

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 31–November 6, 2021

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. 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*

Thank You for Supporting our 60th Anniversary Gala

WE ARE VERY GRATEFUL to all those who made the Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago **60th Anniversary Gala** on Friday, Oct. 22, a great success! A very special thanks to the Planning Committee, chaired by Ms. Susan Schneider, to all our volunteers, and to all those who contributed prizes. Photos from the event will be posted at <https://www.facebook.com/InterfaithAirportChapelsOfChicago>



Susan & Gretchen Schneider,
Fr. Michael Zaniolo



Daylight Savings Time ends this week at 2 a.m. Sunday, Nov. 7. Clocks should be put back one hour before retiring next **Saturday, Nov. 6.** "Spring forward, Fall back."

Interfaith Calendar & Events

→ **October 31: Reformation Sunday** 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.

→ **November 4: 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 4: 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 5: Jain New Year**

→ **November 6: 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).

→ **November 7: Birth of Baha'u'llah** - Bahai celebration of the birth of their founder and teacher. Refrain from work. (Begins at sundown Nov. 6)

→ Source: **The 2021 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

Feast of All Saints, All Souls – November 1-2, 2021

All Saints Day, this Monday, Nov. 1, a Christian celebration of 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. This year, All Saints Day is *not* a Holy Day of Obligation for Catholics, but there will be an **11:30 a.m. Mass** at O'Hare Chapel.



→ **All Souls Day, this Tuesday, Nov. 2**, a day Anglican and Catholic Christians set aside for intercessions for the dead. A special Purgatorial Society Mass will be celebrated at **11:30 a.m.** at the O'Hare Chapel. 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.



Thirty-first Sunday in Ordinary Time – October 31, 2021

You shall love the LORD, your God, with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your strength. — *Deuteronomy 6:5*

LOVE GOD

As we near the end of the liturgical year we listen to Gospel readings from the final stage of Jesus' ministry—his teaching in Jerusalem. This Sunday Jesus is in conversation with one of the scribes of the temple. In a rare occurrence Jesus and the scribe agree on the two greatest commandments—to love God with all your being and to love your neighbor as yourself. In today's selection from Deuteronomy Moses gives this teaching to the Israelites as the core of their life of faith and prayer, and Psalm 18 echoes this prayer with the words, "I love you, O LORD, my strength" (Psalm 18:2). Jews and Christians agree that our greatest responsibility is to love the one and only God, and that we cannot claim to love God without loving our neighbor as ourselves.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — The LORD, the God of your fathers, will give you a land flowing with milk and honey (Deuteronomy 6:2-6). **Psalm** — I love you, Lord, my strength (Psalm 18). **Second Reading** — Jesus is always able to save those who approach God through him (Hebrews 7:23-28).

Gospel — To love God with all your heart and to love your neighbor as yourself is worth more than all burnt offerings and sacrifices (Mark 12:28b-34).

ORO Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/30/21 **4:00 p.m.** † **Bryan Becker** req. by Fr. Leon Rezula
6:00 p.m. † **Gregory Lynn Trump** req. by The Daly Family
† **David Salzberg** req. by The Daly Family
† **Joseph Mortelli** req. by Anne
- 10/31/21 **9:00 a.m.** † **Jim Sarkis** req. by Kent Schoend
11:00 p.m. † **Ed & Ann Dvorscuk** req. by Mr. & Mrs. Tom Hisey
† **Maxine Bendorf** req. by John & Susan Schneider Family
† **Stephen E. Ohotnicky** req. by Stephen & Barbara Ohotnicky
- 11/01/21 **11:30 a.m.** † **Joseph Vincent Allen** req. by Katherine Allen
11/02/21 **11:30 a.m.** † **Purgatorial Society**
11/03/21 **11:30 a.m.** • **Brian Coslick** req. by Carl Coslick
11/04/21 **11:30 a.m.** † **Jerry Smalec** - Mr. & Mrs. John Schneider, Gretchen Schneider
11/05/21 **11:30 a.m.** † **Ida Wenzel** req. by Emma Wenzel

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MOW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 10/31/21 **9:00 a.m.** † **Eli Gase** req. by Patricia Melton
† **Kim Gase** req. by Patricia Melton
11:00 a.m. • **Patty Golding** req. by Dana Potts
• **Karen Wimmer**
• **Carol Walker**

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

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

Sunday, October 31, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. WOLFGANG (924-994)** was a native of the German province of Swabia; he became a teacher at the school of the Würzburg 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** founded. St. Wolfgang was canonized in 1052. (W) ■ **ST. DOROTHY of MON-
TAU (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. (B,L) ■ 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*, now known as **All Saints Day**.

✦ **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)

Monday, November 1, 2021

✦ **ALL SAINTS DAY**: Today we commemorate all the saints in heaven, but particularly those without any specified feast day of their own. **St. 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 Church is 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)

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

✦ **We Remember: 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. "All Souls Day is a beautiful Catholic tradition of one special day of prayer for those who have gone before us in life and who are now in Purgatory. We pray today of our own beloved dead - ancestors, parents, relations, benefactors, friends - and of all the faithful departed." (V) 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. (w,v)

Wednesday, November 3, 2021

✦ **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. (S)

Thursday, November 4, 2021

✦ **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** to instruct.

Friday, November 5, 2021

✦ **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. (E,B,L)

Saturday, November 6, 2021

✦ **We Remember: ST. LEONARD (died c. 559)**, one of the most popular saints of Western Europe during the late Middle Ages, was a Frankish nobleman, the godson of King Clovis I (the first Catholic King of France). He founded the **Abbey of Noblac**, which is now called the town of Saint-Leonard. Today, St. Leonard is still invoked in Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy and Poland; and in France, a host of churches have been dedicated to him. (G,P,R,B) ✦ Today is also the feast of **ST. DEMETRIAN (c. 835-912)** one of the greatest bishops and most venerated saints of Cyprus. (D,B)