (ODS) Oxford Dictionary of Saints, David Poly, David Poly, Oxford, 1987. (ODS) Oxford Dictionary of Saints, David Poly, David Poly, Oxford, 1987. (ODS) Oxford Dictionary of Saints, David Poly, David Poly, Oxford, 1987. (Only) David Poly, Oxford, 1987. (Oxford) David Poly, Oxford, 1987. (Oxford)