

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 27 – November 2, 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

"Fall Back" – Change your Clocks Next Weekend

• **Daylight Savings Time** ends on **Sunday, Nov. 3**. At that time, we "fall back," from 2 a.m., which becomes 1 a.m., so set your clocks back an hour next Saturday night.



Interfaith Calendar & Events

- **October 30: Dahn Teras**, a Jain observance, the first day of the four days long Diwali festival. On this day, the goddess of wealth (Lakshmi Devi) is revered. Wealth here includes intelligence, happiness, health, knowledge and spiritual well-being.
- **October 31: Diwali** (Hindu) is one of the most popular festivals. Diwali means "cluster of lights" and is celebrated by setting up large numbers of lights. It commemorates the coronation of Sri Rama and is also associated with the name of King Vikrama. Sweets and presents are exchanged, and it's a time for getting everything clean and in good shape.
- **November 1: Deepavali or Diwali** (Jain), the festival of lights, Lord Mahavir's Nirvan. On this day, Lord Mahavir's soul left the embodiment and attained liberation.
- **November 2: Jain New Year**
- **November 2: Birth of the Báb**, one of the twin Prophet Founders of the Bahá'í Faith. His 19 disciples, known as Letters of the Living, taught His religion throughout 19th Century Persia. (1819, Shiraz, Persia).
- **The 2024 InterFaith Calendar**, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

All Souls Day Remembrance of Beloved Dead

A special Purgatorial Society for **All Souls Day**, Saturday, **Nov. 2**, will be offered by the Chicago Catholic Airport Chaplaincies. The **Feast of All Souls** commemorates all the Faithful Departed and is a day of memorials and remembrance. Forms saying "All Souls' Day - Remembrance of Our Beloved Dead," with lines for you to list intentions, will be available. Intentions remain on the altar for the month of November.

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/26/24** 4:00 p.m. • Zeglin Family req. by Scott DeBoer
6:00 p.m. † Nora Kett req. by Stephen Whyte
† All Souls in Purgatory req. by Alwyn Joshy
- 10/27/24** 9:00 a.m. † Lena Cosgrove req. by Stephen Whyte
11:00 a.m. † Ronald Jones req. by Family
† Adam req. by Alwyn Joshy
- 10/28/24** 11:30 a.m. • Intentions of Holy Ghost Parish
- 10/29/24** 11:30 a.m. † Mary Whyte req. by Stephen Whyte
- 10/30/24** 11:30 a.m. • Richard Mathlowetz Family req. by Family
- 10/31/24** 11:30 a.m. † Stephen Whyte req. by Stephen Whyte
4:00 p.m. † Brian J. Allen req. by Katherine L. Allen
- 11/01/24** 11:30 a.m. † Frances Sabatino req. by John & Susie Schneider

MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/27/24** 9:00 a.m. † All Souls in Purgatory
11:00 a.m. † Elaine Fields req. by Denise McLane
• Michaellesko Family req. by Scott DeBoer
- 11/01/24** 09:00 a.m. † Stephen E. Ohotnicky req. Barbara & Stephen Ohotnicky
11:00 a.m. † McNeil Family req. by Scott DeBoer
- Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Feast of All Saints this Friday, November 1

All Saints Day, this **Friday, Nov. 1**, celebrates the lives of saints, known and unknown, whose witness to the faith touches the lives of others and who to this day continue to aid Christian pilgrims by their prayer and example. All Saints Day is a Holy Day of Obligation for Catholics. The O'Hare Airport Chapel will celebrate a vigil Mass at **4:00 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 31**, and Masses on the holy day, **Nov. 1**, at **11:30 a.m.** The Midway Airport Chapel will celebrate Masses on the holy day at **9:00 and 11:00 a.m.** (no vigil Oct. 31).



Thirtieth Sunday in Ordinary Time – October 27, 2024

The LORD has done great things for us; we are glad indeed. — *Psalms 126:3*

THE HOPE AND PROMISE OF REDEMPTION

The prophet Jeremiah prophesies the end of the Babylonian exile. He describes how the weak and sorrowful people now return with joy. These are the scattered people of God: the blind and the lame, the mothers and pregnant women. They shall be led along an easy road so that no one will stumble. The Lord's kindness and mercy are on all these weak and broken people.

Here and in Psalm 126 we find the most lovely poetic images of God's love and care for us. "Those that sow in tears / shall reap rejoicing. Although they go forth weeping, / carrying the seed to be sown, / they shall come back rejoicing, / carrying their sheaves" (Psalm 126:5-6). Although God had to punish Israel for their many sins, God never forgot them, scattered as they were, and brings them all back to the land of their ancestors, there to flourish and be joyful again. We can see in this the hope and the promise of our own redemption, gathered from the far corners of the earth into the great banquet of God. Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co., Inc.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — I will lead the people to brooks of water, on a level road, so that none shall stumble (Jeremiah 31:7-9). **Psalm** — The Lord has done great things for us; we are filled with joy (Psalm 126). **Second Reading** — It was not Christ who glorified himself, but rather the one who said to him: You are my son: this day I have begotten you (Hebrews 5:1-6). **Gospel** — Immediately the blind man received his sight and followed Jesus on the way (Mark 10:46-52).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Eph 2:19-22/Lk 6:12-16
Tuesday: Eph 5:21-33 or 5:2a, 25-33; Ps 128:1-5; Lk 13:18-21
Wednesday: Eph 6:1-9; Ps 145:10-14; Lk 13:22-30
Thursday: Eph 6:10-20/Lk 13:31-35
Friday: Rv 7:2-4, 9-14; Ps 24:1-6; 1 Jn 3:1-3; Mt 5:1-12a
Saturday: Wis 3:1-9; Ps 23:1-6; Rom 5:5-11 or 6:3-9; Jn 6:37-40, or any readings from no. 668 or from the Masses for the Dead, nos. 1011-1016
Sunday: Dt 6:2-6; Ps 18:2-4, 47, 51; Heb 7:23-28; Mk 12:28b-34

MDW 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

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

Sunday, October 27, 2024

+ 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) **+ We Remember: St. Frumentius (c. 380)**, 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 Catholic theologian and physician **MICHAEL SERVETUS (1511-53)**, condemned to death for heresy and burned in effigy by Catholic authorities, and tried and burned in actuality by Calvinists at Geneva, Switzerland. "A brilliant anatomist, credited with discovering the pulmonary circulation of the blood, Servetus's theological writings were instantly controversial," says the *Dictionary of Religion*. "He attacked both the concept of the Holy Trinity and Calvin's Institutes."

Monday, October 28, 2024

+ 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."

Tuesday, October 29, 2024

+ 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)

Wednesday, October 30, 2024

+ 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)

Thursday, October 31, 2024

+ 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) (B,L)

• Today is also HALLOWEEN - "All Hallows Eve," the name given to the vigil of *Hallowmas*, which we now know as **All Saints Day**.

Friday, November 1, 2024

+ We Remember: SOLEMNITY: ALL SAINTS Today we commemorate all the saints in heaven, but particularly those without any specified feast day of their own. Pope John Paul II, on this day in 1991, said, "The saints are in fact those who put into practice the Sermon on the Mount and who become poor, humble, merciful, loving, patient, pure of heart and peacemakers" for the love of God. This is the way we also should act if we want to follow their destiny of eternal bliss." The Irish are credited with celebrating this feast on November 1; they often commemorated important feasts on the first day of each month. From Ireland, this date spread to England and the continent, and appears listed on this date by the beginning of the **9th century**. At Rome, the feast was celebrated with a vigil and fasting in the 10th century, but Rome borrowed from the East the date of May 13. In Syria, there was a feast in honor of all the Christian martyrs, and St. Ephrem composed a hymn for the feast. On **May 13 in 609**, **Pope Boniface IV** dedicated the Pantheon in Rome as a church in honor of "Mary ever Virgin and all the martyrs." The feast was celebrated in the Easter season to emphasize the paschal victory of the martyrs. It has been celebrated on November 1 since about **731**, when **Pope Gregory III** consecrated a chapel in St. Peter's Basilica in honor of all the saints and set the date of the feast. (E,S) "Originally the word saint was synonymous with martyr, i.e., someone who witnesses faith in Christ even to death," says the *Encyclopedia of Catholicism*. "After a martyr's death, local Christians endeavored to bury the body in a tomb that would be accessible to the faithful. On the anniversary of the martyr's death, Christians would gather to pray and celebrate the Eucharist in memory of those athletes who have gone before, and to train and make ready those who are to come hereafter. Eventually, the memorial celebration of martyrs occurred in local churches that did not have tombs. From the beginning, those who had endured torture for the faith but had not died (confessors) were treated with great respect. Eventually Christians who led heroic gospel-inspired lives were often acclaimed after their death as a saint by a local church. The theology and the celebration of the feast emphasize the bond between those Christians already with God and those still on earth. The feast points to our ultimate goal - to be with God."

Saturday, November 2, 2024

+ We Remember: Observed the day after All Saints, **ALL SOULS DAY** commemorates the faithful departed. It is a time when we are reminded of the people in our lives who have died. It is also a time when we are reminded of our own impending death and our subsequent union with God. We pray today of our own beloved dead - ancestors, parents, relations, benefactors, friends - and of all the faithful departed." The feast dates back to the **ninth century**, although as early as the seventh century it was the custom in monasteries to set aside a day for prayers for the deceased. **St. Augustine** had praised the custom of praying for the dead outside their actual anniversary, since he felt that they needed suffrages to be admitted to heaven. The Feast spread to Rome in the 14th century, and in the 15th century the Dominicans had the custom of celebrating three Masses on that day in order to fulfill all the requests for Masses. In **1915**, **Pope Benedict XV** extended this privilege to the universal church, prompted by the large number of those who had died in World War I. (W,V)



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. (L) 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. Lön, 1989. (OCV) 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. Butler, 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.