

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 July 18–July 24, 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. 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

→ **Tisha B'Av, July 18**, is a Jewish observance, a solemn day of mourning and fasting for the destruction of the first and second Temples in Jerusalem and other tragedies in Jewish history coinciding with this date.

→ **Yaum-al-Arafah: Day of Atonement, July 19** — The most important day during the Hajj pilgrimage when Muslim pilgrims implore God for forgiveness and mercy on the plain of Arafat, just outside the city of Mecca. It is the day when the Lord will provide boundless compassion and mercy and obviate all sins.

→ **Eid Al-Adha, July 19** — a major Islamic three-day festival, often celebrated in connection with the Pilgrimage ceremonies, commemorates the Prophet Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son Ishmael in obedience to God. After the morning communal prayer, pilgrims and other Muslims throughout the world slaughter an animal in commemoration of the Angel Gabriel's substitution of a lamb as Abraham's sacrificial obligation, and then share the meat with family members, neighbors and the needy.

→ **Sangha Day (Asalha Puja Day), July 5**, is a Buddhist observance on the full moon day of the eighth lunar month (July). It commemorates the "turning of the wheel of the Dharma" - the Buddha's first sermon—at the Samath Deer Park.

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

The Prayer Over the Offerings

In the liturgy of the 1570 Missal, this prayer was called the "secret" prayer. It was "secret" not because its content was mysterious, but because it was prayed in silence by the priest, who only recited the conclusion aloud: . . . *per omnia saecula saeculorum*. With the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, we again hear these rich prayers spoken aloud. They remind us to prepare ourselves for what is to happen in the Eucharistic Prayer, for it is not only the bread and wine that will be transformed.

The Prayer Over the Offerings is a prayer for transformation, an expression, in a few words, of all that we hope that the liturgy will accomplish in our lives. We ask God to accept the gifts we present, and to change us even as God hallows the bread and wine. As we listen carefully to the Prayer Over the Offerings, we are reminded of what it is that we seek in the Eucharist: to be made holy; to be drawn closer to God; to come to eternal joy, unity, peace, and salvation.

—*Corinna Laughlin, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.*



Sixteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time – July 18, 2021

Behold, the days are coming, says the LORD, when I will raise up a righteous shoot to David. — *Jeremiah 23:5a*

THE DAYS ARE COMING

Separation, isolation, and hostility are terrible things. We are, sadly, too familiar with all of them in our modern life, whether we look at world events or events in our own neighborhoods and families. All three readings today refer to these same sad human conditions.

The prophet Jeremiah describes world conditions as if the people of his time were sheep who had been scattered by poor leadership and corrupt shepherds. But "the days are coming," he assures us (Jeremiah 23:5), when a new shepherd, a just king, will come. We meet that king in the second reading and the Gospel. Paul reminds us in the Letter to the Ephesians that all divisions can now cease in Christ Jesus, who has brought us together through his blood. In Mark's Gospel we see Jesus himself, looking with pity on those searching for him as if they were sheep without a shepherd. *Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.*



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — I shall gather the remnant of my flock and bring them back to their meadow (Jeremiah 23:1-6). **Psalm** — The Lord is my shepherd; there is nothing I shall want (Psalm 23).

Second Reading — You who were once far off have become near by the blood of Christ (Ephesians 2:13-18).

Gospel — When Jesus saw the vast crowd, his heart was moved with pity for them, and he began to teach them many things (Mark 6:30-34).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Ex 14:5-18; Ex 15:1bc-6; Mt 12:38-42
 Tuesday: Ex 14:21 — 15:1; Ex 15:8-10, 12, 17; Mt 12:46-50
 Wednesday: Ex 16:1-5, 9-15; Ps 78:18-19, 23-28; Mt 13:1-9
 Thursday: Sg 3:1-4b or 2 Cor 5:14-17; Ps 63:2-6, 8-9; Jn 20:1-2, 11-18
 Friday: Ex 20:1-17; Ps 19:8-11; Mt 13:18-23
 Saturday: Ex 24:3-8; Ps 50:1b-2, 5-6, 14-15; Mt 13:24-30
 Sunday: 2 Kgs 4:42-44; Ps 145:10-11, 15-18; Eph 4:1-6; Jn 6:1-15

ORÒ Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

07/17/21 **4:00 p.m.** † **Ronald Gonet** req. by Daniel Gonet
6:00 p.m. † **Edward Markech** req. by Dolores Markech
 † **Terry Joy Gudde** req. by Peggy Ann (Shea) Smart
 † **The O'Flaherty Family** req. by Mary O'Flaherty

07/18/21 **9:00 a.m.** • **Patrick Carmody** req. by Anne
11:00 p.m. † **Daniel Tokarz** req. by Mike & Margaret Brennan
 • **Ginny & Brian Dudiak** by Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Bailey
 † **Eugenia Ignowski** req. by Chris & Russ Haas

07/19/21 **11:30 a.m.** † **Joseph Vincent Allen** req. by Katherine Allen
 07/20/21 **11:30 a.m.** † **Mary Whyte** req. by Stephen Whyte
 07/21/21 **11:30 a.m.** † **Sgt. Bryan Cooper Mount** req. by Grateful Americans
 07/22/21 **11:30 a.m.** • **Barbara Gerbick** req. by Sr. Bernadette Therese, OCD
 07/23/21 **11:30 a.m.** † **Zachary Boydston** req. by Scott Turnbull

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MOW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

07/18/21 **9:00 a.m.** † **Zdzislaw Mikiewicz** req. by Margaret Hall
11:00 a.m. † **Nancy Winkler** req. by Capt. John & Kathleen Winkler
 † **Angel Alpasan** req. by Myrna Ledda
 • **Kathy Sexton** req. by Judy Diehl

• 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



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

Sunday, July 18, 2021 - St. Camillus de Lellis

✠ **We Remember: St. Camillus de Lellis (1550 – 1614)** “who turned from his life as a soldier and gambler to become the founder of an order dedicated to caring for the sick. In some other countries, he is celebrated on the anniversary of his death, July 14. Camillus was born during 1550 in the Abruzzo region of Naples in present-day Italy. His mother died during his infancy, and he lost his father, a former army officer, six years later. The young man took after his late father professionally, serving in the armies of Venice and Naples until 1574. During his military service Camillus developed a severe gambling problem. He repented of the habit in 1575, when he found himself impoverished and forced to do menial work for a group of Franciscans. In February of that year he resolved to change his life and soon sought to join the order. A wound in one of his legs, however, was seen as incurable and kept him from becoming a Franciscan. After this rejection, he traveled to Rome and worked for four years in a hospice. Committed to a life of prayer and penance, he wore a hair shirt and received spiritual direction from St. Philip Neri. Grieved by the quality of service given to the sick, Camillus decided to form an association of Catholics who would provide them with both physical and spiritual care. He studied for the priesthood, and was ordained in 1584. Members of his order worked in hospitals, prisons, and in the homes of those afflicted by disease. The order's original name, the “Fathers of a Good Death,” reflected the desire to aid in their spiritual salvation and prepare the dying to receive their last rites. Later known as the Order of the Ministers of the Sick, or simply as the “Camillians,” the group received papal approval in 1586 and was confirmed as a religious order in 1591. In addition to the traditional vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, they took a vow of unflinching service to the sick.” (https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/saint/st-camilus-704)

✠ **ST. BRUNO, BISHOP OF SEGNI (1049-1123)**, was the greatest scriptural commentator of his age. Born at Solero, Piedmont, he became a canon at Siena in 1079. He defended Church teaching regarding the Blessed Sacrament against Berengarius at a council in Rome, and in 1080 was appointed bishop of Segni. An outstanding scripture scholar, he worked with **St. Gregory** to reform the Church; in 1095 he resigned his see to become a monk at **Monte Cassino**, and was elected abbot in 1107. He was ordered to resign the abbacy and return to his see by **Pope Paschal II** when he rebuked the Pontiff for concessions in ecclesiastical matters he had made to Emperor-elect Henry V; Bruno at once obeyed. Canonized in 1183. • In 64, a great fire began in Rome and destroyed half the city. Emperor Nero blamed the Christians and began the first persecution of the Church. • In 1536, the authority of the Bishop of Rome (the pope) was declared void in England. • In 1870, the dogma of papal infallibility was declared at the first Vatican Council.

Monday, July 19, 2021

✠ **We Remember: St. Macrina the Younger (c. 330-379)**, sister of St. Basil, St. Gregory of Nyssa, and St. Peter of Sebastea. Well-educated, especially in Scripture, she was engaged to be married at the age of twelve, but when her fiancé died, she decided to dedicate her life to God. On the death of her father, she and her mother retired to the family estate in Pontus and lived a life of prayer and contemplation in a community they formed there. Macrina became head of the group when her mother died and lived in Pontus until her death there. Her grandmother, St. Macrina the Elder (c. 270-340), profoundly influenced her grandchildren with her religious fervor. (L,P)

Tuesday, July 20, 2021 - St. Apollinaris

✠ **We Remember: St. Apollinaris (c. 79)**: “According to tradition, Saint Peter sent Apollinaris to Ravenna, Italy, as its first bishop. His preaching of the Good News was so successful that the pagans there beat him and drove him from the city. He returned, however, and was exiled a second time. After preaching in the area surrounding Ravenna, he entered the city again. After being cruelly tortured, he was put on a ship heading to Greece. Pagans there caused him to be expelled to Italy, where he went to Ravenna for a fourth time. He died from wounds received during a savage beating at Classis, a suburb of Ravenna. A beautiful basilica honoring him was built there in the sixth century. (https://www.franciscanmedia.org/saint-apollinaris/) ✠ **ST. MARGARET of Antioch**, also known as **Marina**, was said to have been martyred under the Roman emperor Diocletian, who ruled from 284-305. Though nothing certain is known of her today, the legends which surrounded her life made her one of the most popular of the maiden-martyr saints of the Middle Ages, and veneration of Margaret is very ancient. ✠ In 514, the accession of **POPE ST. HORMISDAS** to the papacy, a deacon and widower. A document he wrote noting the union of East and West and signed by hundreds of bishops is still held as proof of the primacy of Rome. (W) ✠ **ST. VULMAR, Abbot (c. 700)**, whom the Roman Martyrology calls a man of wonderful holiness, was born in the territory of Boulogne in Picardy. Distinguished for his eminent spirit of prayer, he became a priest; he later obtained leave to live alone in a hermitage near Mt. Cassel for some years, and then founded an abbey which existed until the French Revolution. (L) ✠ In 1903, the death of **POPE LEO XIII**, “the first pope whose death was mourned not only in churches and convents but factories and union halls.” (AS)

Wednesday, July 21, 2021 - St. Lawrence of Brindisi

✠ **We Remember: ST. LAWRENCE OF BRINDISI (1559-1619)**: The feast of this Capuchin saint, who died at Lisbon on **July 22, 1619**, while on his way to the court of King Philip III to plead the cause of the oppressed people in Naples, has been transferred to this date because July 22 is the feast of St. Mary Magdalene. He was canonized in 1881 and proclaimed “Apostolic Doctor” by Pope John XXIII in 1959. St. Lawrence was born in Brindisi, Italy, under the name Giulio

Cesare Russo and entered the Franciscan Conventuals but transferred to the Capuchins in Verona. He studied at Padua and was conversant in French, German, Greek, Syriac and Hebrew. His ministry was preaching, but because of his administrative qualities he was successively provincial of Tuscany, Venice, Switzerland and Genoa. In 1601 he was sent by the emperor Rudolph II to solicit the aid of the German princes against the Turks, who were threatening to overrun Hungary. He not only obtained their support, but he rode at the head of the troops as chaplain, armed only with a crucifix, and led them to victory at Szekesfehervar. From 1602 until 1605 he served as superior general of the Capuchins. He established the Capuchins in Austria, Moravia and Tyrol. He died on his 60th birthday in Lisbon and was buried in the cemetery of the Poor Clares of Villafranca. (S)

• In 1773, the **Jesuit Order** was suppressed. (W)

Thursday, July 22, 2021

✠ **We Remember: ST. MARY MAGDALENE**: The feast of St. Mary Magdalene (from Magdala, near the Lake of Galilee) has been celebrated on this date since the 10th century, at Constantinople in the monastery of St. Lazarus. It was believed that her relics were transferred to that monastery in 899 from Ephesus. In the eleventh century the feast spread throughout the Church in the West and in the twelfth century the Lateran Missal identified Mary Magdalene as Mary of Bethany, whose feast was celebrated by the Greeks on March 18. The identity of Mary Magdalene is disputed. Although many of the Western theologians maintained that Mary of Magdala and Mary of Bethany were one and the same person, others such as St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas leave the question unresolved. The Greeks, however, distinguish between the two Marys and have separate feasts in their honor. The liturgical texts assert that Christ “first entrusted to Mary Magdalene the joyful news of the resurrection”. Mary received this testimony from the risen Lord and was told to carry the news to the apostles. “I have seen the Lord,” she told them. She is therefore a model for all who are called to give witness to the Risen Christ. Mary, who had been liberated from seven devils, became such a faithful follower of Christ that her name is placed first in the list of women who accompanied Jesus (Lk 8:2; Mk 15:47; Mt. 27:56). And even on Calvary, the faithful Mary Magdalene took her stand beneath the cross. According to the Easter tradition, after Pentecost Mary Magdalene accompanied the Blessed Virgin and John to Ephesus, where she died and was buried. (S)

Friday, July 23, 2021 - St. Bridget of Sweden

✠ **We Remember: St. BRIDGET (BIRGITTA) OF SWEDEN (1303-1373)**: “This Swedish saint died in Rome on **July 23, 1373**, and was canonized in 1391. She lived at court for many years but she was also the foundress of a double monastery in which men and women religious lived in separate buildings but used the same church. Bridget was born at Uppsala and at the age of 14 she married Ulf Gudmarsson, who was 18 years old. They had eight children, one of whom, **Karin**, is also honored as a saint. In 1335 or thereabouts, Bridget was summoned to the court by the young king of Sweden, Magnus II, to serve as lady-in-waiting to the young queen, Blanche of Namur. She tried unsuccessfully to curb the excesses of the king and queen. By this time, she was beginning to receive private revelations, and after the death of her youngest son, Gudmar, Bridget and Ulf made a pilgrimage to **Santiago de Compostela**. On their return to Sweden, they decided to spend the rest of their lives in monasteries, but Ulf died in a Cistercian monastery in 1344. Bridget then donned the garb of a penitent and began to live the life of an ascetic. The visions and revelations became so insistent that Bridget became alarmed, fearing that she was being deceived by the devil. She was reassured after consulting a learned Cistercian monk, who made copies of the revelations in Latin. At this time Bridget, with financial help from King Magnus, founded her double monastery and called the new institute the **Order of the Most Holy Savior**. In 1350 Bridget traveled to Rome for the Holy Year and remained there for the last 24 years of her life, except for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. She worked energetically to bring the pope back to Rome from Avignon and she openly denounced the wickedness of the nobility at Naples and at Cyprus. She died in Rome at the age of 70 and her body was taken to the monastery in Vadstena, Sweden, for burial.” (Saints of the Roman Calendar) “The time will come when there shall be one flock and one shepherd, one faith and one clear knowledge of God,” said St. Bridget.

Saturday, July 24, 2021 - St. Sharbel Makhluf

✠ **We Remember: St. Sharbel** was a Lebanese monk, born in a small mountain village and ordained in 1858. Devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary, he spent the last twenty-three years of his life as a hermit. Despite temptations to wealth and comfort, Saint Sharbel taught the value of poverty, self-sacrifice and prayer by the way he lived his life. For the next seven years, Charbel lived in the mountainous community of Anaya. After that he spent the next twenty-three years in complete solitude at Sts. Peter and Paul Hermitage near Anaya. He died there on Christmas Eve, 1898. Sharbel had a reputation for his austerity, penances, obedience, and chastity. At times, Sharbel was gifted with levitations during prayer, and he had great devotion to the Most Blessed Sacrament. In all things, Sharbel maintained perfect serenity. He was beatified in 1965 by Pope Paul VI and canonized by Pope John Paul II in 1977. Before the reform of the General Roman Calendar, today was the commemoration of St. Christina who was martyred at Bolsena in Italy, probably under Diocletian (c. 307), greatly venerated since at least the 6th Century. (AS) All Saints, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) Book of Saints, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (C) Catholic Book of Days, John Deedy, Thomas More, 1980. (D) Day by Day with the Saints, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (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.