

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 28 - November 3, 2018

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. May God bless your travels. — Fr. Michael Zaniolo, Administrator



Interfaith Calendar & Events

→ **REFORMATION SUNDAY, Oct. 28**, is traditionally observed by many Christians on the last Sunday of October; **Reformation Day**, observed **Oct. 31**, commemorates the day in 1517 when **Martin Luther** nailed his 95 theses to the door to the church in Wittenberg, Germany, prompting debate that led to a series of events comprising the "Protestant Reformation."



→ **All Saints Day, Thursday, 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. Wednesday, Oct. 31**, and Mass on the holy day, **Nov. 1**, at **11:30 a.m.** The Midway Airport Chapel will celebrate a vigil Mass at **4:00 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 31**, and Masses on the holy day, **Nov. 1**, at **11:30 a.m.**

→ **Daylight Savings Time** ends this week. Clocks should be put back one hour before you go to bed next **Saturday, Nov. 3**. "Spring forward, **Fall back**."



→ Source: **The 2018 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

→ → Birthday blessings to **Mr. Kenneth Botton**, today, **Oct. 28**.

Ord Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/27/18 **4:00 p.m.** † **Harry Meadows** req. by Dorothy & Jim Lynch
6:00 p.m. † **Ronald Jones** req. by Family
 10/28/18 **6:30 a.m.** • **Kathleen Ross** req. by Anne Grabinski
9:00 a.m. † **James Patrick Riordan** req. by Timothy J. Reilly
11:00 a.m. † **Warren & Irene Anderson** req. by Anderson Family
1:00 p.m. † **June O'Connor** req. by Kevin O'Connor
 10/29/18 **11:30 a.m.** • **Special Intention** req. by Diana Jagonase
 10/30/18 **11:30 a.m.** † **Bette Jesse** req. by Tim Reilly
 10/31/18 **11:30 a.m.** • **SMM People**
4:00 p.m. † **Patricia Cruzoli** req. by Timothy J. Reilly
 11/01/18 **11:30 a.m.** † **John Giannini** req. by Mr. & Mrs. Michael Brennan
 11/02/18 **11:30 a.m.** † **Purgatorial Society**

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Midway Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/27/18 **4:00 p.m.** • **Yolande Windsor** req. by V & D Mervar
 10/28/18 **9:00 a.m.** † **Barbara Diane Smith** req. by Family
11:00 a.m. • **John & Helen Dominici** req. by John Dominici
 10/29/18 **11:30 a.m.** † **Robert & Mary Tate** req. by V & D Mervar
 10/30/18 **11:30 a.m.** • **Richard & Mary Lou Mathiowetz** by Mary Lou Mathiowetz
 10/31/18 **11:30 a.m.** † **Louise Boone, Jr.** req. by Alexander McKay
4:00 p.m. † **Loretta & Stanley Wasielewski** by Rose Mary Wasielewski
 11/01/18 **11:30 a.m.** † **Stephen E. Ohotnicky** by Steven & Barbara Ohotnicky
 11/02/18 **11:30 a.m.** † **Purgatorial Society**

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Thirtieth Sunday in Ordinary Time October 28, 2018

The LORD has done great things for us; we are glad indeed. — *Psalm 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 4:32 — 5:8; Ps 1:1-4, 6; Lk 13:10-17
 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: Rv 7:2-4, 9-14; Ps 24:1-6; 1 Jn 3:1-3; Mt 5:1-12a
 Friday: 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
 Saturday: Phil 1:18b-26; Ps 42:2, 3, 5cdef; Lk 14:1, 7-11
 Sunday: Dt 6:2-6; Ps 18:2-4, 47, 51; Heb 7:23-28; Mk 12:28b-34

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

Today is the feast of the Forty Martyrs of England and Wales, the first representative body of many Catholics who died for their faith between 1535 and 1679 to be beatified or canonized. Almost all of them died at Tyburn, a place of public execution near today's Marble Arch in Hyde Park, London. The first to suffer were Carthusian monks who refused to swear an oath supporting Henry VIII as supreme head of the Church in England, and the last was Saint Oliver Plunkett, the Primate Archbishop of Ireland. The method of execution was particularly vile, since the condemned were hanged and their living bodies quartered to be displayed around London as a horrific warning.



Today, the tree-like gallows provides the design of a religious symbol, the canopy over the altar of the martyrs in Tyburn Convent. There, at the heart of the bustling city, a monastic community of women practices contemplative prayer and "spiritual hospitality" in the Benedictine tradition. Oddly, the community is French in origin; it was expelled from France a century ago when France outlawed contemplative monastic life. England, where the laws against Catholicism had been lifted, invited the community in. In gratitude to their new homeland, and in honor of those who gave their lives for the Catholic faith, the nuns came to Tyburn. In the public crypt, coats of arms stand for each of the 350 martyrs.

A Web site visit is possible at www.tyburnconvent.org.uk.

—Rev. James Field, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.



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 28, 2018

✠ **We Remember: Reformation Sunday; 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 Poitier 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) • Today in **1958**, **Angelo Giuseppe Cardinal Roncalli** was elected **Pope John XXIII** - "Good Pope John."

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2018

✠ **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)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2018

✠ **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)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2018

✠ **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**.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2018

✠ **We Remember: SOLEMNITY: ALL SAINTS** Today we commemorate all the saints in heaven, but particularly those without any specified feast day of their own. **St. 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.") "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. By the fifth century, there was already a feast of "all saints" in the East, on the Friday of Easter week. By the eighth century, the church of St. Mary to the Martyrs in Rome seems to have celebrated a similar feast. In the ninth century, Pope Gregory IV changed the date of the feast to November 1. 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." The Irish are credited with celebrating this feast on Nov. 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 Nov. 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.)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2018

✠ **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)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2018

✠ **We Remember: ST. MARTIN DE PORRES (1579-1639)** was born in Lima, Peru, of a Spanish father and a freed black woman; he was given a Christian education by his mother and became a pharmacist and nurse. In **1603**, he entered the Dominican Order as a lay brother, much against his father's wishes. St. Martin was well known for his apostolate for the sick and poor. Canonized in **1962**, "Martin the Charitable" has been acclaimed as the patron of social justice because he constantly worked for equal rights for all classes of people.



Sources include: (AS) *All Saints*, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) *Book of Saints*, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (CB) *Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia*, 1999. (C) *Catholic Book of Days*, John Deedy, Thomas More, 1989. (BB) *Big Book of Women Saints*, Sarah Gallick, HarperSanFrancisco, 2007; (D) *Day by Day with the Saints*, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (ES) *Encyclopedia of Saints*, C. Jöckle, Alpine, 1995. (F) *Famous Christians*, Tony Castle, Servant, 1988. (G) *Guide to the Saints*, Kristin E. White, Ivy Books, 1991. (H) *Heavenly Friends*, Rosalie Marie Levy, DSP, 1984. (L) *Butler's Lives of the Saints I-IV*, Christian Classics, 1995. (L2) *Lives of the Saints*, O. Englebert, Barnes & Noble, 1994. (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. (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. Tax-deductible contributions to the *Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy* are welcome. E-mail: ordchapel@gmail.com.

MDCA AIRPORT CHAPEL

Concourse C, Mezzanine Level
(Inside Security Checkpoint)

ROMAN CATHOLIC MASSES

SATURDAY VIGIL: 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY: 9:00 a.m. & 11:00 a.m.

Monday—Friday: 11:30 a.m.

Evening before Holy Day: 4:00 p.m.

Holy Day: Check Bulletin Announcements

www.airporthapels.org/holydayschedule.html

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

Monday - Thursday 10:00 a.m. & 1:30 p.m.

Friday & Holidays 8:00 a.m. & 10:00 a.m.

Saturday & Sunday 10:00 a.m., 12:00 & 1:30 p.m.

ORD AIRPORT CHAPEL

Terminal 2, Mezzanine Level
(Outside Security Checkpoint)

ROMAN CATHOLIC MASSES

SATURDAY VIGIL: 4:00 & 6:00 p.m.

SUNDAY: 6:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m.,

11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m.

Monday—Friday: 11:30 a.m.

Evening before Holy Day: 4:00 p.m.

Holy Day: Check Bulletin Announcements

www.airporthapels.org/holydayschedule.html

ISLAMIC JUMA' PRAYER

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

See Website for Schedule

ALL SOULS DAY "PURGATORIAL SOCIETY" MASS NOV. 2

→ A special **Purgatorial Society** Mass will be celebrated on **All Souls Day, Friday, Nov. 2**, by the Catholic Chaplaincies at O'Hare & Midway Airport Chapels. The Feast of All Souls commemorates all the Faithful Departed and is a day of memorials and remembrance. Thank you to all those who participated in this year's memorial. HarperCollins *Dictionary of Religion* defines purgatory as the Roman Catholic belief in a "temporal place or condition for souls who, after death, need purification before entering heaven. This doctrine holds that sinners who die are subject to punishment for those sins, venial (minor) and mortal (grave), which, while forgiven, are still in need of expiation. The residue from the sinful choices still inhibits the individual from the full vision of God. The purifying punishment is usually described as an intense fire, either in a literal or figurative sense. The teachings were defined at the Church Councils of Lyons (1274) and Florence (1439)."

