

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 October 25 — October 31, 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 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



Daylight Savings Time ends this week at 2 a.m. Sunday, Nov. 1. Clocks should be put back one hour before retiring next **Saturday, Oct. 31**. "Spring forward, Fall back."

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/24/20 **4:00 p.m.** † **Marty Carmody** req. by Jim & Dorothy Lynch
6:00 p.m. † **Joseph Zazyczny** req. by Thomas Duszak
- 10/25/20 **9:00 a.m.** † **Giulio Cecchin** req. by Aida Zaniolo
11:00 a.m. † **Phil & Eva O'Connor** req. by Kevin O'Connor
- 10/26/20 **11:30 a.m.** † **Oresto DiCristofaro** req. by Donna DiCristofaro
- 10/27/20 **11:30 a.m.** † **Ronald Jones** req. by Family
- 10/28/20 **11:30 a.m.** † **Stephen Zelany** by Robert & Patricia Waffenschmidt
- 10/29/20 **11:30 a.m.** • **Matthew Sullivan** (recovery) - Michael & Karen Sullivan
- 10/30/20 **11:30 a.m.** • **Richard, Leon & Mathiowetz Family** by Mary Lou Mathiowetz
- Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/25/20 **9:00 a.m.** † **Lorraine J. (Vanis) Jedlicka** req. by Dianne Jedlicka
11:00 a.m. † **Kevin Golding** req. by Dana Potts
- 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

Interfaith Calendar & Events

→ **Reformation Sunday (Oct. 25)** is traditionally observed by many Christians on the last Sunday of October. On **October 31, 1517, Martin Luther** nailed 95 theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany, prompting debate that led to a series of events comprising the Protestant Reformation.

→ **Dashara or Vijaya Dashami** is observed **October 25**: Hindu celebration of the triumph of the Divine Mother over evil. It also commemorates Rama's victory over the demon Ravana. At this time, Vijaya greetings are offered.

→ **Mawlid Al-Nabi, October 29**: Birthday of Prophet Muhammad (Islam) - begins at sundown October 28.

→ **All Hallows' Eve, Oct. 31**: Originally celebrated as the Celtic New Year, it became All Hallows' Eve (Holy Eve) to mark the eve of All Saints Day. → Source: **The 2020 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**



Thirtieth Sunday in Ordinary Time — October 25, 2020

"You shall love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind." — *Matthew 22:37*

LIVING JUSTLY

"You give that back right now!" How many of us have heard that line, probably more than once, as we were growing up? We come home with the trophy of what we thought was a really sweet deal, only to have our parents undo our profits by making us return the spoils. They had a different idea of what constituted a "fair trade agreement." Justice in our dealings with others continues to be an important measure of our character, and like a good parent, God cares very much about how we treat each other and about how others treat us. God hears the cry of the poor, and answers the call of the oppressed. God's beloved children are not to behave like bullies.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — You shall not oppress an alien, for you yourselves were once aliens in Egypt (Exodus 22:20-26). **Psalm** — I love you, Lord, my strength (Psalm 18). **Second Reading** — You became imitators of the Lord, so that you became a model for all believers (1 Thessalonians 1:5-10). **Gospel** — You shall love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, and you shall love your neighbor as yourself (Matthew 22:34-40).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Eph 4:32 — 5:8; Ps 11:4, 6; Lk 13:10-17
Tuesday: Eph 5:21-33; Ps 128:1-5; Lk 13:18-21
Wednesday: Eph 2:19-22; Ps 19:2-5; Lk 6:12-16
Thursday: Eph 6:10-20; Ps 144:1b, 2, 9-10; Lk 13:31-35
Friday: Phil 1:1-11; Ps 111:1-6; Lk 14:1-6
Saturday: Phil 1:18b-26; Ps 42:2, 3, 5cdef; Lk 14:1, 7-11
Sunday: Rv 7:2-4, 9-14; Ps 24:1-6; 1 Jn 3:1-3; Mt 5:1-12a



SAINTS SIMON AND JUDE, APOSTLES October 28

Saint Jude, apostle and . . . Hollywood success story? Indeed! Beyond Simon's being a "Zealot" for Israel's liberation and Jude's question about Jesus revealing himself (John 14:22), no historic facts are known about either saint. But Saint Jude's well-known patronage of lost causes and hopeless cases is largely due to a desperate vow made just before World War II by a struggling entertainer, the son of Arab-American immigrants, Danny Thomas. Unemployed, his wife about to give birth, Danny, attending Mass, impulsively donated his last seven dollars to the collection, promising: "Saint Jude, if you help me find my way in life, I will build a shrine in your honor!" Older Americans remember well Danny's long, successful movie and television career. Grateful parents worldwide know the miracles that have taken place for fifty years at his Saint Jude Children's Research Hospital, where needy children are cared for regardless of race, religion, or financial resources, and monumental advances continue in healing and preventing pediatric cancers and catastrophic childhood diseases. A living, life-giving partnership is this "Communion of Saints": Simon, Jude, Danny Thomas—us! —Peter Scagnelli, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

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

30th Sunday in Ordinary Time, October 25, 2020

REFORMATION SUNDAY: The Reformation was "a movement of religious reform in the 16th and early 17th centuries that created deep and lasting divisions within Western Christianity," says the *HarperCollins Dictionary of Religion*. "Beginning as an effort to purify the life and teachings of the Catholic Church, the movement eventually produced separate churches that constituted a third major strand of Christianity alongside Eastern Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism. Its beginning is usually traced to the day **Martin Luther** (1483-1546) posted his Ninety-five Theses against indulgences at Wittenburg's castle church door: **Oct. 31, 1517**. Many Protestants therefore remember the last Sunday of October as Reformation Sunday. "The label Protestant had its origin in a document presented to an imperial assembly, the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire, meeting at Speyer, Germany, in 1529. Three years earlier the Diet had granted a measure of toleration to the followers of Martin Luther. When in 1529 the Diet and emperor rescinded that toleration, representatives of twenty principalities protested the action. Opponents spoke of those who made the protests as Protestants. The sense of to protest is not just negative but also means "to witness." Gradually the name Protestant was applied more broadly and included not only the followers of Luther but also those of the Swiss reformers **Huldrych Zwingli** (1484-1531) and **John Calvin** (1509-64) - the so-called Reformed or Calvinist tradition. Anglicans called themselves Protestants during much of the Reformation era. In the modern world the term is often used to include nearly all Western Christians who are not Roman Catholics." The dictionary goes on to describe unifying themes among Protestants: "an emphasis that people are justified before God by faith alone, not by works of love; the affirmation that all are equal before God, a theme expressed especially in attempts to narrow the gap between clergy and laity; appeal to the unique authority of the Bible; and rejection of the authority of the Roman hierarchy and, especially, the papacy." Martin Luther, "after a university education, became an Augustinian monk at Erfurt (Germany); in 1508 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy at Wittenberg, in 1511 doctor of theology and professor of biblical exegesis, in 1515 vicar of his order. About this time, he became convinced that salvation depended entirely on faith, and not the good works emphasized by contemporary teaching. This made all the more offensive to him the assertion by (the Dominican) John Tetzel, who was preaching the indulgence for (Pope) Leo X's rebuilding of St. Peter's, that souls could be freed from Purgatory simply by payment on their behalf even by persons not in a state of grace," says Oxford Companion to the Year. Luther's action "was intended as a challenge to an academic disputation; instead, it unleashed a German anti-papalism originating in the dealings of popes with Holy Roman Emperors." Wittenberg was a small university town and the church doors served as a kind of bulletin board. Luther posted his challenge on the day before All Saints, knowing the feast day would provide maximum exposure. Today, the doors of the castle church of Wittenberg have Martin Luther's 95 theses against indulgences permanently carved upon them. The challenge escalated into a major crisis in the Church, and the Reformation was underway. Though Tetzel died in 1519, Luther went on to lead a religious revolution which radically changed the Western world. He railed against corruption in the Church and pressed for a new understanding of papal and scriptural authority. At first, Luther expected the pope to agree with him about abuses, but as the controversy continued, Luther solidified his own opposition to the papacy. In 1520, the pope issued a decree condemning Luther's views, and Luther burned it. In 1521, the Diet (council) of Worms ordered Luther to retract his published views. Legend has it he said, "Here I stand. I can do no other. God help me. Amen." After that, he was excommunicated and his writings were banned by the Catholic Church. Though Martin Luther did not set out to form a church bearing his name but rather to reform the existing church, the Reformation grew as the Catholic Church responded to the tremendous upheaval. "It was more than a religious movement, for in history it was a many-faceted event that involved humanism, politics, and economic factors. The trends at their center, however, were theological and religious. (E,F,O)



Painting by Lucas Cranach the elder of **John Frederick the Magnanimous** (1503-1554), who appears to be shielding a group of Reformers, among them **Martin Luther** (far left) and **Ulrich Zwingli** (right, in cap). Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

atives of twenty principalities protested the action. Opponents spoke of those who made the protests as Protestants. The sense of to protest is not just negative but also means "to witness." Gradually the name Protestant was applied more broadly and included not only the followers of Luther but also those of the Swiss reformers **Huldrych Zwingli** (1484-1531) and **John Calvin** (1509-64) - the so-called Reformed or Calvinist tradition. Anglicans called themselves Protestants during much of the Reformation era. In the modern world the term is often used to include nearly all Western Christians who are not Roman Catholics." The dictionary goes on to describe unifying themes among Protestants: "an emphasis that people are justified before God by faith alone, not by works of love; the affirmation that all are equal before God, a theme expressed especially in attempts to narrow the gap between clergy and laity; appeal to the unique authority of the Bible; and rejection of the authority of the Roman hierarchy and, especially, the papacy." Martin Luther, "after a university education, became an Augustinian monk at Erfurt (Germany); in 1508 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy at Wittenberg, in 1511 doctor of theology and professor of biblical exegesis, in 1515 vicar of his order. About this time, he became convinced that salvation depended entirely on faith, and not the good works emphasized by contemporary teaching. This made all the more offensive to him the assertion by (the Dominican) John Tetzel, who was preaching the indulgence for (Pope) Leo X's rebuilding of St. Peter's, that souls could be freed from Purgatory simply by payment on their behalf even by persons not in a state of grace," says Oxford Companion to the Year. Luther's action "was intended as a challenge to an academic disputation; instead, it unleashed a German anti-papalism originating in the dealings of popes with Holy Roman Emperors." Wittenberg was a small university town and the church doors served as a kind of bulletin board. Luther posted his challenge on the day before All Saints, knowing the feast day would provide maximum exposure. Today, the doors of the castle church of Wittenberg have Martin Luther's 95 theses against indulgences permanently carved upon them. The challenge escalated into a major crisis in the Church, and the Reformation was underway. Though Tetzel died in 1519, Luther went on to lead a religious revolution which radically changed the Western world. He railed against corruption in the Church and pressed for a new understanding of papal and scriptural authority. At first, Luther expected the pope to agree with him about abuses, but as the controversy continued, Luther solidified his own opposition to the papacy. In 1520, the pope issued a decree condemning Luther's views, and Luther burned it. In 1521, the Diet (council) of Worms ordered Luther to retract his published views. Legend has it he said, "Here I stand. I can do no other. God help me. Amen." After that, he was excommunicated and his writings were banned by the Catholic Church. Though Martin Luther did not set out to form a church bearing his name but rather to reform the existing church, the Reformation grew as the Catholic Church responded to the tremendous upheaval. "It was more than a religious movement, for in history it was a many-faceted event that involved humanism, politics, and economic factors. The trends at their center, however, were theological and religious. (E,F,O)

✠ **We Remember: St. Gaudentius (c.410)** was a monk at Caesarea in Cappadocia. Gaudentius was recalled to Brescia to succeed St. Philastrius as bishop and was ordained by **St. Ambrose (c.387)**. In **405** he was sent to the East to defend the cause of **St. John Chrysostom** and was imprisoned near Thrace; he died shortly thereafter. (B,L)

Monday, October 26, 2020

✠ **We Remember: St. Evaristus (c.109)**. Nothing is certain about this very early pope, traditionally of Hellenic-Jewish background. Honored as a martyr, Evaristus followed **St. Pope Clement I**, serving the Church from c.

100-109. (B) ✠ In **1645**, of the deaths of Archbishop Malachy O'Queely, Fr. Tadgh O'Connell, OSA, and Fr. Augustine O'Higgin, OSA, near Sligo in Ireland. Archbishop O'Queely was the head of the Archdiocese of Tuam. The two priests were Augustinians, with Fr. O'Connell serving as secretary to the archbishop. All three men murdered by Parliamentary troops under Oliver Cromwell's persecution of the Irish Church. (W) • In **1987**, **Pope John Paul II** hosted a gathering of world religious figures in Assisi, Italy.

Tuesday, October 27, 2020

✠ **We Remember: St. Frumentius (c. 380)** was a native of Tyre, who in the course of a voyage on the Red Sea, was wrecked on the Ethiopian coast with his brother - **St. Aedesius**. Everyone on the ship was killed by natives except the brothers, who were taken to the king's palace at Axum, where they were made members of the court, attaining high offices. Frumentius went to Alexandria to ask **St. Athanasius** to send a missionary to the country he had just left; Athanasius consecrated Frumentius bishop of the Ethiopians and sent him back. Frumentius and Aedesius preached the gospel with great success and are for this reason venerated as the apostles of Ethiopia. Frumentius was called **ABUNA** (our father) in Ethiopia and to this day, the Ethiopian primate's title is Abuna. (B,P) ✠ In **1553**, the execution of Spanish theologian and physician **MICHAEL SERVETUS (born 1511)**, condemned to death for blasphemy on Oct. 26, 1553, and burned at the stake at Geneva, Switzerland, the next day.

Wednesday, October 28, 2020

✠ **We Remember: St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.** In the gospels, **St. Simon** is surnamed "**the Cananean**," or "**the Zealot**". His name occurs only in the lists of the apostles. The tradition of the West places the scene of his labors in Egypt and Mesopotamia, but there are several other different traditions among the Christians of the East, and nothing positive can be stated about his life and activities. **St. Jude**, also known as **Jude Thaddeus**, was the brother of **St. James the Less** and therefore related by blood to our Lord. He is the author of a letter in the Bible in which he warns the Christian converts against false teaching and immorality. According to **St. Fortunatus**, bishop of Poitiers in the sixth century, these two apostles preached in Mesopotamia, and afterwards, were martyred in Persia. The relevance of this feast for us hinges primarily on **St. Jude Thaddeus**, "patron of impossible cases." Moreover, the significance of these two apostles can be gleaned from the First Reading for the Mass: "You are strangers and aliens no longer. No, you are fellow citizens of the saints and members of the household of God" (Ep 2:19). (S,B) • In **1466**, birthday of **Desiderius Erasmus**, Dutch scholar and author born at Rotterdam, best known for *Encomium Moriae (In Praise of Folly)*; he died at Basel, Switzerland, July 12, 1536.

• Today in **1958**, **Angelo Giuseppe Cardinal Roncalli** was elected **Pope John XXIII** - "Good Pope John."

Thursday, October 29, 2020

✠ **We Remember: St. Narcissus (d. 222)** was a Greek who was named bishop of Jerusalem in his old age. He imposed strict discipline on his see, and was summoned to the Council of Jerusalem, at which he favored the Roman custom of celebrating Easter. Because of this, he was forced to flee by some of his opponents. He lived as a hermit for several years until the people of Jerusalem persuaded him to return as their bishop. (B,P)

Friday, October 30, 2020

✠ **We Remember: ST. ALPHONSUS RODRIGUEZ (1531-1617)** was born at Segovia in Spain, became a merchant and married, but lost his wife and children, and at the age of 44 was received into the Society of Jesus. Sent to Majorca, he served as doorkeeper at a college - and in this office he edified the whole island. One of his disciples was the great **St. Peter Claver**, whom he urged to become the apostle of the Africans enslaved in South America. A sonnet by G.M. Hopkins celebrates his humility. He was canonized in **1888**. (B,R) • In **1815**, the birth of **ELIZABETH COMSTOCK**, British religious leader and Quaker minister, who operated stations for the Underground Railroads. She died **Aug. 3, 1891**.

Saturday, October 31, 2020

✠ **We Remember: ST. WOLFGANG (924-994)** was a native of the German province of Swabia; he became a teacher at the school of the Wurzburg Cathedral. In **964**, he joined the Benedictines and was later made bishop of Regensburg in Germany by Holy Roman Emperor Otto III. The new bishop was unhappy about giving up his monastic life, but agreed to serve, though he led an austere life. During his tenure, his see included all of Bohemia. Bishop Wolfgang realized that his area was too big for one man to administer and suggested that a new diocese be formed. Thus was the future Archdiocese of Prague begun. **St. Wolfgang** was canonized in 1052. (W) ■ Today is also **HALLOWEEN** - "**All Hallows Eve**," the name given to the vigil of Hallowmas, which we now know as **All Saints Day**.

Sources include: (AS) *All Saints*, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) *Book of Saints*, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (L) *Butler's Lives of the Saints I-IV*, Christian Classics, 1995. (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. *This Week in the Life of the Church* is compiled by Mike Brennan.