



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 30, 2011

Welcome to the Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago!

The O'Hare Airport Chapel and the 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

CHAPEL BIRTHDAYS & ANNIVERSARIES

Birthday blessings and best wishes go out to **Fr. Kenneth G. O'Malley** this Sunday, Oct. 30.

INTERFAITH CALENDAR

All Saints Day, observed by many Christians this **Tuesday, Nov. 1**, celebrates the lives of those 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 Souls Day, Wednesday, Nov. 2**, is observed by Catholic and Anglican Christians as a day set aside for intercessions for the dead. **Yaum-al-Arafah: Day of Atonement** is



observed by Muslims this **Saturday, Nov. 5**; it is the most important day during the Hajj pilgrimage when Muslim pilgrims implore God for forgiveness and Mercy on the plain of Arafat, just outside the city of Mecca. It is the day when the Lord will provide boundless compassion and mercy and obviate all sins.

Source: www.interfaithcalendar.org/2011.htm; Chicago Center for Cultural Connections 2011 Interfaith Calendar. Contact: 27 E. Monroe St., Suite 400, Chicago, 60603; 800-311-9823.

Rev. Fr. Michael G. Zaniolo, STL, CAC — Administrator/Catholic Chaplain
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago

Mr. Qazi M. Blabani — 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 CPS — Office/Business Manager/Fund Raiser
Mr. Michael Brennan — Bulletin Editor (ordchapel@gmail.com)

MDW Airport Chapel

Concourse C, Mezzanine Level
(Inside Security Checkpoint)

Scheduled Services:

ROMAN CATHOLIC MASSES

Saturday: 4:00 p.m.

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

SUNDAY & HOLY DAY:

7:00, 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

Monday—Friday: 11:30 a.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

Saturday: 10:00 a.m. & 12:00

noon

Sunday: 10:00 a.m. & 12:00 noon

ORD Airport Chapel

Terminal 2, Mezzanine Level
(Outside Security Checkpoint)

Scheduled Services:

ROMAN CATHOLIC MASSES

Saturday: 4:00 & 6:00 p.m.

Evening before Holy Day: 5:00 p.m.

SUNDAY & HOLY DAY:

6:30, 9:00 & 11:00 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

Monday—Friday: 11:30 a.m.

ISLAMIC JUMA' PRAYER

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

Sunday: 10:00 a.m. & 12:00 noon

WINGS OF VISION A BIG SUCCESS!



1996 WOV Executive Service Recipient Sarge Hotoko Introduced 2011 awardee Joseph Dote, pictured with Fr. Michael Zaniolo and Ms. Susan Schneider.



Left: Mr. Jose Rosa, Jr., and his wife with Fr. Michael Zaniolo; right: Rev. Hutz Hertzberg, Sr. Joan McGuire, O.P., and Deacon Jim O'Malley. Mr. Rosa was the recipient of the first "Extra Mile" Humanitarian Award. Rev. Hertzberg is the director of the Protestant ministry, and Sr. Joan is the President of the Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago and Director of the Office of Ecumenical & Interreligious Affairs for the Archdiocese of Chicago. Deacon Jim O'Malley is the longest serving member of the O'Hare Chaplaincy.

We're very grateful to all who made the **16th Annual O'Hare Wings of Vision Award Luncheon** a big success! The event, sponsored by and for the benefit of the Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago, was held October 21 at the Rosewood Restaurant & Banquets, 9421 W. Higgins Rd., Rosemont. The O'Hare Wings of Vision Award is awarded to a person who has provided a significant contribution to the O'Hare Airport community, exemplified in years of sincere dedication and friendly willingness to be of service to all at the airport—an example to all who work to make Chicago O'Hare International Airport the finest in the world. The "Executive Service Award" Recipient was **Mr. Joseph S. Dote**, Managing Director Care Plus (Chicago Airports Resources Enterprise). The "Superior Service Award" Recipient was **Mr. Peter Patlan**, Automatic Door Technician, Builders Chicago Corp. The "Extra Mile" Humanitarian Award Recipient was **Mr. José Rosa**, Aviation Police Officer, Chicago Department of Aviation. Our profound thanks to all who made this fundraiser a terrific success.



Thirty-first Sunday in Ordinary Time October 30, 2011

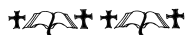
The greatest among you must be your servant. — *Matthew 23:11*

GOD IS IN CHARGE

"Who do you think you are?!" today's readings demand. We are brought up short, put in our place, given a dose of reality. Who is God? Who is in charge? Who is the greatest?

We begin with a passage from the prophet Malachi, one of the latest prophets, who wrote after the Jews returned from Babylon. Calling the people to task in God's name, he condemns the divisions and false teachings that have arisen, reminding them that all were created by the one God. Paul tells the Thessalonians the same thing, but in a positive way—praising them for remembering that it is God who is at work within them.

Finally, the Gospel presents Jesus speaking out against hypocrisy and vainglory. "You have but one teacher . . . you have but one Father" (Matthew 23:8, 9). We are firmly put in our place. God is in charge. © Copyright, J. S. Paluch Co.



The word
of God
is at work
in you



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Sunday and Weekday Mass Readings

TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — Do we not have one father? Did not the one God create us? (Malachi 1:14b — 2:2b, 8-10).

Psalm — In you, Lord, I have found my peace (Psalm 131).

Second Reading — You have received not a human word but the word of God (1 Thessalonians 2:7b-9, 13).

Gospel — Call no one your father on earth; you have but one Father, the one in heaven (Matthew 23:1-12).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Rom 11:29-36; Lk 14:12-14
 Tuesday: Rv 7:2-4, 9-14; Ps 24, 1 Jn 3:1-3; Mt 5:1-12a
 Wednesday: **Suggested:** Wis 3:1-9; Rom 5:5-11 or 6:3-9; Jn 6:37-40 or any readings from no. 668 or the Masses for the Dead, nos. 1011-1016
 Thursday: Rom 14:7-12; Lk 15:1-10
 Friday: Rom 15:14-21; Lk 16:1-8
 Saturday: Rom 16:3-9, 16, 22-27; Lk 16:9-15
 Sunday: Wis 6:12-16; Ps 63; 1 Thes 4:13-18; Mt 25:1-13



FEAST OF FAITH — Prayer after Communion

The rites following the reception of Communion are very short. It is as if the Church is saying to us that the only way to respond to this great gift is to go forth and live it! But there are some significant rites yet before we are sent forth from the Mass. After Communion, we pray together in silence or sing a hymn; both are ways to thank God for the gift of the Son. Then the priest prays another collect, the Prayer after Communion. This prayer, usually very short, gathers our prayers into one. It reminds us of what we have already experienced: in receiving the Eucharist, we have received a foretaste of the heavenly banquet; we have eaten the bread of angels. This reality, this knowledge, should transform us, so that we may journey through this life with our hearts set on eternal life, and find in the Eucharist—which is food from heaven and daily bread—the strength and hope we need to work toward God's kingdom of justice here and now.

—Corinna Laughlin, © Copyright, J. S. Paluch Co.

ACTIONS

Not the cry, but the flight of the wild duck leads the flock to fly and follow. --Chinese proverb

This Week in the Life of the Church

Being a compendium of feast days and notable events in Church history.

This Week in the Life of the Church recalls those people and events during the course of each week that have influenced the development of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. "In the search for new forms and models of holiness in our pluralistic and multicultural society, one cannot ignore the great figures who throughout the centuries have given vivid witness to the holiness of the Church," says Enzo Lodi in *Saints of the Roman Calendar*. "Since the choice of heroes, models and leaders can have a lasting effect on the development of one's personality and life, the Church has always placed before the eyes of the faithful the example of holiness set by the saints. Of course, the hero and model *par excellence* is **JESUS CHRIST**, and the Christian life consists essentially in the following and imitation of Christ." --- *Compiled by Mike Brennan*



Sunday, October 30, 2011

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 *Harper-Collins 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, 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. In 1524, Luther set aside his monastic habit; he married **Catherine von Bora**, a former Cistercian nun, the following year. His many writings were mainly pamphlets and were

principally to meet a particular need. From **1529** until his death in **1546**, his disciples recorded the *Tischreden* which were table conversations with family and friends. 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. ■ **IN 1999**, the **Lutheran World Federation** and the **Roman Catholic Church** signed the *Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification* on Reformation Sunday in Augsburg, Germany. The Joint Declaration was the product of more than three decades of intense international dialogue between Lutherans and Roman Catholics," according to the Office for Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs, Archdiocese of Chicago. "The signing was the first time that such a declaration had been recognized officially and jointly by our churches." This historic occasion was celebrated locally with a meeting of Catholics and Lutherans for prayer and short talks at Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1500 W. Elmdale, Chicago. **Francis Cardinal George** and **Bishop Kenneth Olsen** led the gathering.

✦ **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. Canonized in **1888**. ■ 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.

Monday, October 31, 2011

✦ **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** created. St. Wolfgang was canonized in 1052. ■ **ST. DOROTHY of MONTAU (1336-1394)** was a contemporary of **Bridget of Sweden** and **Catherine of Siena**, and like them, she was favored with ecstasies and visions and has left numerous revelations. Born to a poor family and married to a wealthy swordsmith, she bore nine children, only one of whom survived. She made a difficult pilgrimage to Rome for the jubilee in **1390**; her husband died shortly before she returned home. At that point she became a religious, living in a cell built into the Cathedral at Marienwerder, where she died June 25, 1394. Though she was never canonized, her cult is still to be found in Central Europe. ■ **TODAY IN 1503**, **POPE JULIUS II** became pope. He authorized the building of the present St. Peter's Basilica. Ironically, the controversy over the "sale" of indulgences, which partly contributed to the rebuilding of St. Peter's, would help lead to the Reformation.

■ Today is also **HALLOWEEN** - "**All Hallows Eve**," the name given to the vigil of **HALLOWMAS**, which we now know as **ALL SAINTS DAY**. Historically, though, Halloween is a combination of pagan holiday and Christian holy-day vigil. Few holidays have a stranger or more paradoxical history than Halloween. It is the vigil of one of the most important feasts of the church year, solemnly observed by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and Lutherans. However, some of the customs traditional to Halloween commemorate rites and creatures that Christianity has over the centuries adamantly opposed: auguries, ghosts, witches, goblins and fairies. In many countries of Western Europe, such as France, Spain, and Italy, All Hallows Eve is observed only as an austere religious occasion with extra Masses and prayers at the graves of deceased relatives and friends; but in the British Isles and, especially, the U.S., Halloween is primarily regarded as a night of merrymaking, superstitious spells, fortune-telling, games, and pranks.

To understand this curious mixture of the religious and secular, and to realize how varied customs of Western Europe have affected the American celebration of Halloween, it is necessary to trace the remote origins of the holiday. The Romans celebrated the day as the festival of



HAPPY HALLOWEEN!

Pomona, goddess of gardens; the custom of bobbing for apples originated with them as part of the festivities. The ancient Celts called the holiday "Samhain" or "end of summer," and observed the day as the end of the food growing season. The Celts harbored the Druidic belief that on **Oct. 31**, Saman, lord of death, brought together all the wicked who had died within the past twelve months and been condemned to inhabit the bodies of animals. Thus the Celtic night echoed with the terrible sounds of keeners and screechers, and for protection people lit fires atop hills to keep the ghosts away. The practice of dressing up as a ghost is a carry-over from that time. When the Celts became Christians, they and other Christian groups appropriated the holiday as a festive prelude to the day on which to remember deceased loved ones. All Saints Day was known then as **All Hallows Day**, so inevitably the evening before was called **All Hallows E'en**, or holy evening - eventually telescoped to Halloween. (Source: *Extraordinary Origins of Everyday Things*, by Panati)

Tuesday, November 1, 2011

✦ **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 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.

"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."

✦ **TODAY IN 1629**, **St. OLIVER PLUNKET** was born in Loughcrew, Ireland. He was Archbishop of Armagh. Falsely accused of plotting against the British Crown, he was martyred at London. He is the first Irish person named a saint in 700 years.

■ In **1946**, **KAROL WOJTYLA** was ordained to the priesthood in Krakow, Poland, and immediately sent to Rome for studies at the Angelicum University, where he earned a doctorate in ethics. He went on to become **Pope John Paul II**.

Wednesday, November 2, 2011

✦ **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. TODAY'S 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. ■ **In 1970**, the death of **RICHARD CARDINAL CUSHING** in Boston, who founded the **very first airport chapel** at Boston's Logan Airport in 1952.

Thursday, November 3, 2011

✠ **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.

Friday, November 4, 2011

✠ **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 at last 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** to instruct. ■ **TODAY IN 1806**, the birth of **FR. SAMUEL MAZZUCHELLI** in Milan, Italy. He built the first Catholic church in Wisconsin, founded the Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa, & designed the Courthouse in Galena, Illinois.

Saturday, November 5, 2011

✠ **We Remember:** Many saints have borne the name Elizabeth, which means worshiper of God in Hebrew. The first chapter of St. Luke's Gospel tells the story of **Saints ELIZABETH and ZECHARIAH** - the parents of St. John the Baptist. Zechariah was a priest in the Temple in Jerusalem whose wife, Elizabeth - a cousin of the Blessed Virgin Mary - was beyond childbearing age. In a vision, while he was burning incense at the altar of the Lord, the angel Gabriel told Zechariah that he and Elizabeth would have a son and should name him John. When Zechariah thought this doubtful and asked for a sign, the angel announced that he would be struck dumb and only regain his speech when the prophecy was fulfilled. Luke 1 recounts how, aged and barren, Elizabeth miraculously conceived. When Mary visited her during the sixth month of her pregnancy, Elizabeth declared, "Blessed are you among women and blessed is the fruit of your womb" (Luke 1:42) - more commonly known as the second verse of the Hail Mary (the first verse comes from Luke 1:28). Mary then proclaimed the hymn of praise now known as the *Magnificat*. After John's birth and naming, Zechariah's speech was restored and he pronounced the prophetic oracle now known as the Benedictus. ✠ **ST. BERTILLA (died c. 705)** was a Benedictine nun at Jouarre, France; she held the offices of infirmarian, headmistress of the convent school and prioress. She was made the first abbess of the nunnery at Chelles and governed it for half a century. Great numbers flocked to her convent, including many Anglo-Saxon girls. ■ **THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE** opened today in 1414 (it concluded in 1418). The 16th ecumenical council of the Church and second of three reform councils (with Pisa and Basel), it was called to deal with the crisis of papal authority provoked by the **Great Schism (1378-1417)**. It elected Pope Martin V on Nov. 11, 1417 and condemned 267 teachings of the Englishman **John Wycliffe** (c. 1329-84). Wycliffe's Bohemian follower **John Hus** (1369-1415) consented to attend, but despite the emperor's guarantee of safe conduct, Hus was imprisoned, condemned for heresy, and burned at the stake July 6, 1415.



References

Sources include: (A) *Catholic Almanac*, Felician Foy Our Sunday Visitor, 1995. (AP) *A Pilgrim's Almanac*, Edward Hayes, 1992. (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. (CCS) *Catholicism, Chicago Style*, Skerret et al, 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. (OCY) *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. Attwater/C. John, 1995. (R) *Saints to Remember*, Servants of Mary Immaculate, 1985. (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 and provided free by the Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy, P.O. Box 66353, Chicago, IL 60666-0353. Phone: 773/686-2636. Web: www.airportchapels.org. Tax-deductible contributions to the *Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy* are welcome. E-mail: ordchapel@gmail.com.

O'Hare Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

• denotes living/special intention † denotes deceased/memorial

Saturday	October 29, 2011	Requested By:
4:00 p.m.	† Casimer Musialowski	<i>Eleanor Jankowski</i>
6:00 p.m.	• Letitia Parrillo	
Sunday	October 30, 2011	
6:30 a.m.	† Ralph & Christine Sartini	<i>Monty Lee</i>
9:00 a.m.	† Mary & Benjamin Trytek	<i>Joe & Terri Trytek</i>
11:00 a.m.	† Richard Mathiowetz	<i>Mary Lou Mathiowetz</i>
1:00 p.m.	† Ammanuel Mapilaparambil	<i>Mary Sebastian</i>
Monday	October 31, 2011	
11:30 a.m.	† Marck Morrison	<i>Chantal Bechara</i>
5:00 p.m. Vigil	† John, Rose & Kenneth Dunaj	<i>Eugene Dunaj</i>
Tuesday	November 1, 2011	<i>ALL SAINTS DAY</i>
6:30 a.m.	† Edwin Rapacz	<i>Wanda Rapacz</i>
9:00 a.m.	• Christine Guzior	<i>Richard Guzior</i>
11:00 a.m.	† Betty Erkenbeck	<i>Dr. Mary Starsiak</i>
1:00 p.m.	† Patrick Rocks	<i>Patrick Rocks' Estate</i>
Wednesday	November 2, 2011	<i>ALL SOULS DAY</i>
11:30 a.m.	† PURGATORIAL SOCIETY	
Thursday	November 3, 2011	
11:30 a.m.	† Florence & Louis Fortini	<i>Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fortini</i>
Friday	November 4, 2011	
11:30 a.m.	† James Benson	<i>Mary C. Benson</i>

Midway Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

Saturday	October 29, 2011	Requested By:
4:00 p.m.	† Joseph Molloy	<i>Dorothy Porter</i>
Sunday	October 30, 2011	
7:00 a.m.	† Hank Clark	<i>Peter & Suzanne Daly</i>
9:00 a.m.	• Mother of God	<i>George Kuruppath</i>
11:00 a.m.	• Buser & Blair Families	<i>Mr. & Mrs. B. Buser</i>
Monday	October 31, 2011	
11:30 a.m.	• Jim & Loretta Kraus	<i>Mo Moorman</i>
4:00 p.m. Vigil	† Hugo Arbesu	<i>J. Arbesu</i>
Tuesday	November 1, 2011	<i>ALL SAINTS DAY</i>
7:00 a.m.	• Harry L. Kapp	<i>Michael Kapp</i>
9:00 a.m.	† Maurice & Annorah Moorman	<i>Mo Moorman</i>
11:00 a.m.	† Robert O'Brien	<i>M. C. Simatovich</i>
Wednesday	November 2, 2011	<i>ALL SOULS DAY</i>
11:30 a.m.	† PURGATORIAL SOCIETY	
Thursday	November 3, 2011	
11:30 a.m.	† Tony & Mildred Prah	<i>Barbara Louthan</i>
Friday	November 4, 2011	
11:30 a.m.	• Ida Wenzel	<i>Emma Wenzel</i>