

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 September 1 – September 7, 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



TO HOPE AND ACT WITH CREATION

SEASON OF CREATION 2024

Interfaith Calendar & Events

- **September 1: Ecclesiastical Year** begins for Orthodox Christians. Catholics begin the Ecclesiastical Year the First Sunday of Advent, Dec. 1, 2024; **World Day of Prayer for the Care of Creation**.
- **September 6: Ganesh Chaturthi**—Hindu celebration of the birth of Ganesh, the remover of obstacles and bringer of good luck.
- Source: The 2024 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 08/31/24 4:00 p.m.** • Bacon Family req. by Scott DeBoer
6:00 p.m. † Ronald Gonet req. by Daniel Gonet
† George A. Jedlicka
- 09/01/24 9:00 a.m.** • Rivera Family req. by Scott DeBoer
11:00 a.m. † Laura Jean Larabee req. by Steve & Brenda Barkman
- 09/02/24 11:30 a.m.** • Religious Vocations req. by Scott DeBoer
09/03/24 11:30 a.m. † Poor Souls in Purgatory req. by Scott DeBoer
09/04/24 11:30 a.m. † John & Mary Forrette req. by Marcine & John Forrette, Jr.
09/05/24 11:30 a.m. † Mickey Lamkin req. by Susie & John Schneider
09/06/24 11:30 a.m. † Brian J. Allen req. by Katherine L. Allen

MW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 09/01/24 9:00 a.m.** † Ellison Bryde req. by Barbara & Stephen Ohotnicki
11:00 a.m. • Mark Buratti req. by John Dominici
• Religious Vocations req. by Scott DeBoer

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MW 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>

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

Happy Labor Day—Monday, Sept. 2, 2024

LABOR DAY, THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, is a creation of the labor movement and is dedicated to the social and economic achievements of American workers. It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country. The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on



Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. The form that the observance and celebration of Labor Day should take were outlined in the first proposal of the holiday — a street parade to exhibit to the public "the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations" of the community, followed by a

festival for the recreation and amusement of the workers and their families. This became the pattern for the celebrations of Labor Day. Speeches by prominent men and women were introduced later, as more emphasis was placed upon the economic and civic significance of the holiday. Still later, by a resolution of the **American Federation of Labor** convention of 1909, the Sunday preceding Labor Day was adopted as **Labor Sunday** and dedicated to the spiritual and educational aspects of the labor movement. The vital force of labor added materially to the highest standard of living and the greatest production the world has ever known and has brought us closer to the realization of our traditional ideals of economic and political democracy. It is appropriate, therefore, that the nation pay tribute on Labor Day to the creator of so much of the nation's strength, freedom, and leadership — the American worker. Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor Website (www.dol.gov)

Twenty-second Sunday in Ordinary Time – September 1, 2024

Humbly welcome the word that has been planted in you and is able to save your souls. — *James 1:21b*

THE HIGHEST LAW

From time to time, newspapers and magazines will offer, as an item of "filler," various laws that are still on the books but seem silly to us in our day and age. In one California city, it is illegal to have two indoor bathtubs in one



house. Clean water, a precious commodity when the law was written, is now readily available, so the law seems silly. But the human value of protecting and preserving precious resources is still around, evident in many conservation laws that seem sensible to us. So it is with the laws of religious tradition. What Jesus scorns today is others' attitude toward ritual laws, an attitude that becomes nearly idolatrous when laws are observed for their own sake. Jesus teaches that observation of external ritual laws is of value only when they are emblems of our

internal disposition toward the will of God. Our whole lives must follow the one ultimate law of God: to love God completely and to love neighbor entirely. Roman Catholicism is a tradition rich with customs, traditions, and even laws. As we continue to listen to the voice of Christ, we must always look into our own hearts and underneath our ritual practices to make sure that love of God and love of neighbor are what we prize above all.

TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — For what great nation is there that has gods so close to it as the LORD, our God, is to us? (Deuteronomy 4:1-2, 6-8).

Psalm — The one who does justice will live in the presence of the Lord (Psalm 15). **Second Reading** — Religion that is pure is this: to care for orphans and widows in their affliction (James 1:17-18, 21b-22, 27).

Gospel — This people honors me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me (Mark 7:1-8, 14-15, 21-23).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: 1 Cor 2:1-5; Ps 119:97-102; Lk 4:16-30, or, for Labor Day, any readings from the Mass "For the Blessings of Human Labor," nos. 907-911

Tuesday: 1 Cor 2:10b-16; Ps 145:8-14; Lk 4:31-37

Wednesday: 1 Cor 3:1-9; Ps 33:12-15, 20-21; Lk 4:38-44

Thursday: 1 Cor 3:18-23; Ps 24:1bc-4ab, 5-6; Lk 5:1-11

Friday: 1 Cor 4:1-5; Ps 37:3-6, 27-28, 39-40; Lk 5:33-39

Saturday: 1 Cor 4:6b-15/Lk 6:1-5

Sunday: Is 35:4-7a; Ps 146:7-10; Jas 2:1-5; Mk 7:31-37

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, September 1, 2024

✦ **We Remember:** "Hope and Act with Creation" is the theme of the World Day of Prayer for the Care of Creation, observed September 1, 2024.

✦ Though **ST. GILES** (c. 712) was one of most popular saints during the later Middle Ages, most accounts of his life were based on popular legend. He was probably born in Provençal, was the abbot of a monastery on the Rhone, where the city of Saint-Gilles now stands. His shrine was a much frequented place of pilgrimage. More than 160 churches were dedicated in his name in England alone. Giles is remembered as among the **14 Holy Helpers** - the only one who is not a martyr. He is venerated as the patron saint of the handicapped, beggars and blacksmiths. (B,D)

Monday, September 2, 2024

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. BROCARD** (d. 1231). St. Berthold's successor as prior of the Frankish hermits of Mt. Carmel in the Holy Land, Brocard became superior in 1195. At his request, St. Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, drew up for them the rule under which they developed in the West into the **Order of Mt. Carmel**. Brocard was highly respected by the Muslims. (B,D)

✦ In 909, **Duke William of Aquitaine** presented the land upon which the Benedictine **Abbey of Cluny** was built - one of the greatest monasteries in Christian history - to **Blessed Benno**, the first abbot. ✦ **BLESSED JOHN DU LAU AND COMPANIONS, MARTYRS OF PARIS** (died 1792). Today we commemorate 191 priests and bishops who were massacred in September, 1792, during the Terror of the French Revolution. Rounded up for deportation, they were attacked by a mob.

Tuesday, September 3, 2024

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. GREGORY THE GREAT** (c. 540-604) ranks with **Ambrose**, **Jerome** and **Augustine** among the great Doctors of the Western Church. His piety was instilled in him by his mother and two aunts. He became a deeply ascetic monk who made his Roman home on the Coelian Hill, a noted monastery, and founded six monasteries in Sicily. His own wealth and the wealth of the Church were to him the property of the poor and needy. "This saintly pope died in Rome on Mar. 12, 604, afflicted not only with physical suffering but dismayed at witnessing the desolation and ruin inflicted on the city by the barbarian invaders," says Enzo Lodi. "The feast is celebrated today, Sept. 3, the date of his episcopal ordination in 590, to avoid having the feast fall during the Lenten season."



Gregory was born in Rome in 540, son of a Roman senator and administrator of one of the seven regions of Rome. Gregory himself became prefect of the city from 573-578, and after the death of his father he distributed his great wealth among various monasteries and turned the family home into a monastery. In 579 he was sent to Constantinople as the emissary of **Pope Pelagius II**, after being ordained a deacon. But even at the court of the emperor, Gregory continued to live the monastic life. He returned to Rome in 586 and was named abbot of the monastery of St. Andrew. He also served as secretary to Pope Pelagius II, whom he succeeded as pope on this day, Sept. 3, in 590. *He was the first monk to become pope.* Pope Gregory was both a contemplative and a man of action. He was the first pope to call himself *Servant of the servants of God*. He sent missionaries to England and was a peacemaker among nations. The title 'the Great' was bestowed on him by Pope Boniface VIII. Not only did Gregory lead and serve the Church of Rome, but there are 854 letters to the Eastern Churches, which he tried to keep in union with Rome. His liturgical reforms touched three different areas. First, in the Roman Canon of the Mass he added the phrase: *Grant peace to our days*. Secondly, he prescribed the singing of the *Alleluia* even outside paschal time, except in the penitential season. Thirdly, he unified the recitation of the *Our Father* at the end of the Canon of the Mass. His revision of the Sacramentary caused it to be called the '*Gregorian Sacramentary*'; and because he promoted the chant, it too is called 'Gregorian.' Another area where Gregory headed off future problems was in clarifying the Church's position on images. "Unlike the Byzantine East, the Latin West never elaborated a 'theology' of sacred images," says Andre Chastel "The doctrine that governed the validity of the depiction of divine figures in churches for centu-

ries was formulated by Pope Gregory the Great in a letter addressed to Serenus, the iconoclast bishop of Marseille. Serenus was troubled on seeing how many pagan practices survived in Gaul; Gregory, aware of the development of mural decoration in Gaul, was keen to justify it. Paintings were designed, he argued, to instruct the ignorant who could not read (*homines illiterati*), bringing them to the true faith and helping to banish idols. In this respect, the use of such imagery was a legitimate as the transformation of temples into churches. These recommendations were all the more timely in that cycles of hagiographic paintings and mosaics were multiplying in episcopal centers; some, like the church of Notre-Dame-La Daurade in Toulouse and the Holy Apostles in Paris, acquired swift fame." (B,L,S,OCY) • The encyclical **Mysterium Fidei** (on the Holy Eucharist), written by Pope Paul VI and issued on this day in 1965. Paul called the Eucharist "the fount of life that cleanses us and strengthens us to live not for ourselves but for God and to be united to each other by the closest ties of love."

Wednesday, September 4, 2024

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. ROSE OF VITERBO** - born at Viterbo of poor parents, **Rose** (1234-1252) had "the highest spiritual gifts from earliest years." She sought admittance to the convent of Poor Clares and was repeatedly refused. After her death, however, her body was, by order of **Pope Alexander IV** (1258), laid to rest in that convent. She was canonized in 1457. (B) ✦ Also remembered today, **St. Rosalia** (d. 1160), patron saint of Palermo, and **St. Boniface** (d. 422), elected pope in 418. (B) ✦ **Sept. 4, 1965, ALBERT SCHWEITZER** died. French Nobel peace prize winner in 1952 (for his efforts in behalf of the "Brotherhood of Nations"), philosopher, musician, theologian, and physician, Schweitzer developed an ethical system he called "Reverence for Life," which held all life sacred. His address upon receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, **The Problem of Peace in the World Today**, had a worldwide circulation. Schweitzer's influence continues to have a strong moral appeal, frequently serving as a source of encouragement for other medical missionaries. (E,G,F)

Thursday, September 5, 2024

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. TERESA OF CALCUTTA**, declared a saint by Pope Francis in 2016, died on this day in 1997. "Born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu at Skopje in the former Yugoslavia, she joined the Sisters of Loretto in Ireland at the age of 17, and within a year she was sent to teach in Calcutta, India. There she became acquainted with the poor who lived and died in the streets. In 1948 she left the Sisters of Loretto to serve the sick and the dying in the city's slums. She became known as Mother Teresa. In 1949 she founded the **Missionaries of Charity**, a community of sisters, priests, and brothers who serve the poor by providing food, clothing, shelter, and medical care. Within 30 years there were 80 foundations of this community in 32 countries. She was the recipient of the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize, the Nehru Award, and the 1981 Pere Marquette Discovery Award." — *Richard McBrien*

✦ **ST. LAWRENCE GIUSTINIANI** (1381-1455), first bishop of Venice. Scion of a noble Venetian family, this humble man became a priest in 1406 and was named patriarch of Venice in 1451. Under his direction, the face of the whole diocese was changed. His writings on mystical contemplation are sublime in their simplicity. (D,L,B)

Friday, September 6, 2024

✦ **We Remember:** Mentioned several times by **St. Gregory the Great** as a well-known wonder-worker, **ST. ELEUTHERIUS** (c. 590) was abbot of St. Mark at Spoleto, whence he migrated to St. Gregory's own abbey in Rome, where he lived for many years as a monk. (B)

Saturday, September 7, 2024

✦ **We Remember:** **ST. CLOUD (or Clodoald)**. Grandson of Clovis, King of the Franks, Cloud was just a child when he was taken to safety in Provence; his two brothers had been murdered by their uncles, who sought to usurp the throne and partition the kingdom. Cloud became a priest and was instructed by **St. Severinus**, a recluse who lived near Paris; afterwards he went to Nogent on the Seine and had his hermitage where is now Saint-Cloud. Today's saint was *indefatigable in instructing the people of the neighboring country* and died, age 36, about the year 560. (B,L)

Sources include: (AS) *All Saints*, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) *Book of Saints*, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (D) *Day by Day with the Saints*, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (E) *Encyclopedia of Catholicism*, Rev. R. McBrien, HC, 1995. (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. (I) *Butler's Lives of the Saints* I-IV, Christian Classics, 1995. (L2) *Lives of the Saints*, O. Englebert, 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. Loyn, 1989. (OCY) *Oxford Companion to the Year*, Blackburn, 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. John, 1995. (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.

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

When an altar is dedicated, the Rite of Dedication directs that, if possible, the relics of a martyr be mortared into the church floor under the *mensa*, or "altar table." Up until this revised rite, the general practice was to include small relics of saints in an altar stone, a slab of marble that was normally set in the altar itself. Today's rite states a clear preference for "martyr," and for a substantial part of the body, in accord with our tradition's desire for substantial symbols. Martyr, of course, means "witness" in Greek, and was the title given early on to the people who by their death imaged the death of Christ.

From the beginning, there has never been a shortage of such people, although it took a while for the Church to develop a process to declare someone a martyr. Saint Augustine tells how it was done in the fifth century. By then, popular opinion didn't count as much as an official tribunal set up by the bishop of the place where the martyr suffered. After the inquiry established that the person did indeed die for the faith, a metropolitan bishop had to ratify the decision before a shrine could be built or an altar set up over the martyr's tomb. For the most part, the honor paid to a martyr (called a "cult") was restricted to that diocese, although the fame of some heroes spread so much that they were celebrated elsewhere. The age of the martyrs is now, and more people died for the faith in the twentieth century than ever before, witnessing to Christ to the end. Their sacrifice remains "the seed of the Church." — *Rev. James Field, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.*