

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 16 — August 22, 2020

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 RECENTLY 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

→ **Ganesh Chaturthi:** Hindu celebration August 21 of the birth of Ganesh, the remover of obstacles and bringer of good luck.

→ 2020 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago



ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

08/15/20 4:00 p.m. † **Marty Carmody** req. by Jim & Dorothy Lynch
6:00 p.m. † **John Pelesh** req. by John & Susan Schneider
08/16/20 9:00 a.m. • **Jennie Juarez-Dowd** req. by Charles & Jennie Dowd
11:00 a.m. † **John & Kathleen O'Toole** req. by Jack O'Toole
08/17/20 11:30 a.m. † **Marjorie Banter** req. by Scott & Lisa DeBoer
08/18/20 11:30 a.m. † **Sam Fazio** req. by Joseph Fazio
08/19/20 11:30 a.m. † **Augusto Santin** req. by Yvonne Sntin
08/20/20 11:30 a.m. † **Mary V. Daly** req. by Mr. & Mrs. John Daly
08/21/20 11:30 a.m. † **Mary Lynch Bailey** req. by Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Bailey

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

08/16/20 9:00 a.m. † **Robert Emmott Nolan** req. by Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Barkman
11:00 a.m. • **Mihalic Family** req. by Scott & Lisa DeBoer

• 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

Twentieth Sunday in Ordinary Time — August 16, 2020

Observe what is right, do what is just; for my salvation is about to come, my justice, about to be revealed. — *Isaiah 56:1*

WHY PRAY?

The “foreigners” as Isaiah calls them, the “Gentiles” as Paul calls them, or the “Canaanites” as Matthew calls them are called to worship the one true God in prayer. As we listen to today’s readings, perhaps we are tempted to ask: Why pray? The question is rhetorical; it is tantamount to asking why should friends talk to one another or people in love kiss one another. Prayer is a way of relating to God, a way of talking to God. The apostles had the opportunity to talk to Jesus in the flesh. We have the opportunity to talk to Jesus Christ in prayer. Our relationship with him must be enthusiastic; it cannot be faint-hearted. John Donne, a fifteenth-century poet, knew what the qualities of good prayer were.



Donne asks God to treat him differently from most Christians. The poet does not want God to merely “knock, breathe, shine, and seek to mend,” but also to “break, blow, burn, and make me new” (*Holy Sonnets*, XIV).

It takes a dynamic faith on our part to come to God in prayer. As Jesus once said, “Knock and the door will be opened to you” (Matthew 7:7). It may take pounding the door down, but if we are as persistent as the woman in today’s Gospel, the results will follow. Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — Thus says the LORD: “Stand firm in justice; do what is right” (Isaiah 56:1, 6-7). **Psalm** — O God, let all the nations praise you! (Psalm 67). **Second Reading** — The gifts and the calling of God are unable to be revoked (Romans 11:13-15, 29-32).

Gospel — Recognizing the Canaanite woman’s great faith, Jesus told her, “It shall be done as you wish” (Matthew 15:21-28).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Ez 24:15-24; Dt 32:18-21; Mt 19:16-22
Tuesday: Ez 28:1-10; Dt 32:26-28, 30, 35cd-36ab; Mt 19:23-30
Wednesday: Ez 34:1-11; Ps 23:1-6; Mt 20:1-16
Thursday: Ez 36:23-28; Ps 51:12-15, 18-19; Mt 22:1-14
Friday: Ez 37:1-14; Ps 107:2-9; Mt 22:34-40
Saturday: Ez 43:1-7ab; Ps 85:9ab, 10-14; Mt 23:1-12
Sunday: Is 22:19-23; Ps 138:1-3, 6, 8; Rom 11:33-36; Mt 16:13-20

SAINT PIUS X (1835-1914) — August 21

Presidential vetoes we understand. But imagine vetoing a papal election! Yet in the conclave of 1903, the Archbishop of Cracow (ironically, a predecessor in that office of Karol Wojtyla, the future John Paul II) vetoed the



leading candidate on the order of the Austro-Hungarian emperor. Instead, the cardinals elected Giuseppe Sarto of Venice as Pius X, the first pope, after a succession of nobles and diplomats, to hail from humble origins. Nor did the papacy alter his endearing simplicity. Tailors eventually made his cassock cuffs detachable because he absent-mindedly wiped his fountain pen on them, forgetting that his old black cassock had been replaced by papal white!

Taking as his motto “To restore all things in Christ” (Ephesians 1:10), Pius condemned the theological innovations called “modernism,” yet dramatically altered the then-common practice whereby people rarely received Communion for fear of unworthiness, mandating early First Communion and urging everyone to frequent reception. Refusing to bless troops assembled in Saint Peter’s Square—“I bless peace, not war!”—he died brokenhearted as World War I engulfed Christian Europe despite his peacemaking efforts.—*Peter Scagnelli, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.*

GRATITUDE

O Thou who has given us so much, mercifully grant us one thing more—a grateful heart. —George Herbert

GOOD EXAMPLE

A faithful Christian, illumined by the rays of grace like a crystal, ought to illumine his neighbor with the light of good example, through word and deed. —St. Anthony

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

Sunday, August 16, 2020

✠ **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)

Monday, August 17, 2020

✠ **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)

Tuesday, August 18, 2020

✠ **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, Constantine 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)

Wednesday, August 19, 2020

✠ **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)

Thursday, August 20, 2020

✠ **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)

Friday, August 21, 2020

✠ **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)

Saturday, August 22, 2020

✠ **We Remember: The Queenship of Mary** commemorates the high dignity of Mary as Queen of heaven, angels and people. Pope Pius XII instituted this memorial to the Blessed Virgin in the encyclical *Ad Caeli Reginam* on Oct. 11, 1954, in connection with the centenary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and four years after the proclamation of the dogma of the Assumption. The original date of the memorial was May 31, but it has been transferred to the octave day of the Assumption in order to link her Queenship to her glorification, as is stated in the document *Lumen Gentium* of Vatican Council II.

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. (BB) *Big Book of Women Saints*, Sarah Gallick, HarperSanFrancisco, 2007. (D) *Day by Day with the Saints*, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (ES) *Encyclopedia of Saints*, C. Jockle, 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 I-IV*, Christian Classics, 1995. (L2) *Lives of the Saints*, O. Englebert, Barnes & Noble, 1994. (OCY) *Oxford Companion to the Year*, Blackburn, 1999. (ODP) *Oxford Dictionary of Popes*, J.D. Kelly, Oxford, 1987. (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.