Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago

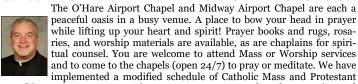


Chicago Midway and O'Hare International Airports

P.O. Box 66353 • Chicago, Illinois 60666-0353 • (773) 686-AMEN (2636) • www.airportchapels.org

Week of September 27 — October 3, 2020

WELCOME TO THE INTERFAITH AIRPORT CHAPELS OF CHICAGO!



Worship Services. Everyone, of course, must wear a mask or face covering and keep six feet of social distance. Chapel chairs are marked for social distance.

<u>O'Hare</u>: 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 suspended until further notice.

<u>Midway</u>: 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

- **Yom Kippur, Day of Atonement**—Jewish observance begins at sundown today, **Sept. 27**, with Kol Nidre, asking forgiveness for unkept promises and vows. Full day of prayer and atonement with fasting **Sept. 28**.
- → <u>Birth of Confucius</u> is observed **Sept. 28**. He was born in **551** BCE in the ancient Chinese province of Lu, known today as Shantung.
- → <u>Vassa (Rains Retreat Observance)</u> ends: July 5—October 1, a three month retreat observed by Theravada (or southern) Buddhist monks to train and concentrate themselves in Dhamma study, meditation practice, and giving religious services to the people.
- **+Oct. 2:** <u>Jashne Mehergan</u>—Zoroastrian festival to give thanks for the fall harvest. Meher (the Avestan Mithra) is a yazata of celestial light, love, justice and friendship. Mehergan celebrates the victory of the young blacksmith named Caveh over the cruel and powerful King Zohok of the legendary Peshdadian dynasty; also honors the farmers who work hard to provide a bountiful harvest.
- → Sukkot: Festival of Tabernacles, Oct. 3-9, is a Jewish festival also known as the Festival of Booths and the Harvest Festival. Symbolized by booths (Sukkot), which serve as a reminder of the huts in which the Israelites lived during the wilderness years; also recalls the temporary field dwellings which Jewish farmers used during the harvest season. Other symbols: lulav (palm branch); etrog (citron); willows and myrtles. Hoshànàh Ràbbàh is the last day of Sukkot. Begins sundown Oct. 2. → 2020 Interath Calendar, Council of Rolligious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

→ Birthday blessings to <u>Fr. Michael Zaniolo</u> Tuesday, Oct. 1, and to <u>Tom Koziel</u> Wednesday, Oct. 2.

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

09/26/20 4:00 p.m. † Marty Carmody req. by Jim & Dorothy Lynch 6:00 p.m. † Buddy Saunders req. by Richard Saunders

09/27/20 9:00 a.m. † Jack Frawley req. by Darcy Frawley
11:00 a.m. † Francis & Jean Heger req. by Marcine

11:00 a.m. † Francis & Jean Heger req. by Marcine & John Forrette

09/28/20 11:30 a.m. • Michelloti/Menconi Family req. Michael Michelotti

09/29/20 11:30 a.m. † Ray Knecht req. by William R. Fox

09/30/20 11:30 a.m. † Patrick J. Hunt Sr.- Robert & Patricia Waffenschmidt

10/01/20 11:30 a.m. • Michael Zaniolo req. by Aida Zaniolo

10/02/20 11:30 a.m. † Patricia C. Jones req. by Margaret Gorny
• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

09/27/20 9:00 a.m. • Communion Service 11:00 a.m. • Communion Service

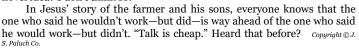
Twenty-sixth Sunday in Ordinary Time — September 27, 2020 Have in you the same attitude that is also in Christ Jesus. — Philippians 2:5

FAMILIAR INSIGHTS

Spiritual teachers tend to repeat themselves, and to repeat other teachers. Maybe there really aren't that many different truths to tell. Just a lot of slow, sleepy human beings—like us—who need to hear the basics over and over. Consider today's readings.

People complain God isn't "fair," and Ezekiel answers that God is more than fair. People choose their own fates, and people can change. Even evildoers can turn, do right, and live. "Actions speak louder than words." A fresh new insight? Hardly.

Paul tells the Philippians that he would truly be encouraged if those who claimed to be believers would, in fact, look to others' interests and not their own. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." A novel idea? I don't think so.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — When the wicked turn away from their wickedness they have committed and do what is right, they shall surely live (Ezekiel 18:25-28). Psalm — Remember your mercies, O Lord (Psalm 25).

Second Reading — Consider others as better than yourselves; look not to your own interests, but to the interests of others (Philippians 2:1-11 [1-5]). **Gospel** — Tax collectors and prostitutes are entering the kingdom of God ahead of you (Matthew 21:28-32).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Jb 1:6-22; Ps 17:1bcd-3, 6-7; Lk 9:46-50
Tuesday: Dn 7:9-10, 13-14 or Rv 12:7-12a; Ps 138:1-5; Jn 1:47-51
Wednesday: Jb 9:1-12, 14-16; Ps 88:10bc-15; Lk 9:57-62
Thursday: Jb 19:21-27; Ps 27:7-9abc, 13-14; Lk 10:1-12
Friday: Jb 38:1, 12-21; 40:3-5; Ps 139:1-3, 7-10, 13-14ab; Mt 18:1-5
Saturday: Jb 42:1-3, 5-6, 12-17; Ps 119:66, 71, 75, 91, 125, 130; Lk 10:17-24
Sunday: Is 5:1-7; Ps 80:9, 12-16, 19-20; Phil 4:6-9; Mt 21:33-43

SAINT THÉRÈSE OF THE CHILD JESUS (1873-1897) — October 1

The cornerstone's dated 1872, but the stained glass is much later," explained the pastor, astonished when his visitor accurately dated it to just before the Great Depression, explaining, "The window for the Little Flower"-Thérèse's nickname-"gives it away." From her canonization in 1925, her statues and windows adorn most churches where European immigrants worshiped. Entering Carmel at fifteen, victim of tuberculosis at twenty-four, Thérèse proposed her "Little Way" to sanctity: doing ordinary tasks with extraordinary love. Thus ordinary Catholics, many of whom had lost loved ones to tuberculosis, embraced her. Though she never left her cloister, this Carmelite's spiritual communion and devoted correspondence with missionaries earned her the title Patroness of Missions. Her autobiography, Story of a Soul, continuously in print since her death, chronicles her prayerful perseverance through doubt and caused her to be the youngest person ever named a Doctor of the Church. Countless physical healings and spiritual conversions testify to her fulfillment of her deathbed promise: "After my death, I will let fall a shower of roses. I will spend my heaven doing good upon earth!"

—Peter Scagnelli, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

GUARDIANS FOR VALUABLE SOULS: So valuable to heaven is the dignity of the human soul that every member of the human race has a guardian angel from the moment the person begins to be.—*St. Jerome*

IMPOSSIBLE: Start by doing what is necessary, then do what is possible; suddenly you are doing the impossible. —*St. Francis of Assisi*

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 - Heast Days and Aotable Events in Church History

Sunday, September 27, 2020

We Remember: World Day for Migrants and Refugees; Priesthood Sunday; ST. VINCENT DE PAUL (1581-1660), born to a poor family in Gascony, France, became a priest at 19. He was captured by pirates on a sea voyage and spent two years as a prisoner and slave in Tunisia, but succeeded in converting his master to Christianity. In 1608, he took charge of a parish in suburban Paris, then served as a chaplain to galley-slaves in Paris, but it was in teaching religion to the peasants of the countryside that Vincent found his particular vocation. In 1619 he met Francis DE SALES and JANE FRANCES DE CHANTAL, and in 1622 he became superior of the convents of the Visitation in Paris, a post he held to his death. In 1625, he gathered a group that would be the basis of the **CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION** (known later as **Vincen**tians). Composed of both priests and brothers, the Congregation was to engage in parish missions among the poor and uneducated. In Vincent's life of active charity, no one was excluded from his ministrations: he organized relief for abandoned orphans, sick children, fallen women, the poor, destitute, blind, and insane. In 1633 he organized the **DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY**, gathered together under the direction of LOUISE DE MARILLAC. Vincent died on this day in 1660, was canonized in 1737, and has been declared patron saint of all societies devoted to works of charity. (B,S) ■ In 1964, the skull of ST. AN-**DREW THE APOSTLE** was returned to the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Andrew in Patmos, Greece. It had been taken to Rome by order of Pope Pius II in the 15th century. ■ In 1970, St. Teresa of Avila (1515-1582) became the first woman named a Doctor of the Church by Pope Paul VI following petitions from all over the world. St. Teresa was founder of the Discalced (shoeless) Carmelites for both men and women. She was also a prolific spiritual writer and it was these works that brought her the doctoral title. Her three greatest works are classics of mystical literature: Autobiography; The Way of Perfection; and Interior Castle. In October, 1997, another St. Therese (of Lisieux) was also named a Doctor of the Church. Her feast is Oct. 1. (W)

Monday, September 28, 2020

* We Remember: ST. WENCESLAUS (907-929): In 929, Wenceslaus, ruler of Bohemia, was martyred near Prague, the first Slav to be canonized. He had received a pious upbringing from his grandmother, ST. LUDMILLA, and took over the reins of government in 922 at the time of a pagan reaction. This he tried to stem with great patience and mildness, but in the end he met his death as a result of a political conspiracy, murdered by his own brother. He is the patron of Bohemia and patron saint of the cathedral at Krakow, Poland. (B,S) + LAWRENCE RUIZ, a Filipino layman, and 15 companions were martyred at Nagasaki by the Japanese in 1637 and were canonized by Pope John Paul II in Manila on Oct. 18, 1987. Lorenzo accompanied a secret Dominican mission to Japan; a storm drove them off course to Okinawa, where they were captured, suffering terrible tortures.(B,S) + On the night of Sept. **28**, **1978**, **POPE JOHN PAUL I** died of a heart attack. The "September Pope, born ALBINO LUCIANI in 1912 in the Dolomite Mountains southwest of Venice, was elected on the fourth ballot after only eight and a half hours of the conclave's deliberations, on Aug. 26, 1978. John Paul I immediately won hearts with his warmth and informality. At his coronation he disdained the traditional papal throne borne by footmen and the bejeweled papal tiara. His first audiences were delightfully casual, and promised a papacy symbolized by a spirit of pastoral simplicity and joy. Pope John Paul I served 33 days. The son of a socialist glassworker and a scullery maid, Pope John Paul was ordained a priest in 1935 and received a doctorate in theology at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome. He served as a seminary vice rector and diocesan vicar general before being named bishop of Vittorio Veneto; he attended all the sessions of Vatican II. In 1969, he was appointed archbishop and patriarch of Venice, and in 1973 made a cardinal. Pope John Paul I served 33 days, the shortest pontificate in modern history. He is remembered by many for his humility and good human that won him the affectionate title, "the smiling pope." (C,P)

Tuesday, September 29, 2020

† We Remember: ST. MICHAEL, ST. GABRIEL, and ST. RAPHAEL Previously, each of these three archangels had his own feastday, but in 1970 one day was assigned to all three. Biblical references to St. Michael, whose name means "Who is like God?" - are found in the Book of Daniel (chaps. 10 and 12), the Book of Revelation (12:7-9), and the Letter of Jude (9). St. Gabriel, whose name means "Power of God," is the archangel who stands in the presence of God (Lk. 1:19). He is mentioned in the Book of Daniel (8:16; 9:21) as announcing the coming of the Messiah, in the New Testament as foretelling the birth of John the Baptist (Lk 1:10 and 19) and announcing to Mary that she would be the mother of Christ (Lk 1:26). He has been venerated since the second century, and in the Syriac Church he is considered first among the angels. He is the patron of postal, telephone and telegraph workers. ◆ St. Raphael, whose name means "God has healed," is venerated by both Jews and Christians. His name appears in the Book of Tobit (12:12 and 15), where he identifies himself as one of the seven who stand before God. He is the patron of travelers.(S)

- **+** MICHAELMAS DAY, in honor of St. Michael, is a major holy day in the Episcopal Church and a minor festival in the Lutheran Church.
- In 1964, Vatican II approved admission of married men into the *Diaconate*.
- In 1970, the New American Bible was published by St. Anthony Guild Press

Wednesday, September 30, 2020

***** We Remember: ST. JEROME (c. 347-420) ranks with Ambrose, Augustine and Gregory the Great among the great Doctors of the Western Church. He combined the most varied intellectual gifts. Born in Dalmatia, he studied at Rome, where he became proficient in Latin and Greek. He was baptized by Pope Liberius (352-366), and lived as a hermit in the Holy Land, were he was ordained a priest and learned Hebrew. Returning to Rome, Jerome developed his monumental translation of the Bible from the original languages into Latin. The "Vulgate" (meaning "the common language") of Jerome was made the official text of the Catholic Church. Jerome returned to Bethlehem and there for 30 years led a life of Scripture study and penance. Of forceful temperament, Jerome wrote many commentaries on Bible books. He died in Bethlehem on Sept. 30, 420, at the age of 91. His place as an exponent of Catholic dogma is still the highest ever allotted to a biblical scholar. In 1920, on the 1500th anniversary of his death, Pope Benedict XV declared him patron of all those who study Scripture.

Thursday, October 1, 2020

We Remember: St. Thérèse of Lisieux, (1873-1897), widely known as the "Little Flower" as well as St. Thérèse of the Child Jesus, received special permission to enter the cloistered Carmelite monastery of Lisieux in Normandy at the age of 15, where she remained until her death from tuberculosis nine years later. Marie Thérèse Martin was an intensely religious child, the youngest of nine (only four children survived infancy). She developed a spiritual approach of striving for perfection by being a child of God. The year before she died, Thérèse considered going to Hanoi in Vietnam to live with the Carmelites there, but she became sick with tuberculosis. Her sister, who was the prioress, had Thérèse write her memoirs, published posthumously as Story of a Soul, showing how the most ordinary person can attain sainthood by following her 'little way' of simple, childlike Christianity. She died Sept. 30, 1897, after a long and painful agony. She was canonized in 1925, and her shrine at Lisieux became a major place of pilgrimage. She is the patron of aviators, florists, foreign missions (with St. Francis Xavier), and a secondary patron of France (with St. Joan of Arc). St. Thérèse inspired Mother Theresa of Calcutta in her work. Pope John Paul II declared her a Doctor of the Church in 1997, 100 years after her death - the third woman to be named.(B,L,S,) + In 2000, the Vatican canonized 87 Chinese and 33 European missionaries who died of religious persecution from 1648 to 1930. The 87 were the first Chinese Catholics raised to sainthood. The canonizations angered the Chinese government, because Oct. 1 is China's National Day, commemorating the founding of the communist state. Church officials said that the date was chosen because it is the feast of St. Thérèse, patron saint of missions. The Vatican recognized the group as martyrs decades ago, but China's condemnations intensified as the canonization drew closer. China was on the defensive because of its harsh treatment of some Christian churches that operate without state approval; Bishop Zeng Jingmu, an 82year-old underground bishop who was imprisoned for 30 years, was arrested again along with two priests on Sept. 14, 2000 (he died April 2, 2016, age 96). (B,L,S,) • In 1979, POPE JOHN PAUL II began his first visit to the U.S.A.

Friday, October 2, 2020

* We Remember: FEAST OF THE GUARDIAN ANGELS, which dates from 1411, has its biblical foundation in Exodus 23:20-23 ("See, I am sending an angel before you, to guard you on the way,") and the words of Jesus in Mt. 18:5 ("I assure you, their angels in heaven constantly behold my Father's face.") Introduced as a feast in Valencia, Spain, to honor the guardian angel of the city, it was added to the Roman Calendar in 1608, when Pope Paul V placed it on the first free day after the feast of St. Michael. (D,S) "The devotion to a personal guardian (of body and soul) is pre-Christian: at Rome every man had his genius, every woman her Iuno. Among Church writers, it was disputed which persons had guardian angels, and which angels they were." (OCY) "This feast serves as a reminder that divine providence has entrusted us to the custody of the angels. The angels eternally sing the praises of the Lord, and hence the antiphon for the Canticle of Mary states: 'The angels will always see the face of my heavenly Father.' If, as stated in John 1:51, the angels hover over the incarnate Word, then we can celebrate all the solemn liturgical feasts, from Bethlehem to the Ascension, in their company." (S)

Saturday, October 3, 2020

***** We Remember: ST. HEWALD THE BLACK AND ST. HEWALD THE WHITE died in 695 in Frisia, which is part of Germany today. Both were Anglo-Saxon priests and missionaries. They spent many years exiled in Ireland and then joined the missionary expedition of St. Willibrord to Frisia. They had the same name and picked up their distinguishing titles by the color of their hair. They traveled about Frisia together saying Mass and chanting the Divine Office as a means of attracting the pagan Saxons to the Church. However, some Saxon people noticed that their chief was showing an interest in the teaching and murdered both priests, throwing them into the Rhine River. The year was 695. Their bodies were recovered and are enshrined today in a church in the city of Cologne, Germany.

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, CSV, 1985, (F) Famous Christians, Tony Castle, Servant, 1988. (G) Guide to the Saints, Iristine E. White, Iy Books, 1991. (L) Butler's Lives of the Saints I. Y., 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, Eno Loid, Idha, 1992. (V) Vatican II Weekday Missah, 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. Tax-deductible contributions to the Chicago Airports Cutholic Chaplainey are welcome. E-mail ordchapel@gmail.com.