

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 18 – August 24, 2024

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. Know that you & your families are always in my prayers. May God bless your travels.

— **Fr. Michael Zaniolo**

Administrator, Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy

Chapel Golf Outing this Wednesday, Aug. 21

THE 22ND ANNUAL INTERFAITH AIRPORT CHAPELS OF CHICAGO **GOLF OUTING** will be held this **Wednesday, Aug. 21**, at the Bloomingdale Golf Club, 181 Glen Ellyn Rd., Bloomingdale. Proceeds will benefit the O'Hare and Midway Airport Chapels. For more information, call Susan Schneider at 773-686-2636.

Interfaith Calendar & Events

- **August 18: Buddhists** observe **Ullambana (Ancestor Day)**. In the Mahayana tradition, on the first day of the eight lunar, spirits visit the world for 15 days when ancestors are remembered. Theravadin from Thailand, Cambodia and Laos also observe this day.
- **Zhongyuan Jie (Ghost Festival), August 18** — a day in which Taoists believe that the spirits of deceased ancestors visit the homes of the living. Feasts are prepared and empty seats are left at the family table to allow both the living and the dead to sit down together and share a meal.
- **August 19: Narali Purnima or Rakhi** is a Hindu celebration marking the end of the monsoon by throwing coconuts to Varuna, the sea god. Girls also tie amulets around their brothers' wrists for luck.
- **2024 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 08/17/24** 4:00 p.m. † **Carlo Michelotti** req. by Michael Michelotti
6:00 p.m. † **Leo & Dolores Bernardoni** req. by Family
† **George A. Jedlicka**
• Intentions of Holy Ghost Parish
- 08/18/24** 9:00 a.m. • **DeBoer Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
11:00 a.m. † **Gregory A. Johnson** req. by John & Susie Schneider
† **Sarah Berno**
- 08/19/24** 11:30 a.m. † **Mary Rougeau** req. by Patrice Rougeau
08/20/24 11:30 a.m. • **Adam Joab Alwyn** req. by Alwyn Joshy
08/21/24 11:30 a.m. • **Banter Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
08/22/24 11:30 a.m. • **Alex Goeringer**
08/23/24 11:30 a.m. † **Beth Michalesko** req. by Scott DeBoer

MMW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 08/18/24** 9:00 a.m. † **Ida Barb Dahl** req. by Emma Wenzel
11:00 a.m. † **John A. Wenzel** req. by Emma Wenzel
† **Millagros McFarland** req. by Dina Adams
• **Romig Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
- Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MMW Airport Chapel
Concourse C, Mezzanine Level
(Inside Security Checkpoint)

Catholic Mass: Sundays - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP:

Sundays - 10:00 a.m. & 12:00 noon

WEEKDAYS—MONDAY - FRIDAY, 10:00 a.m., 12:00 noon and 1:30 p.m.

www.airportchapels.org

<https://www.facebook.com/InterfaithAirportChapelsOfChicago>

www.airportchapels.org

ORD Airport Chapel
Terminal 2, Mezzanine Level
(Outside Security Checkpoint)

Catholic Mass: Saturdays - 4:00 & 6:00 p.m.

Sundays - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

Weekdays - 11:30 a.m.

Islamic Juma' Prayer

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP—See Website for Schedule

www.airportchapels.org

Twentieth Sunday in Ordinary Time – August 18, 2024

Unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, you do not have life within you. — *John 6:53*

THIS EUCHARISTIC FEAST

Some things about human nature don't change, even over the course of centuries. When we celebrate a holiday, we have a meal; when we celebrate a significant event, we have a feast. In today's first reading, Lady Wisdom is setting a feast, a sign of celebrating the covenant that Israel has with God. Israel's central remembrance of its saving Exodus covenant is the Passover meal. So it is natural—and not coincidental—that the Christian celebration of the new covenant sealed by the blood of Christ on the cross happens at a meal, our Eucharist, offered first by Jesus in the context of Passover remembrance. It is easy for us, sometimes, to forget the very long and rich religious and human origins of our Eucharistic feasting on the bread and cup that are the Body and Blood of Jesus. Today, and for the next few Sundays that we hear the "Bread of Life" discourse from John, let us bring to mind the loving covenant that God makes with us, and be filled with great joy at this marvelous feast that we have come to attend!



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — Wisdom has built her house; she has dressed her meat, mixed her wine, yes, she has spread her table (Proverbs 9:1-6).

Psalm — Taste and see the goodness of the Lord (Psalm 34).

Second Reading — Be filled with the Spirit, giving thanks always and for everything (Ephesians 5:15-20). **Gospel** — I am the living bread that came down from heaven (John 6:51-58).

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; Mt 22:34-40

Saturday: Rv 21:9b-14; Ps 145:10-13, 17-18; Jn 1:45-51

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

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

Sometimes the heat of summer translates into unrest in a city's streets. In the summer of 1834, popular sentiment against the presence of the Ursuline nuns near Boston reached a boiling point. An influx of Irish laborers had an impact on the work force in the city, and a deep-seated resentment against Catholics fueled the fire. The nuns supported themselves with a school, and most of the young women students were drawn from patrician Protestant families. Nevertheless, rumors fed by the saga of an unhappy junior sister and a later episode of a senior sister fleeing the place increased tensions. The city's selectmen were given a tour by the disgruntled sister, who by then had returned, and found all things in good order. That didn't please the mob, and the mother superior didn't help matters when she said that the bishop had platoons of Irishmen at hand, twenty thousand strong, to do marauders harm. By August 11, the convent had been invaded, ransacked, and burned to the ground. The nuns fled to Maine and Canada. The diocese attempted to recover losses, but the commonwealth offered only ten thousand dollars, which was rejected. Years later, a legislative bill for the state to rebuild the convent and school was roundly defeated. Yet the enterprise of Catholic education had great resilience, and in 1946, more than a hundred years after the riots, the Ursulines returned to Boston to re-establish an academy that endures to the present day. — *Rev. James Field, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co. https://www.ursulineacademy.net/about/history*

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

The choice of heroes, models and leaders can have a lasting effect on our development, and the Church has always honored the example of holiness set by the saints. In these brief sketches, we commemorate our sisters and brothers in Christ who have shaped the life of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. Letters following entries refer to the bibliography below.

Sunday, August 18, 2024

✦ **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) ✦ **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)

Monday, August 19, 2024

✦ **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)

Tuesday, August 20, 2024

✦ **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)

Wednesday, August 21, 2024

✦ **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)

Thursday, August 22, 2024

✦ **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 Regnam* 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.

Friday, August 23, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. ROSE OF LIMA (1586-1617)** was the first saint of the New World to be canonized and is "thus a witness to the fact that, amid the injustice and inhumanity inseparably bound up with the Spanish conquest of America, the heaven of Christianity was still at work," says *Day by Day with the Saints*. Born Isabel de Santa Maria de Flores to humble Spanish parents at Lima, she took the name **Rose** at confirmation. Noted for her beauty, she resisted her parents' efforts to have her marry and practiced great austerities, taking **St. Catherine of Siena** as her model from her childhood days. In **1623** Rose was instrumental in the founding of the first monastery of cloistered Dominican nuns in Lima. She experienced mystical gifts and visions of such an extraordinary nature that a commission of priests and doctors was appointed to examine her; they decided the phenomena were of supernatural origin. Stories of her holiness spread, and her garden became the spiritual center of the city. When earthquakes struck nearby, her prayers were credited with sparing Lima. When Rose died in Lima Aug. 24, 1617, at the age of 31, the entire city venerated her as a saint. Canonized by Clement X in 1671, she was proclaimed patroness of the Americas, Philippines and the West Indies. (D,P,S)

Saturday, August 24, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. BARTHOLOMEW, APOSTLE (1st Century)** from Cana in Galilee, is identified by some as **Nathaniel** because **St. Matthew** lists him together with **Philip** as one of the first apostles chosen by Christ. There is no agreement on where he preached the gospel. **Eusebius** says he preached in India; **Rufinus**, in Ethiopia and Arabia; but others mention places such as Mesopotamia and Phrygia. Most likely, he went to Armenia, where he converted the king and, at the order of the king's brother, was skinned alive (according to the Persian custom) and then beheaded. His relics were transferred to various places: to Armenia in the seventh century; to Benevento in the ninth century; and finally to Rome in the tenth century. The skull of St. Bartholomew has been venerated in Frankfurt, Germany, since **1238**, and he has been named a patron of the sick. This feast was celebrated on this date in France in the 8th and in Rome in the 9th and 10th centuries. (S) ✦ **In 1572, the terrible St. Bartholomew's Day MASSACRE OF THE HUGUENOTS** began in Paris. The Huguenot movement originated in the **16th century** as part of the Reformation and found support among all sections of French society, despite constant and severe persecution. Owing to political intrigue, religious intolerance and the resentment of the lower class of the generally more prosperous Huguenots, mobs hunted down their leaders but soon a massacre unfolded of horrific proportions. Despite government orders to stop, the murders of Protestants continued in the provinces through October. In Paris during the night of Aug. 23-24, it is estimated that more than 3,000 people were killed. Five more civil wars were waged between French Protestants and Catholics in the years that followed, until the Edict of Nantes in **1589** provided a fair amount of religious liberty - at least, until it was rescinded in **1685**. It would be another century before Catholic control of France would be challenged again, during the bloody French Revolution. (OCY)

