

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 25 — JULY 1, 2017

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*



MASS INTENTIONS AVAILABLE FOR 2017 & 2018

CHICAGO AIRPORTS CATHOLIC CHAPLAINCY PUBLISHES MASS INTENTIONS in the O'Hare and Midway Airport Chapel bulletins each week. Dates in 2017 and 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, such as anniversaries and birthdays, or simply in thanksgiving. "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

- 06/24/17 4:00 p.m. † Robert Sessions req. by Jim & Dorothy Lynch
- 6:00 p.m. † Edward & Leona Shea req. by Peggy Ann (Shea) Smart
- 06/25/17 9:30 a.m. • Nastia & the Canfields req. by George Galster
- 6:00 a.m. • Payne/Bradley/Zabicki Intentions by Steven Zabicki Jr.
- 11:00 a.m. † Shirley Olander req. by the Olander Family
- 1:00 p.m. † R. Scott McGrew req. by Bill Manderfeld
- 06/26/17 11:30 a.m. † Robert Fortini req. by Bernice Fortini
- 06/27/17 11:30 a.m. † Stefano Zaniolo req. by Aida Zaniolo
- 06/28/17 11:30 a.m. † Craig "Chill" Gehant req. by Mr. & Mrs. John Schneider
- 06/29/17 11:30 a.m. † Agnes Wahrbein req. by Mr. & Mrs. John Masley
- 06/30/17 11:30 a.m. † Jan Burkart req. by Tom Burkart

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MIDW CATHOLIC MASS INTENTIONS

- 06/24/17 4:00 p.m. † Richard Bolf req. by Elizabeth Parker
- 06/25/17 9:00 a.m. † David Dankowski req. by Jeannie Dankowski
- 11:00 a.m. • Clark Family req. by Jan & Walt Kopacz
- 06/26/17 11:30 a.m. † Ken Whittaker req. by Dana Potts
- 06/27/17 11:30 a.m. • Brian Mathiowetz req. by Mary Lou Mathiowetz
- 06/28/17 11:30 a.m. † Charles W. Brown req. by Mary Helen Olsen
- 06/29/17 11:30 a.m. • Frank & Rosemary Prucha req. by Rosemary Prucha
- 06/30/17 11:30 a.m. † John A. Wenzel req. by E. Wenzel

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MIDW 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

Saturday: 10:00 a.m., 12:00 & 1:30 p.m.
Sunday: 10:00 a.m., 12:00 noon & 1:30 p.m.
Monday—Friday 10:30 a.m. & 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: 5:00 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

Rev. Fr. Michael G. Zaniolo, STL, CAC — Administrator/Catholic Chaplain
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago

Mr. Qazi M. Biabani — Imam Khatib/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



INTERFAITH CALENDAR & EVENTS

→ **Eid al Fitr: The Feast of Breaking Fast - June 25**—is an Islamic event marking the close of Ramadan. It is a festival of thanksgiving to Allah for enjoying the month of Ramadan. It involves wearing finest clothing, saying prayers, and fostering understanding with other religions. A major holiday, this festival usually last two or three days. Also known as "The Lesser Feast," it is both an occasion of joy at the successful subordination of physical instincts and needs to morality and religion, as well as an opportunity to commiserate and share with the poor and needy. The first day begins with a communal prayer and may also include performing acts of charity, visiting family and friends, preparing special foods, dressing in new clothes, and giving gifts.

→ **Maidyoshahem Gahambar** is a Zoroastrian midsummer festival in honor of the waters that takes place from **June 29 to July 3**.

→ Source: **The 2016 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**



TWELFTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME — JUNE 25, 2017

Sing to the LORD, praise the LORD, for he has rescued the life of the poor.

— *Jeremiah 20:13*

FEAR NOT

How do people find hope in the face of suffering and death? That is the question addressed by today's scriptures. We hear of the suffering of Jeremiah and the psalmist. We hear of the death that "reigned from Adam to Moses" (Romans 5:14). We hear of the fears of the Twelve as Jesus sends them out into the world to preach and heal.

Through all this tribulation one message rings out loud and clear—"Do not be afraid!" The God who saved Jeremiah and the psalmist and Jesus is fully present to save us through the gracious gift of Jesus Christ. We have nothing and no one to fear.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — The LORD has rescued the poor from the clutches of the wicked (Jeremiah 20:10-13). **Psalm** — Lord, in your great love, answer me (Psalm 69). **Second Reading** — The grace of God overflows for all (Romans 5:12-15). **Gospel** — All who acknowledge Jesus before others will likewise be acknowledged by Jesus before the Father (Matthew 10:26-33).

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:** Acts 3:1-10; Ps 19:2-5; Gal 1:11-20; Jn 21:15-19
Day: Acts 12:1-11; Ps 34:2-9; 2 Tm 4:6-8, 17-18; Mt 16:13-19
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: 2 Kgs 4:8-11, 14-16a; Ps 89:2-3, 16-19; Rom 6:3-4, 8-11; Mt 10:37-42

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

The Eucharistic Prayers at the heart of our liturgy have a long history, beginning with the extemporaneous prayers of the early Christians. The presiders gave thanks from their hearts, not from any prearranged text, over the gifts of bread and wine. When the assembly had the sense that enough was said, someone would call out "Amen!" and that was that. For the most part, the plan flowed directly from Jewish meal prayers, which always recalled God's mighty deeds. Some other markers and signposts were added almost everywhere fairly early, like the presider's call to attention: "Lift up your hearts!"

Scholars have provided us with translations of many early texts. These have actually helped us craft new liturgical prayers, because until the liturgical reforms of forty years ago, no one could recall any prayer but the Roman Canon, now called Eucharistic Prayer I. For hundreds of years in the West, it was our only Eucharistic Prayer, and it was only in Latin. But the history of our Eucharistic Prayers is amazingly fruitful, and models have come down to us that have yielded new insights and expressions. The old custom of improvising texts according to a master plan has not endured, but we have now rediscovered a plan of standardizing the text while allowing for a great variety. —*Rev. James Field, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co*

this week in the life of the church - feast days and notable events in church history

Sunday, June 25, 2017

✠ **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. *The first part of the Confession of Augsburg "argued that Lutheran doctrine either agreed with Catholic teaching or held to the true primitive doctrine from which the Catholic Church had departed." The second part listed "seven reforms of abuses." (E)*

Monday, June 26, 2017

✠ **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 Köppelberg. ✠ 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 WOJTYLA**, took the name John Paul II. (OCY)

• In 684, **ST. BENEDICT II** became pope; devoted to the poor, he secured agreement from the emperor to allow the imperial exarch (viceroy) in Ravenna to ratify papal elections instead of having to wait for approval from Constantinople. (E) ✠ 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) ✠ In 1975, the death of **ST. JOSE MARIA ESCRIVA DE BALAGUER** in Rome. He founded **Opus Dei** (Latin for *Work of God*) in 1928, in Madrid "with the aim of spreading throughout all sectors of society a profound awareness of the universal call to holiness and apostolate (of Christian witness and action) in the ordinary circumstances of life, and, more specifically, through one's professional work." (A)

Tuesday, June 27, 2017

✠ **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 EPHEBUS (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, **POPE ST. AGATHO I** 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 *Monothelism* 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)

Wednesday, June 28, 2017

✠ **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) ✠ **ST. PAUL I, 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 **COUNCIL OF LYONS** 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.

Thursday, June 29, 2017

✠ **We Remember: SOLEMNITY OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL, APOSTLES:** 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 **Tertullian**) 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 Philargus was elected **Pope Alexander V**.

Friday, June 30, 2017

✠ **We Remember: FIRST MARTYRS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME:** These confessors, whose number and names are known only to God, are described in the Roman Martyrology as "*the first fruits with which Rome, so fruitful in that seed, had peopled heaven.*" Christians have always kept in memory the famous fire in Rome on **July 16, in the year 64**, and the subsequent martyrdom of large numbers of Christians by Nero. We learn from **Tacitus** that some were thrown to the wild beasts and others were burned at the stake as human torches. **August 15, 64**, is singled out at a night of horror. From 64 to 314, "Christian" was synonymous with "execution victim." (V,L,B)

Saturday, July 1, 2017

✠ **We Remember: Blessed Junipero Serra; St. Oliver Plunkett.** Beatified by Pope John Paul II in 1988, **Jose Miguel Serra** was born in Spain in 1713; joined the Franciscans in 1730, taking the name Junipero, and in 1749 sailed for Mexico. Twenty years later, after preaching extensively throughout Mexico, he accompanied Spanish forces to California, founding his first mission in San Diego. In subsequent years, he established nine missions, and died in 1784 at Carmel, California. In his homily at the beatification ceremony, Pope John Paul II said that Junipero Serra was "a shining example of Christian virtue and the missionary spirit. His great good was to bring the gospel to the native peoples of America, so that they, too, might be consecrated to the truth." (S) ✠ Canonized in 1975, **Oliver Plunkett**, Archbishop of Armagh and Martyr, was the last Catholic to die for his faith at Tyburn and the first of the Irish martyrs to be beatified, as well as the first Irish saint to be canonized since St. Lawrence O'Toole in 1226. Born of a noble family in County Meath, Ireland, on Nov. 1, 1629, Oliver was ordained in 1654, spent 15 years in Rome as a theology professor, and in 1669 was named Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, consecrated at Ghent. He returned to Ireland in 1670; in 1673, persecution of Catholics in Ireland forced him into hiding, and five years later all Catholic priests and bishops were ordered expelled from Ireland. Imprisoned Dec. 6, 1679, on false charges of treason, he was kept in solitary confinement for nine months, given a travesty of a trial, then hanged, drawn and quartered on July 1, 1681 (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. E-mail: ordchapel@gmail.com.