

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 27–July 3, 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

→ **All Saints, June 27** — Orthodox Christians celebrate the lives of those saints, known and unknown, whose witness to the faith touches the lives of others and who to this day continue to aid Christian pilgrims by their prayer and example. The feast is observed by Catholics, Anglicans and Protestants on November 1.

→ **Maidyoshahem Gahambar** is a Zoroastrian mid-summer festival in honor of the waters that takes place from **June 29 to July 3**. **Jashn-e Tirgan** is marked **July 1**, invoking the rains to enhance harvest and counter draught.

→ Source: *The 2021 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago*

ORO Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

06/26/21 4:00 p.m. † **Edward & Leona M. Shea** - Peggy Ann (Shea) Smart
6:00 p.m. • **Ida Zaniolo** req. by Lee & Lorrie Cecchin
• **Agnes & Butch Lopez** - Sr. Bernadette Therese OCD
† **Robert Fortini** req. by Family

06/27/21 9:00 a.m. † **Stefano Zaniolo** req. by Aida Zaniolo
11:00 a.m. † **Donna Beaulieu** req. by Denise Donly
† **William "Gene" Bialas** req. John & Susie Schneider
• **Respect for Life** req. by Robert Kurtz

06/28/21 11:30 a.m. • **Mark Huang & Family** req. by Sr. Bernadette Therese
06/29/21 11:30 a.m. • **Karl Baldwin** req. by Sr. Bernadette Therese
06/30/21 11:30 a.m. † **Souls in Purgatory** req. by Anne
07/01/21 11:30 a.m. • **Steve Grabinski** req. by Anne Grabinski
07/02/21 11:30 a.m. • **Claire Huang Wildermuth** — Sr. Bernadette Therese

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MOU Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

06/30/21 9:00 a.m. •/† **Domsic Family Living & Deceased**— Scott DeBoer
11:00 a.m. † **Albert Dube** req. by Daniel Dube
† **Ginger Lesako** req. by Mr. & Mrs. John Clites
• **Frank & Rosemary Prucha** Frank & Rosemary Prucha

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Thirteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time — June 27, 2021

You changed my mourning into dancing; O LORD, my God,
forever will I give you thanks. — *Psalm 30:13*

JESUS' EXAMPLE OF HELPING OTHERS

In today's second reading Paul offers a wonderful argument to his converts at Corinth for seeking to help those in need. He is dealing with a practical problem, arranging a collection for the poor of the church of Jerusalem; but as he often does, he develops an important teaching about Jesus to make his point.

After asking that they show their faith by generous gifts, he reminds them of the "gracious act of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, for your sake he became poor, so that by his poverty you might become rich" (2 Corinthians 8:9). In the Incarnation our Lord assumed our human nature, certainly becoming poor for one who is God. The ultimate gracious act of this poverty was going to the cross with all its terrible sufferings. By this act of poverty we definitely become rich. Now our sins can be forgiven; we can share in the very life of God through the sacraments; we can attain eternal salvation! Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — God did not make death, nor does God rejoice in the destruction of the living (Wisdom 1:13-15; 2:23-24).

Psalm — I will praise you, Lord, for you have rescued me (Psalm 30).

Second Reading — Your abundance should supply the needs of the others (2 Corinthians 8:7, 9, 13-15).

Gospel — Your faith has saved you (Mark 5:21-43 [21-24, 35b-43]).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Gn 18:16-33; Ps 103:1b-4, 8-11; Mt 8:18-22

Tuesday: **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

Wednesday: Gn 21:5, 8-20a; Ps 34:7-8, 10-13; Mt 8:28-34

Thursday: Gn 22:1b-19; Ps 115:1-6, 8-9; Mt 9:1-8

Friday: Gn 23:1-4, 19; 24:1-8, 62-67; Ps 106:1b-5; Mt 9:9-13

Saturday: Eph 2:19-22; Ps 117:1bc-2; Jn 20:24-29

Sunday: Ez 2:2-5; Ps 123:1-4; 2 Cor 12:7-10; Mk 6:1-6a

Preparation of the Gifts

The altar is prepared, the gifts are received. Several brief rites follow with accompanying prayers, some prayed silently by the priest and deacon and others said aloud. We call this part of the Mass the "preparation." What kind of preparation is happening? First, the presider holds up the paten or bowl containing the hosts, and says words that Jesus must have said many times, since they derive from ancient Jewish meal prayers: "Blessed are you, Lord God of all creation!" We have brought forward our gifts, our offering to God, and now we acknowledge that they are not really ours—the gifts that we give are God's gift to us. It is "through your goodness" that we have gifts to offer. It is significant that we offer not wheat and grapes, but bread and wine; "fruit of the earth and work of human hands." Bread and wine are both God's work, and ours. These preparatory rites also prepare us for what we are about to do in the Eucharist, a mystery in which divine and human meet; a holy collaboration in which our action is caught up into God's divine plan. —Corinna Laughlin, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

JUST THE BEGINNING

The American Revolution was a beginning, not a consummation.

—Woodrow Wilson

FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

Equal rights for all, special privileges for none.—Thomas Jefferson

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 27, 2021

✠ **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 *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)

Monday, June 28, 2021

✠ **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 Sepulchre (the Lord’s burial place) from Muslim control - in effect a call for a crusade by the knights and armies of Europe. (C)

Tuesday, June 29, 2021

✠ **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 **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**.

Wednesday, June 30, 2021

✠ **We Remember:** ✠ **FIRST MARTYRS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME:** These confessor, 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) • In **1988**, the ultraconservative **Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre** was excommunicated when he ordained four bishops in defiance of the pope. The act resulted in the Catholic Church’s first schism in over a century. ✠ In **1998**, the death of **Rev. George Dunne**, 92, Jesuit priest and longtime university professor who led international pacifist efforts and was influential in pressing the Roman Catholic Church to oppose segregation.

Thursday, July 1, 2021

✠ **We Remember:** **BLESSED JUNIPERO SERRO; 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**, **ST. 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)

Friday, July 2, 2021

✠ **We Remember:** **ST. OTTO OF BAMBERG (c. 1062-1139)**. Otto came from a noble family and was ordained at an early age. He entered the service of Emperor Henry IV in **1090**, and became his chancellor about **1101**. Henry came into conflict with the papacy and established an anti-pope. But when Henry appointed Otto bishop of Bamberg in **1103**, Otto refused to accept consecration until the rightful pope, **Paschal II**, approved and consecrated him in Rome in **1103**. Otto labored to patch things up between the Pope and the emperor’s successor, Henry V. In **1124**, Otto was invited by King Boleslaus III of Poland to launch a missionary effort in eastern Pomerania. Thousands became Christians, and Otto is honored as their apostle. He died at Bamberg **June 30, 1139**, and was canonized in **1189**. (P,B) • In **1489**, the birth of **THOMAS CRANMER**, English clergyman, reformer and martyr, and one of the principal authors of **The English Book of Common Prayer**. A royal chaplain of **King Henry VIII**, Cranmer was made **Archbishop of Canterbury** in 1533, making allegiance to the pope “for form’s sake.” He later annulled Henry’s marriages to **Catherine of Aragon** and to **Anne Boleyn** (1536), and divorced him from Anne of Cleves (1540). On Henry’s death, Cranmer rushed Protestant changes through. When he agreed to a plan to divert the succession from Mary to **Lady Jane Grey**, he was arraigned for treason, later accused of heresy, sentenced to death and burned at the stake **Mar. 21, 1556**. (CB) • In **1865**, **GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH** presided over the first meeting of the **Salvation Army** in London. • In **1968**, the death of **FRANCIS CARDINAL BRENNAN** in Philadelphia. Ordained a priest in Rome in **1920**, Francis became the first American to be appointed to the **Roman Rota** (1940), the Vatican court of law. He served on the body for 27 years, the last eight as Dean. In **1967** he was consecrated bishop and named a cardinal by **Pope Paul VI**. The Pope then appointed him to head the **Congregation of the Sacraments**, the first American to do so. (W)

Saturday, July 3, 2021 - St. Thomas, Apostle

✠ **We Remember:** **ST. THOMAS the APOSTLE**’s feast was formerly celebrated Dec. 21, but was transferred to July 3 in order to coincide with the translation of his relics to Edessa. The **Syro-Malabar Rite** in India and the **Syro-Malankara Rite** also celebrate his feast on this day. **Pope Paul VI** proclaimed St. Thomas the patron of India in 1972. This Apostle is simply named Thomas in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke (Mt 10:3; Mk 3:18; Lk 6:15; Ac 1:13), but St. John’s Gospel (11:15; 20-24) adds the Greek name Didymus (twin) because that is the meaning of “Thomas.” He is also known as doubting Thomas, because when Jesus appeared to the apostles to prove that he had truly risen, Thomas was not with them and so refused to believe. Later, Christ appeared again when Thomas was with the group, and he made his famous confession of faith: “My Lord and my God!” The Antiochene tradition of his missionary journey to Persia, and especially his stay in India, is based on apocryphal literature that may well have a historical basis. Legend has it that he was martyred at Calamina in India, but no one has succeeded in identifying the place. Others maintain that he was martyred at Mylapore or present-day Madras. His relics were ultimately transferred to Abruuzzi, Italy, where they are venerated. (S)

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. (BB) *Big Book of Women Saints*, Sarah Gallie, HarperSanFrancisco, 2007. (CCS) *Catholicism*, Chicago Style, Sherrill et al., 1992. (DD) *Day by Day with the Saints*, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (E) *Encyclopedia of Catholicism*, Rev. R. McBrien, HC, 1995. (ES) *Encyclopedia of Saints*, C. Jickie, Alpin, 1995. (F) *Famous Christians*, Tony Caste, Servant, 1988. (G) *Guide to the Saints*, Kristin E. White, Ivy Books, 1991. (H) *Heavenly Friends*, Rosalie Marie Levy, DSP, 1984. (I) *In His Likeness*, Rev. Charles Vost, SCJ, STL, 1988. (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. Engelbert, 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. Lynn, 1989. (OCV) *Oxford Companion to the Year*, Blackman, 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.J. 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.