



Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago

Chicago Midway and O'Hare International Airports
P.O. Box 66353 • Chicago, Illinois 60666-0353 • (773) 686-AMEN (2636)

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 10, 2013

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

REMEMBERING FR. MIGUEL ALCANTARA



This Wednesday, November 13, is the **first anniversary** of the death of **Fr. Miguel Alcantara**, following a heart attack. He was 72. Fr. Alcantara served as an associate chaplain at the O'Hare and Midway Chapels from November 2003, through March 2012. We remember him fondly. Please pray for the repose of his soul.

DICK & BARBARA ARNOLD CELEBRATE 61 YEARS

Congratulations to **Dick and Barbara Arnold** on their **61st anniversary** this Saturday, Nov. 16. Since the early 1960's, Dick Arnold has assisted at the O'Hare Chapel in a variety of capacities, along with Barbara and other members of their family. He is the ministry's longest serving volunteer – a bridge to the Chapel's earliest days. We are very grateful for Dick's dedicated service through the years!



INTERFAITH CALENDAR OBSERVANCES

- **November 12: Birth of Baha'u'llah** - Bahai celebration of the birth of their founder and teacher. Refrain from work.
- **November 13: Ashura**—An Islamic optional one day fast. The Shia observance is based on the martyrdom of Prophet Muhammad's Grandson, Hussein, martyred on this date in 683/684 AD at the battle of Kerbala. Sunni observance is a recognition of Moses fasting in gratitude to Allah/God for liberation from oppression.



MDW Airport Chapel

Concourse C, Mezzanine Level
(Inside Security Checkpoint)

Scheduled Services:

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 or
www.airporthapels.org/holydayschedule.html

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 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: 5:00 p.m.

Holy Day: Check Bulletin Announcements or
www.airporthapels.org/holydayschedule.html

ISLAMIC JUMA' PRAYER

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP

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

Jaconettys Receive Christifideles Award

Our heartfelt gratitude and congratulations to **Judith and Tom Jaconetty**, who received the Archdiocese of Chicago Christifideles Award on behalf of their service to the Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy last Sunday, Nov. 3, at Holy Name Cathedral.



“This award is bestowed upon an individual Catholic layperson who has demonstrated by participation in parish life, the personal and ministerial renewal called for by the Papal Exhortation, **Christifideles Laici**, calling the laity to the vocation of responsibility for the Church's life springing from the gift and mission of their baptism. The individual is to be a practicing Catholic who manifests an understanding of the teachings of the Church and has been graced with a life formed in the Catholic Spiritual Tradition. The individual has used his/her talents to deepen the life of the Church in the parish or has served in an extraordinary way the ministry of the parish.”

For the last 12 years Judith and Tom have helped organize the Interfaith Airport Chapels community building and fund raising efforts, especially the annual Golf Outing and Wings of Vision Awards Luncheon. Judith, retired from Chicago Department of Aviation, is also a leader of song at our holy day liturgies.



The longtime service and dedication of the Jaconetys is an example and inspiration to all of us. We are grateful for their commitment to this ministry.

Veterans Day Observed Monday

Monday, Nov. 11, we honor our nation's veterans, both living and deceased, on Veteran's Day. Until 1954, the observance was known as Armistice Day, for it marked the signing of the armistice which ended The Great War, World War I, on November 11, 1918. Of the 70 million men who took part in that four-year war, nine million died.



Veterans Day

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

Thirty-second Sunday in Ordinary Time November 10, 2013

My steps have been steadfast in your paths, my feet have not faltered. I call upon you, for you will answer me, O God.— *Psalm 17:5-6a*

THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD

In the Apostles' Creed we proclaim that we "believe in the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting." Today's readings invite us to explore these beliefs.

The passage from Second Maccabees makes it clear that belief in the resurrection of the dead was not born in Christianity, but in a time preceding Jesus' coming. The martyred brothers proclaim their conviction that God will raise them to new life. No threat of death can bring them to break one of their religious laws. Death of their bodies is no death at all, compared to the spiritual death that would result from transgressing the law.

The silly riddle about marriage put to Jesus in the Gospel gives him an opportunity to speak of the "coming age," when no one will be given in marriage, and no one will be liable to death. Jesus too stresses how ancient is this teaching, attributing this belief to Moses, who knew that God is the God of the living.

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Sunday and Weekday Mass Readings

TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — The King of the world will raise us up to live again forever (2 Maccabees 7:1-2, 9-14).

Psalm — Lord, when your glory appears, my joy will be full (Psalm 17).

Second Reading — May the Lord encourage and strengthen your hearts (2 Thessalonians 2:16 — 3:5).

Gospel — Those who are deemed worthy of the coming age can no longer die (Luke 20:27-38 [27, 34-38]).

The English translation of the Psalm Responses from the *Lectionary for Mass* © 1969, 1981, 1997, International Commission on English in the Liturgy Corporation. All rights reserved.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Wis 1:1-7; Ps 139:1b-10; Lk 17:1-6

Tuesday: Wis 2:23 — 3:9; Ps 34:2-3, 16-19; Lk 17:7-10

Wednesday: Wis 6:1-11; Ps 82:3-4, 6-7; Lk 17:11-19

Thursday: Wis 7:22b — 8:1; Ps 119:89-91, 130, 135, 175; Lk 17:20-25

Friday: Wis 13:1-9; Ps 19:2-5ab; Lk 17:26-37

Saturday: Wis 18:14-16; 19:6-9; Ps 105:2-3, 36-37, 42-43; Lk 18:1-8

Sunday: Mal 3:19-20a; Ps 98:5-9; 2 Thes 3:7-12; Lk 21:5-19

Treasures from our Tradition

In the seventeenth century, English Catholics, many of them wealthy and well educated, looked to the American colonies as a place to regain a measure of religious freedom. In Ireland, the so-called penal laws were even harsher than in England, as a minority Parliament tried to force the conversion of the population by denying the majority political and economic power. Beginning in 1691, laws were passed that punished dissenters, principally Catholics, but also causing hardship for Jews, Quakers, and others. There were acts forbidding "mixed marriage" or sending children "beyond the seas" for schooling. Catholics were taxed at double the common rate, barred from the legal professions and from university, and not allowed to build churches or own a decent horse.

In 1793 the situation began to change, as it became clear that the economic persecution would not drive the majority away from Catholicism. Gradually, laws were repealed until by 1829 freedom was won, although Catholics at university were ineligible for honors, and until the 1920s when the Republic was formed, the Church of Ireland was the state church, funded by the taxes of all citizens.

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



This Week in the Life of the Church

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

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2013

✠ **We Remember: ST. LEO I, THE GREAT (400-461).** Back in the middle 400's, **St. Leo the Great**, Pope of Rome, wrote 96 sermons which stressed the virtues of almsgiving, fasting and prayer. He earned the title "**the Great**" because of his exposition of Christian doctrine. Pope Leo was declared a **Doctor of the Church** in 1754. Leo was probably born in Tuscany, Italy, between 390 and 400, but he was Roman in education and mentality. In **440**, he was in France in order to reconcile warring factions and from there he was called by the people and the clergy to succeed Pope Sixtus III. As pope he defended the faith against heresy and in **443** convoked an assembly to expose the errors of the Manicheans (already condemned by **Pope Innocent I** in **416**). He also opposed the Nestorians, who had been condemned by the **Council of Ephesus** in **431**, and the Arians who had invaded Northern Africa. In the second period of his pontificate, Leo defended the doctrine of the **Incarnation** through the **Council of Chalcedon (451)**. His activities extended into various fields: liturgy, politics, preaching and writing. **He is without doubt the most influential personage of the fifth century.**



THE MOST FAMOUS ACTION of his pontificate was his face-to-face meeting with **Attila the Hun** outside the gates of Rome in **452**. When Attila and his Huns, after plundering Milan and destroying Pavia, moved on Rome, Leo set out to meet them. He convinced Attila in an interview not to attack - to accept an annual tribute instead. Three years later, the Vandal **Genseric** attacked and sacked the city, but Leo persuaded him not to kill the inhabitants or burn the city. After the Vandals departed, Leo ministered to the people, replacing the treasures of the churches, and he sent priests to ransom the captives enslaved by the Vandals. In his lifetime, he gained the respect of people of all ranks, from emperors to barbarians; Leo advanced the influence of the papacy to unprecedented heights with his authoritative approach to events, buttressed by his firm belief that the Holy See was the supreme authority in human affairs because of divine and scriptural mandate. In a time of great disorder, he forged an energetic central authority that stood for stability, authority, action, and wisdom; his sageness and effectiveness were to influence the concept of the papacy for centuries to come. Leo died this day in **461**; his relics are preserved in the Vatican. (**S,D,P,G**) • In **1483**, the birth of **MARTIN LUTHER**, the Augustinian monk who was a founder and leader of the Reformation and of Protestantism. He was born at Eisleben, Saxony, to Hans and Margaret Luther. Luther posted his 95 Theses "On the Power of Indulgences" on the door of Wittenberg's castle church on **Oct. 31, 1517**, the eve of All Saints' Day. In time, after the Catholic Church condemned many of Luther's propositions, Luther began teaching that the Bible was the sole authority of the church, called for reformation of abuses by the Roman Catholic Church, and denied the supremacy of the pope. 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** 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, circumstances spun out of control as the Reformation took various forms in different countries and the Catholic Church slowly responded to the tremendous upheaval. He died **Feb. 18, 1546**. [F]



MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2013

✠ **We Remember:** Veterans Day; **ST. MARTIN OF TOURS (317-397)**. The word *chapel* derives from the Latin for cape (or cloak), *cappa*, but what does a place of prayer have to do with this article of clothing? To understand, we must know a little about St. Martin of Tours. Born in Upper Pannonia (now Hungary), his parents were non-Christians and the family moved to Pavia, Italy, when his father, an officer, was promoted in the army. At 15, because he was the son of a veteran, Martin was compelled to join the army against his will. Although he had not formally become a Christian, he lived more like a monk than a soldier for several years. One terrible winter day, while stationed at Amiens in Gaul (present-day France), Martin met a poor beggar at the city gates, who was thinly clad and shaking with cold. Martin cut his "cappa" into two, giving half to the beggar.

THAT NIGHT IN A DREAM, Martin saw Jesus wrapped in half the cape he had given away. This experience led to Martin's baptism. Martin left the army and placed himself in the hands of **ST. HILARY**, bishop of Poitiers, living for ten years as a recluse and founding a community of monk-hermits at Liguge. In 372, he was made bishop of Tours, but accepted the office with great reluctance and, establishing another monastic center at Marmoutier, he continued to live there privately as a monk, while publicly he devoted himself to being a good bishop. St. Martin opposed **Arianism and Priscillianism**, heresies of the day, but befriended the Priscillianists when they were persecuted, and condemned the practice of invoking the civil power to punish heretics. Martin was one of the great pioneers of Western monasticism before **St. Benedict**, who had a particular veneration for St. Martin. He was one of the most popular saints of the Middle Ages, and his shrine at Tours was a great site of pilgrimage. As for the connection between chapel and cape? Martin's cape was preserved in a small room which came to be known as a *cappella*, from which we get the word chapel. Hence, chapel derives from this act of **Christian hospitality**; a place of comforting, caring and prayer, a place where in strangers we see Christ, and where strangers may find the love of Christ through us. **(G,B,S)** • In 1992, the **Church of England**, after a bitter debate, voted to **allow women to be ordained as priests**. Voting separately at the church's General Synod, the bishops approved by a wide margin, as did the clergy, but the laity's vote was barely over the two-thirds required. Parliament and Queen Elizabeth II still had to give their approval. Many of those opposed threatened to leave the church. Of the 28 self-governing provinces of the worldwide Anglican Communion, 12 had already ordained women as priests.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2013

✠ **We Remember:** **ST. JOSAPHAT (1580-1623)**, martyr and patron for the reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches, was born in Poland in 1580 as an Orthodox, becoming a Catholic and then a monk and priest of the Order of St. Basil. He became archimandrite (the equivalent of an abbot in the Latin Church) and later Archbishop of Poloz. A zealous bishop and worker for Christian unity, in 1623 Josaphat was assassinated by enemies while making a pastoral visitation. He was canonized a saint in 1857.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2013

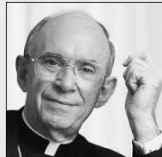
✠ **We Remember:** Oh Jesus, give me a heart as big as the universe," said **ST. FRANCES XAVIER CABRINI (1850-1917)**. Sometimes, the people we remember in this column can seem distant, separated from us by many centuries or faraway lands. Not today's saint. Mother Cabrini was the first citizen of the United States to be canonized (on June 7, 1946); and she died at Columbus Hospital, here in Chicago, which reserves her room as a shrine, and welcomes visitors. Born in Lombardy, Italy, Frances fervently desired to be a missionary ever since she was a young girl. After applying to enter religious life in several communities, and always turned down because of frail health, she was advised by the bishop to start a religious community herself. As a result, she founded the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart and ultimately received approval from Rome. Early in 1889, Pope Leo XIII asked her to go to the United States, where there were many Italian immigrants. Within a few months after the arrival of the first group of



Sisters, Mother Cabrini had already opened an orphanage and a school. She became a naturalized citizen in 1909, and during the remainder of her life, she founded a total of 67 charitable institutions and houses of her Congregation. She died **Dec. 22, 1917**, at one of her foundations, Columbus Hospital, 2520 N. Lakeview Ave., in the Lincoln Park neighborhood of Chicago. ✠ Also remembered today is **ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA (1550-1568)**, **Patron of Poland**. Son of a Polish senator, St. Stanislaus was sent to Vienna in 1563 to study with the Jesuits, and resolved to join the Order, despite fierce opposition from his family. **St. Peter Canisius** encouraged him to go to Rome, where he was received into the Jesuit novitiate by **St. Francis Borgia** in October, 1567. He died within a year, but during that short period he had gained a reputation for angelic innocence. He was canonized in 1726. "I was not born for the good things of this earth; what my heart alone desires are the good things of eternity," said St. Stanislaus Kostka. **(B,D)** • **TO-DAY IN 1986**, the American bishops approved the pastoral letter "**Economic Justice for All: Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy.**" **(C)**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2013

✠ **We Remember:** **ST. LAWRENCE O'TOOLE (1128-1180)**, a great Irish saint, was born in Leinster, became an Augustinian canon at Glendalough at the age of 12 and its abbot at 25. Eight years later, he was made archbishop of Dublin. In 1179, St. Lawrence attended the Lateran Council at Rome and was made papal legate in Ireland. He carried out many reforms in his diocese and was much engaged in negotiating on behalf of the Irish king with King Henry II of England. It was while on an embassy to the latter that he died at the Augustinian abbey of Eu in Normandy. He was canonized in 1226. When about to die, St. Lawrence was urged to make a will. His answer was a smile and the words: "God knows I have not a penny in the world." **(D,S)** ✠ In 1996, **Joseph Cardinal Bernardin**, Archbishop of Chicago, died. A truly visionary shepherd, Cardinal Bernardin built bridges within the Church and bridges to people of other denominations and faiths and cultures. His prophetic stance toward the evils of nuclear proliferation, racism, abortion, and capital punishment, as well as matters of economic and social justice, challenged Catholics and indeed people of good will everywhere to turn away from sin and be faithful to Gospel values. The O'Hare Airport community remembers him with deep affection. Former chaplain Fr. John Jamnicky, eulogized the Cardinal at the time by saying, "He was a pastor and a shepherd to all the people in the Chicagoland area and had a great impact on the love of others throughout our country and the world. His great faith in the goodness of man, in the hope that by people coming together, working together, we could all bring about a better world - a world where there could be peace and love, was something that he worked for in 14 years as Archbishop of Chicago....he was here to bless our new chapel on November 1, 1991, and then to celebrate our 35th anniversary on November 1, 1995. He supported the ministry of the O'Hare Airport Chapel in every way he could. If it was not for Cardinal Bernardin we would not have a new chapel at O'Hare Airport. He was willing to use the resources of the Archdiocese to provide some subsidy so that the ministry could continue here; and through his love and concern for all that we did here at O'Hare, the O'Hare Interfaith Chapel Corporation was founded. He will always be a special part of the O'Hare Airport community of faith. He remains in our prayers and we know that the Lord will reward him for his life as a good and faithful servant," concluded Fr. Jamnicky.



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2013

✠ **We Remember:** **ST. ALBERT THE GREAT (c. 1200-1280)** Teacher of **Thomas Aquinas**, chief pioneer in the application of the Aristotelian system to theology, a prolific writer on Sacred Scripture, theology, philosophy and the natural sciences, Albert was born in Bavaria and studied at the University of Padua, where he joined the Dominicans. Appointed lector of theology, he taught at Cologne and Paris, where he was the first to recognize the genius of Aquinas and to foretell the work of his pupil.

ALBERT BECAME PROVINCIAL of his Order in Germany was named bishop of Regensburg (1260). He resigned two years later

and retired to Cologne, where he spent the rest of his life teaching and writing. He wrote more on the **Blessed Virgin Mary** than anyone else in his day. He attended the **Council of Lyons** in **1274** and travelled to Paris in **1278** to defend the teaching of Aquinas, who had died in 1274. Albert died on this date in **1280** at Cologne, was beatified in **1622**, and "equivalently canonized" by being declared a **Doctor of the Church** in 1931. **(B,S,W)**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2013

✠ **We Remember:** 33rd Sunday in Ordinary Time; **IGNACIO ILLACURIA AND COMPANIONS, JESUIT MARTYRS OF SAN SALVADOR:**

ON THIS DAY IN **1989**, an elite "anti-terrorist" force notorious for its record of human rights abuses murdered **FR. IGNACIO ILLACURIA**, rector of the University of Central America in El Salvador, five Jesuit professors, their housekeeper Elba Ramos and her 16-year-old daughter, Celina. "Those seeking a meaning for their deaths could look to the Latin American church's option for the poor or to the Jesuits' commitment to social justice. Indeed, they could look to the **Sermon on the Mount**," says Robert Ellsberg in his book, *ALL SAINTS*. "But the immediate context was the fratricidal war in El Salvador, which in November 1989 had reached a critical stage." Notable Salvadoran martyrs we have written about in this column include **ARCHBISHOP OSCAR ROMERO (3/24/80)** and the **FOUR AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN (12/2/80)**.

✠ **ST. MARGARET OF SCOTLAND (1046-1093)**, as queen, **convoked a council** in which she eliminated some of the ecclesiastical irregularities and reinstated certain Roman customs, such as **beginning Lent on Ash Wednesday**, the making of the **Easter duty**, and the observance of **Sunday as a day of rest**. She constructed churches, monasteries and hospices. Immediately after her death at Edinburgh **Nov. 16, 1093**, she was venerated as a saint, canonized in 1250, and named her **patron of Scotland** in 1673. She was born in Hungary, where her family was in exile while the Danish king Knute was on the English throne, but they returned to England when Edward returned to power. Later the family had to flee to Scotland because of the struggle between William of Normandy (*the Conqueror*) and Harold, head of the Anglo-Saxon party. In Scotland, the cruel Malcolm III was in power, and he asked for the hand of Margaret in marriage. She accepted in **1070** at the urging of her family. As Queen of Scotland, she patiently endured the rough manner of her husband and gradually turned him into a man of great virtue. Of her eight children, two are honored as saints: **David** and **Edith** (who became Queen of England with the name **Matilda**). ✠ **ST. GERTRUDE THE GREAT (1256-1302):** The great Benedictine abbey of Helfta was founded in **1234** at Rodarsdorf in Saxony, and in the course of the 13th century it produced three of the greatest female spiritual writers in the history of the Church: Mechtild von Magdeburg, who died there; Mechtild von Hackeborn, who spent her entire life there; and **GERTRUD VON HELFTA - "THE GREAT"** - who did the same. At the age of five, Gertrude entered the Benedictine monastery, where she was educated under the care of the abbess, Gertrude of Hackeborn, sister of **St. Mechtild** (see Thursday). Eventually she was professed as a nun, and in **1281**, St. Gertrude had her first mystical experience; and from that year her life was a continuous familiar communing with Christ, especially during the Divine Office. St. Gertrude was devoted to the mystery of the **Incarnation**, expressed in the **Sacred Heart of Jesus** and the **Holy Eucharist** (she promoted frequent Communion). St. Gertrude died in the Benedictine monastery at Helfta, Germany, today in **1302**. Her feast was extended to the whole Church in **1677**.

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. (E) *Encyclopedia of Catholicism*, Rev. R. McBrien, HC., 1995. (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. (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. Loyn, 1989. (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. (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.

O'Hare Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

● Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Saturday	November 9, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
4:00 p.m.	† Betty DeJonghe	<i>Jim & Dorothy Lynch</i>
6:00 p.m.	† John, Rose & Kenneth DunaJ	<i>Eugene DunaJ</i>
Sunday	November 10, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
6:30 a.m.	● Living & Deceased Members of the Armed Forces	
9:00 a.m.	† David Watson	<i>Lori Watson</i>
11:00 a.m.	● Roberta Urbanczyk	<i>Zavala Family</i>
1:00 p.m.	† Jason Kurtz	<i>Robert Kurtz</i>
Monday	November 11, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Teresa Lifka	<i>Marcine & John Forrette</i>
Tuesday	November 12, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† John Nee & Peter Vaccarella	<i>Toni Nee</i>
Wednesday	November 13, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	● Carla, Adrian & Richard Cardona-Tapia	<i>Richard J. Guzior</i>
Thursday	November 14, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Fr. Miguel Alcantara	<i>Chapel</i>
Friday	November 15, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	● Sue & Troy Hendricks Family	<i>Mary Lou Mathiowetz</i>

Midway Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

Saturday	November 9, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
4:00 p.m.	● George Moser	<i>John Dominici</i>
Sunday	November 10, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
9:00 a.m.	† Alexander Edward Burke	<i>Mara Burke Mangan</i>
11:00 a.m.	● Virginia York	<i>Patricia Lodato</i>
Monday	November 11, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	● Living & Deceased Members of the Armed Forces	<i>Bob Smith</i>
Tuesday	November 12, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Shirley O'Mara Burke	<i>Mara Burke Mangan</i>
Wednesday	November 13, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Alexander Edward Burke	<i>Mara Burke Mangan</i>
Thursday	November 14, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Shirley O'Mara Burke	<i>Mara Burke Mangan</i>
Friday	November 15, 2013	<i>Requested By:</i>
11:30 a.m.	† Thomas & Mary O'Kane	<i>Carmel O'Kane</i>

Chicago Airports Catholic Chaplaincy publishes Mass intentions in the O'Hare and Midway Airport Chapel bulletins each week. Dates in 2013 are available. Requesting a Mass intention is a traditional and meaningful way to honor a deceased loved one, or to offer a thoughtful message of sympathy to the bereaved. Special intentions for the living may be requested for one who is ill, as well as to observe special occasions, such as anniversaries and birthdays, or simply in thanksgiving. "Mass Intention Offering" slips are available on the vestibule table, or call the chapel office weekdays at 773-686-2636. The Archdiocese of Chicago suggests a donation of \$10.

