

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 29 – November 4, 2023

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

Interfaith Calendar & Events

• **REFORMATION SUNDAY, Oct. 29**, is traditionally observed by many Christians on the last Sunday of October. It commemorates the day when **Martin Luther** nailed his 95 theses to the door to the church in Wittenberg, Germany, on **October 31, 1517**, prompting debate that led to a series of events comprising the "Protestant Reformation."

• **All Saints Day, Wednesday, 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. Tuesday, Oct. 31**, and Mass on the holy day, **Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 11:30 a.m.**

The Midway Airport Chapel will celebrate Mass on the holy day, **Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 9:00 and 11:00 a.m.**

• **Daylight Savings Time** ends this week. Clocks should be put back one hour before you go to bed next **Saturday, Nov. 4**. "Spring forward, **Fall back**." Americans in most states will have to turn their clocks back an hour when standard time resumes. It will last until the second Sunday of March 2024, when daylight saving time starts again. While daylight saving time shifts an hour of daylight from the morning to the evening in late winter, spring, summer and early fall, that hour of daylight goes back to the morning during standard time, when the days are shorter in fall and winter.

• Source: The 2023 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago



ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/28/23 4:00 p.m.** † **Lorraine Feord** req. by Friends
6:00 p.m. • **Penny Lundstrom** req. by Karin Lovejoy
† **Isabelle Wojcicki** req. by Aida Zaniolo Family
- 10/29/23 9:00 a.m.** † **Jim Lorenzini** req. by Karin Lovejoy
11:00 a.m. † **Jim** req. by Nell Andrzejewski
• **Intentions of Holy Ghost Parish**
- 10/30/23 11:30 a.m.** † **Elizabeth Saffort** req. by Irene Gobeille
- 10/31/23 11:30 a.m.** † **Margaret Ann Heinrich** by Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Wolowicz
4:00 p.m. † **George Salluro** req. by Fr. Leon Rezula
- 11/01/23 11:30 a.m.** † **Marcos Fernandez, Sr.** req. by Susan Schneider
- 11/02/23 11:30 a.m.** † **Jeffrey R. Pfeiffer** req. by Mr. & Mrs. Peter Chiodo
- 11/03/23 11:30 a.m.** • **Brian Coslick** req. by Carl Coslick

MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/29/23 9:00 a.m.** † **Mitchell Smith** req. by Karin Lovejoy
11:00 a.m. • **Diane Chrapkiewicz** req. by John Dominici
• **Intentions of Holy Ghost Parish**
- 11/01/23 9:00 a.m.** † **Michael Montleth** req. by Karin Lovejoy
11:00 a.m. † **Stephen E. Ohotnicky** req. Barbara & Stephen Ohotnicky

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Our Chapels offer a variety of Bibles (paperback, keepsake/gift hardcover, New Testaments) Rosaries, Holy Cards, medals and other religious articles. Please visit the O'Hare Chapel Office if you would like to use a non-English language Holy Bible, the Holy Qur'an or the complete Art Scroll Siddur.

Thirtieth Sunday in Ordinary Time – October 29, 2023

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

BALANCE

Today's scriptures emphasize the fundamental link between love of God and love of our neighbors, especially those who are most in need. Love of God should compel us to love the people whom God cherishes. Conversely, work for justice and charity for those in need should be rooted in our love of God.

That connection and balance, however, isn't always easy to maintain in our lives. Even in religious orders we find that some Christians are more oriented toward contemplation and prayer, while others are more active in reaching out to those who are oppressed. Today Jesus reminds us of the necessity for both in the life of faith.



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 1:5c-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: Rom 8:12-17; Ps 68:2, 4, 6-7ab, 20-21; Lk 13:10-17
Tuesday: Rom 8:18-25; Ps 126:1b-6; Lk 13:18-21
Wednesday: Rv 7:2-4, 9-14; Ps 24:1-6; 1 Jn 3:1-3; Mt 5:1-12a
Thursday: 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 Masses for the Dead; nos. 1011-1016
Friday: Rom 9:1-5; Ps 147:12-15, 19-20; Lk 14:1-6
Saturday: Rom 11:1-2a, 11-12, 25-29; Ps 94:12-13a, 14-15, 17-18; Lk 14:1, 7-11
Sunday: Mal 1:14b — 2:2b, 8-10; Ps 131:1-3; 1 Thes 2:7b-9, 13; Mt 23:1-12

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

This week we have in All Souls' Day a commemoration that is linked to the Halloween customs. The big-spending sugar shock holiday is a long way removed from Thursday's grateful remembrance of the souls who are hidden from our sight, but alive to Christ. Old pagan superstitions might find us holding our breath when going by the graveyard, whereas others might actually go to the cemetery to tend the family graves, to share good food, and remember dear ones. Nowhere does a culture embrace this day as fully as in Mexico. The "Day of the Dead" is a national holiday that unfolds over three full days. For three thousand years, the indigenous people of Mexico have been mocking death in an annual festival, and the invading Spaniards were shocked at the spectacle. To the Aztecs, life was a dream, and death was the entry into full life. Skulls were thus a symbol of joy and release from life's sorrows. The missionaries found all this a bit creepy, but they moved the three-day feast from August to synchronize it with the Christian calendar. So today, graves are decorated, altars are built in the home to honor the family dead, children feast on candy skulls, and people dress up in elaborate skeleton outfits. The devout spend hours in the cemetery, and there is a lively sense of the communion of saints, the living and the dead.

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

INCLUSIVE LOVE

Love of our neighbor is included in the love of God. — St. Thomas Aquinas

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 Khatib/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 29, 2023

• **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



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.

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. 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)

Monday, October 30, 2023

+ **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, 2023

+ **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**.

Wednesday, November 1, 2023

+ **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."

Thursday, November 2, 2023

+ **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)

Friday, November 3, 2023

+ **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.

Saturday, November 4, 2023

+ **We Remember: ST. CHARLES BORROMEO (1538-1584)** was born of a noble Italian family (his mother was Margaret de Medici, the sister of the future Pope Pius IV). Charles graduated from the University of Pavia with doctorates in canon and civil law. Ordained a priest at 24 and called to serve at the Vatican, his uncle Pope Pius IV named him cardinal and archbishop of Milan. However, his condemnation of the excesses and abuses in the offices of the Roman Curia aroused the animosity of many persons, and in 1565, after the death of the pope, Charles Borromeo returned to Milan, where he served as archbishop of 18 years, and died Nov. 3, 1584. St. Charles worked vigorously for the reformation of his diocese, establishing the **Confraternity of Christian Doctrine**.

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, OSV, 1985. (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. (OCY) *Oxford Companion to the Year*, Blackburn, 1999. (P) *Pocket Dictionary of Saints*, John Delaney, Image, 1983. (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. (ordchapel@gmail.com).