

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 August 15– August 21, 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

→ **Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, August 15:** Anglicans refer to as **St. Mary the Virgin**, Orthodox Christians, **THE DORMITION (Falling Asleep) of the Most Holy Mother of God**, commemorates how, at the end of her life on earth, Mary, the mother of Jesus, was taken ("assumed") into heaven, body and soul.

→ **Day of Ashura, August 29:** The Muslim observance of 'Ashurah, for Sunni Muslims, voluntary fast day the observance of which is considered commendable and beneficial. Many important events are believed to have occurred on this day, such as Noah's leaving the Ark and the freedom and departure of the Children of Israel from Egypt. For Shi'i Muslims, it is a time of mourning commemorating the martyrdom of Imam Hussain, grandson of the Prophet.

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

ORO Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 08/14/21 4:00 p.m. • **Nardi & Wicker Families** req. by Daniel Gonet
6:00 p.m. † **Gregory Lynn Trump** req. by The Daly Family
† **Don D'Antonio** req. by Residents, E-6, Res Retirement
• **David Salzberg** req. by The Daly Family
- 08/15/21 9:00 a.m. † **Evelyn Kowinski** req. Residents, E-6, Res Retirement
11:00 p.m. • **Respect for Life** req. by Robert Kurtz
† **Lyn Corbett Fitzgerald** req. by Rev. Leon Rezula
† **Brian J. Allen** req. by Katherine L. Allen
- 08/16/21 11:30 a.m. † **Alwyn Joshy** req. by Alwyn Joshy
08/17/21 11:30 a.m. † **Joe Martorelli** req. by Liliana Vera
08/18/21 11:30 a.m. † **Steven G. Wanda** req. by Peter & Tammy Chiolo
08/19/21 11:30 a.m. † **Joseph Vincent Allen** req. by Katherine Allen
08/20/21 11:30 a.m. † **Mary V. Daly** req. by John & Theresa Daly

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MOW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 08/15/21 9:00 a.m. • **Diane Chrapkiewicz** req. John Dominici
11:00 a.m. † **Steven Wanda** req. by Fr. Michael Wanda
† **Michele Ciffranc** req. by P. Melton
† **Barb Darlin** req. by John Dominici

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

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The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

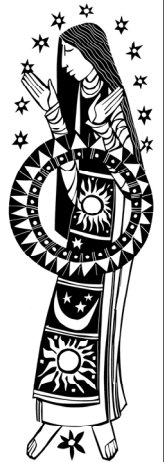
August 15, 2021

Blessed are you among women, and blessed is the fruit of your womb.

— Luke 1:42

THE DESTINY OF ALL MORTAL FLESH

The celebration of today's feast on a Sunday is unusual on our Roman Catholic calendar. Our observance of the Lord's Day is held in such high esteem that few other feasts replace it. Occasionally there is a feast—usually of one of the saints—in which the saving power of God in Christ is so uniquely focused that the Roman rite deems it worthy of celebration on the Lord's Day. Today is such a feast. Yet some are surprised at the brevity of the dogma in its entirety: "We pronounce, declare and define it to be a divinely revealed dogma: that the Immaculate Mother of God, the ever Virgin Mary having completed the course of her earthly life, was assumed body and soul to heavenly glory." The Roman Catholic Church never defined any specifics or particulars about the event itself. It is not in the scriptures. There are no verifiable eyewitness accounts. At its core, the dogma reveals in Mary the destiny of all mortal flesh, and reinforces our creedal belief in resurrection of the body. This feast strengthens our faith, defined last week in Hebrews as the realization of things hoped for. We find, in Mary, that realization of what we all hope for, what Paul today affirms: "In Christ shall all be brought to life" (1 Corinthians 15:22).



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — The vision concerning the woman clothed with the sun (Revelation 11:19a; 12:1-6a, 10ab). **Psalm** — The queen stands at your right hand, arrayed in gold (Psalm 45). **Second Reading** — Christ, the firstfruits; then those who belong to him (1 Corinthians 15:20-27). **Gospel** — Mary praises God in the Magnificat (Luke 1:39-56).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Jgs 2:11-19; Ps 106:34-37, 39-40, 43ab, 44; Mt 19:16-22
Tuesday: Jgs 6:11-24a; Ps 85:9, 11-14; Mt 19:23-30
Wednesday: Jgs 9:6-15; Ps 21:2-7; Mt 20:1-16
Thursday: Jgs 11:29-39a; Ps 40:5, 7-10; Mt 22:1-14
Friday: Ru 1:1, 3-6, 14b-16, 22; Ps 146:5-10; Mt 22:34-40
Saturday: Ru 2:1-3, 8-11; 4:13-17; Ps 128:1b-5; Mt 23:1-12
Sunday: Jos 24:1-2a, 15-17, 18b; Ps 34:2-3, 16-21; Eph 5:21-32 [2a, 25-32]; Jn 6:60-69

The Shape of the Eucharistic Prayer

Our Eucharistic Prayers originated in the traditional Jewish meal prayers known as *berakah*, which were prayers of thanksgiving used at meals. Over the centuries, the Christian thanksgiving, or Eucharist, gradually took shape. While in the East the Eucharistic Prayers (called *anaphora*) took many forms, in the Roman Church there was for many centuries just one Eucharistic Prayer, called the Roman Canon (now known as Eucharistic Prayer I). Almost all Eucharistic Prayers include the same basic elements. They begin with thanksgiving and acclamation. Then there is an *epiclesis*, as the priest calls down the Holy Spirit upon the gifts. Then follows the institution narrative and consecration, as the words that Jesus spoke at the Last Supper are repeated. After the consecration, we remember in an explicit way all that Christ has done for us—this is the *anamnesis*, or remembering. The prayer concludes with the offering, the intercessions—prayers for the Church, our leaders, ourselves—and a final doxology of praise.

The reforms of the Second Vatican Council enriched our liturgy with additional Eucharistic Prayers, including both ancient texts (Eucharistic Prayer II is based on the most ancient of all existing Eucharistic Prayers) and new compositions. —Corinna Laughlin, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

We must love them both—those whose opinions we share and those whose opinions we reject. For both have labored in the search for truth, and both have helped us in the finding of it. —Thomas Aquinas

The Virgin received salvation so that she may give it back to the centuries.
—Peter Chrysologus

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

Sunday, August 15, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY:** This solemnity, which Catholics observe as a holy day of obligation, Anglicans refer to as **St. Mary the Virgin**, and Orthodox Christians call **THE DORMITION (Falling Asleep) of the Most Holy Mother of God**, commemorates how, at the end of her life on earth, Mary, the mother of Jesus, was taken ("assumed") into heaven, body and soul. "The uninterrupted tradition of the Church, witnessed by **Gregory of Tours** (549) and other Fathers of the Church, is the basis for the celebration," according to *Saints of the Roman Calendar* (E. Lodi). "In 1946 Pope Pius XII polled the Catholic bishops throughout the world and after their affirmative response, he officially promulgated the dogma of Mary's assumption on Nov. 1, 1950." In the bull *Munificentissimus Deus* he declared: "The remarkable unanimity of the Catholic episcopacy and faithful in the matter of the definability of our Lady's bodily assumption into Heaven as a dogma of faith showed us that the ordinary teaching authority of the Church and the belief of the faithful which it sustains and directs were in accord, and thereby proved with infallible certainty that that privilege is a truth revealed by God and is contained in the divine deposit which Christ entrusted to His bride the Church, to be guarded faithfully and declared with infallible certainty." (L) The International Dictionary of Religion (by Richard Kennedy) notes that the Assumption is celebrated in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches, though "Protestants reject this doctrine."

Monday, August 16, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. STEPHEN OF HUNGARY (975-1038)**, patron of bricklayers and stonemasons. Born of convert parents in Hungary in the 10th century, Stephen received a Christian education from the virtuous **Italian Count Theodatus** and from **St. Adalbert**, bishop of Prague. After the death of his father, Stephen succeeded him as Duke of Hungary. Never aggressive but always persuasive, he established peace with neighboring nations and abolished idolatry from Hungary. At first, his subjects rebelled, for he had uprooted the religion of their ancestors. With only a few men, he diligently prepared for battle showing a determination through fasting, almsgiving and prayer. Generating faith with renewed vigor, he founded monasteries, churches and dioceses, which he dedicated to the **Blessed Virgin Mary**. In gratitude, his people requested he be given the title of King. Bringing the crown from Rome, **Pope Sylvester II** anointed and crowned Stephen King of Hungary in the year **1001**. (The famous crown of St. Stephen was captured in World War II by the American army and returned to Hungary by the United States in 1978.) Until his death in **1038**, Stephen was a just, peaceful, holy King who labored much to advance the Church in Hungary. In this he was helped by the monks of **Cluny** in France.

• **On Aug. 16, 1967, the death of Jesuit Fr. John Courtney Murray** in New York at age 63. John Courtney Murray's great religious and social achievement was the development of the proposition that church and state could not only be separate, but that in separateness resided greater freedom and fuller theological possibilities for the church itself. This was a radical idea in Catholicism in the 1940's-50's, and in **1954** Murray was banned by his superiors from writing or lecturing further on the subject. He obeyed. Murray's day came, however, with **Vatican II**, though initially he was a pariah - "disinvited" as a *peritus* (consulting expert) from **1962's** opening session by the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, then Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi. New York's **Cardinal Spellman** corrected that in time for **1963's** session, and Murray went on to become the principal architect of the council's landmark declaration on religious liberty, *Dignitatis humanae*. Germany's Bishop Walter Kampe declared that the document was "the American contribution to the Council." (C)

Tuesday, August 17, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. HYACINTH (1185-1257)**, Polish Dominican, Patron of Poland. Hyacinth was a young Polish nobleman. He studied at Cracow, Prague and Bologna and earned doctorates in law and divinity. He was a priest of the cathedral chapter of Cracow where his uncle was bishop. Accompanying his uncle to Rome, he met **St. Dominic**, who was then just forming his **Order of Friars Preachers**. He received the Dominican habit from St. Dominic himself and returned to Poland as a missionary. What could by all rights have been the life of a young, wealthy and learned man, enjoying the respect of his contemporaries and the comforts of his position, now became one to be spent in poverty as a mendicant, in the ceaseless works of preaching, traveling and founding monasteries. (D)

Wednesday, August 18, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. HELENA (250-330), Empress, Mother of Constantine the Great.** Do senior citizens have a patron saint? They might adopt St. Helena, who at age 80 journeyed from Rome to Jerusalem in search of the Holy Cross. It appears from Eusebius that St. Helena was converted when she was 63, at about the time her son **Constantine** entered Rome after the battle of the Milvian Bridge on **Oct. 28, 312**. (By the Edict of Milan early in 313, Christianity was tolerated throughout the Empire). Helena made use of the treasures of the empire in liberal alms, and was the mother of the indigent and distressed. She built numerous churches, and when after his victory over Licinius in **324** Constantine became master of the East, the noble lady went to Palestine to venerate the places made sacred by the bodily presence of our Lord. After Golgotha and the holy sepulchre had been laid bare by the removal of the terrace and temple of Venus with which the Emperor Hadrian had built over them, Con-

stantine wrote to St. Macarius, Bishop of Jerusalem, ordering a church to be built. St. Helen took it upon herself to see that this work was executed, desiring at the same time to discover the sacred cross on which our Redeemer died. The finding of three crosses in a rock-cistern just to the east of Calvary is celebrated on **May 3**. St. Helena apparently died in the East around **330**, and her body was taken back to Rome. (D) ✦ Today is also the feast of **St. Jane Frances de Chantal (1572-1641)**, French spiritual leader who as a young widow formed a spiritual friendship with **St. Francis de Sales**. In 1610, they co-founded the Visitation Sisters. Jane's spiritual writings are primarily in the form of letters. Her spirituality centers on the dual aspects of charitable love - devotion to God and neighbor. Her teachings urge that the practice of simple contemplative prayer fosters the virtues that allow one to serve others. (E)

Thursday, August 19, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. JOHN EUDES**, "born in 1601 in Normandy, the oldest of seven children, was educated by the Jesuits and later entered the Congregation of the Oratory founded at Paris. Ordained a priest in **1625**, he later was named superior of the Oratorians at Caen but still continued his apostolate of preaching popular missions and giving conferences to the clergy in Normandy and Brittany. In 1643, John Eudes left the Oratorians in order to found the Congregation of Jesus and Mary (popularly known as the Eudists), whose purpose was to preach missions in the rural districts and to conduct seminaries. In 1644 he founded the Work of Our Lady of Charity (or of Refuge), which eventually became the Institute of the Good Shepherd. He was an ardent promoter of devotion to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. After 48 years of ministry, he died at age 79." (*S:Saints of the Roman Calendar, Enzo Lodi, p. 232-3*)

Friday, August 20, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX (1090-1153)**, Cistercian abbot and Doctor of the Church noted for his eloquence and mystical writings. This great saint died at Clairvaux, France, on this date in **1153**, was canonized in **1174** and proclaimed Doctor of the Church in **1830**. Because of him, the twelfth century is sometimes called the "Bernardine period." Born in **1090** at Burgundy, France, of a noble family, Bernard entered the abbey at Cîteaux at the age of 23, taking with him thirty friends and relatives. This led to a revival of the Cistercian Order, and after three years Bernard became abbot at Clairvaux, a daughter house of Cîteaux. His work extended beyond the cloister: he was commissioned by Pope Eugene III to preach the second Crusade, and he also founded numerous abbeys, from Spain to Syria and from Sicily to Sweden. Bernard was employed frequently as a peacemaker and venerated as much for his doctrine and interior life as for his numerous miracles. (S)

Saturday, August 21, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. PIUS X (1835-1914)**, POPE, second of the 20th century popes, "*Pope of the Eucharist*," canonized by Pope Pius XII on May 29, 1954. Joseph Sarto was born into a poor family in the little Italian town of Riese in 1835. Scholarships enabled this highly intelligent young man to pursue priestly studies. Simplicity of lifestyle endeared him to all, throughout a long and distinguished career - from simple parish priest to Bishop of Mantua, Cardinal-Patriarch of Venice and eventually Pope in 1903. "To defend the Catholic faith and to restore all things in Christ" became his motto as **Pope Pius X**. During his short pontificate, he exhorted bishops to reorganize seminaries and provide the best possible training for the clergy. He sought to combat ignorance among the people by religious instruction of young and old; he himself shared this task by giving Sunday instruction to the people in one of the Vatican courtyards. Pius X's pontificate was extremely fruitful, not only because of the liturgical reforms that he inaugurated (the Breviary, the Mass, Gregorian chant, reception of Communion and a more active participation of the faithful in the liturgy), but also because of his pastoral work for the Church. In this area we should note his *Catechism*, his preaching every Sunday, the promulgation of the *Code of Canon Law*, the reform of the Roman Curia, the publication of the *Acta Apostolicae Sedis*, codification of the laws governing marriage, and regulations concerning study and formation of the clergy. He promoted biblical studies and founded the Biblical Institute in Rome, preparing a critical edition of the Vulgate Bible. Reception of Holy Communion by children was extended in his decree *Quam singulari*, and he advocated frequent communion. He was not interested in diplomacy and was intransigent in opposing every form of liberalism. As a result, he had serious conflicts with Russia, Germany, Spain, Portugal and the United States (he refused to grant an audience to Theodore Roosevelt). He was adamant in preserving the separation between Church and State and forbade the clergy to become involved in politics. Lamenting the loss of so many lives as **World War I** began, Pope Pius died 22 days after it started. His incorrupt body was venerated in St. Peter's basilica but in **1959** it was returned to Venice, thus fulfilling his promise when he left for the papal election in 1903: "Living or dead, I shall return." He wrote in his will: "I was born poor, I have lived in poverty, and I wish to die poor." (S)

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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.