

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 November 10 – November 16, 2024

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

- **November 15:** Orthodox Christians observe the **Advent Fast** which marks the beginning of the 40-day vegetarian fast in preparation for the Feast of the Nativity, or Christmas Day. (Begins sundown November 14)
- **November 15:** **Guru Nanak's Birthday** — Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of Sikhism (date observed by common tradition).
- Source: **The 2024 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

We extend birthday blessing and best wishes to **Rev. David Kylo** and **Fr. Michael Bradley**, November 11, and to **Karen Wolowiec** November 16.

ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 11/09/24 4:00 p.m.** • **F & F Walsh Family** req. by Richard F. Walsh
6:00 p.m. † **James Joseph Elson** req. by Marygrace Elson
† **Edward & Ann Doorsack** req. by Tim Hisey
† **Alanna Ponce**
- 11/10/24 9:00 a.m.** • **Richard F. Walsh & Loved Ones** req. by Richard F. Walsh
11:00 a.m. † **Edward "Eddie" Waadt** req. by Rev. Leon Rezula
• **Sara Serlo** req. by Maria Melvin
† **Teresa Lifka** req. by Marcine & John Forrette, Jr.
- 11/11/24 11:30 a.m.** • /† **VETERANS (Living & Deceased)** req. by Bob Smith
11/12/24 11:30 a.m. • **Thomas Bradley** req. by Fr. Michael Bradley
11/13/24 11:30 a.m. • **Michalesko Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
11/14/24 11:30 a.m. • **Special Intention**
11/15/24 11:30 a.m. • **Olsen Family** req. by Scott DeBoer

MW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 11/10/24 9:00 a.m.** † **William Wang** req. by Christine Chen
11:00 a.m. • **Holdren Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
† **Helen Honeck** req. by Tim Honeck
• **Patricia Wang** req. Christine Chen

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

MW 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 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



Veterans Day this Monday, November 11

On **Veterans Day**, this **Monday, Nov. 11**, we honor our nation's veterans, both living and deceased. 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. To recognize veterans of all U.S. wars, in 1954 President Dwight D. Eisenhower made Nov. 11 the official national observance of **Veterans Day**.

Thirty-second Sunday in Ordinary Time – November 10, 2024

The LORD keeps faith forever, secures justice for the oppressed, gives food to the hungry. — *Psalm 146:7*

THE CALL TO DISCIPLESHIP

The core vocation in the Gospel of Mark is the vocation, or call, to discipleship. Today's Gospel passage provides us with one last example of what the vocation to discipleship means, and one example of what it doesn't mean. A destitute widow shows us that discipleship means following Jesus' way of service, even if it requires giving one's livelihood (or life). The scribes show us by their bad example that discipleship should entail a vocation to extend God's care to those who are most in need.

In our reading from the book of Kings another widow and her son are close to death. They too give what little they have, but they are rewarded by Elijah with food enough for a year. And the reading from the Letter to the Hebrews reminds us that Jesus sacrificed his life "to bring salvation to those who eagerly await him" (Hebrews 9:28). Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co., Inc.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — The widow of Zarephath had only a handful of flour and a little oil, but made a little cake for Elijah (1 Kings 17:10-16).

Psalm — Praise the Lord, my soul! (Psalm 146).

Second Reading — Christ will appear a second time to bring salvation to those who eagerly await him (Hebrews 9:24-28).

Gospel — This poor widow put in more than all the other contributors (Mark 12:38-44 [41-44]).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Ti 1:1-9; Ps 24:1b-4ab, 5-6; Lk 17:1-6

Tuesday: Ti 2:1-8, 11-14; Ps 37:3-4, 18, 23, 27, 29; Lk 17:7-10

Wednesday: Ti 3:1-7; Ps 23:1b-6; Lk 17:11-19

Thursday: Phlm 7-20; Ps 146:7-10; Lk 17:20-25

Friday: 2 Jn 4-9; Ps 119:1-2, 10-11, 17-18; Lk 17:26-37

Saturday: 3 Jn 5-8; Ps 112:1-6; Lk 18:1-8

Sunday: Dn 12:1-3; Ps 16:5, 8-11; Heb 10:11-14, 18; Mk 13:24-32

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

Veterans Day began with the signing of a symbolic treaty between the Allies and Germany ending World War I (then called the "Great War") on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. The auspicious date was actually a well-established religious holiday, the feast of Saint Martin of Tours, a beloved soldier saint of the army of Rome. After World War II, Armistice Day was changed to Veterans Day in the United States and Remembrance Day in Britain, but of course the feast of Saint Martin endures.

Martin was named after Mars, the god of war, and against the advice of his parents he went on his own to church. He became a catechumen at the age of ten. By fifteen he was enlisted in the cavalry in France. Coming across a poor man, Martin had an impulse to divide his bright red soldier's cape and clothe him. He later had the insight that he had served Christ, and the other half of his cape became a lifelong sign to him of his duty to serve the poor. Housed in a tiny church *capella* or "chapel," the cape became a great object of pilgrimage on the way to Compostella, and a favored place for the prayers of soldiers. Martin was not so eager to serve as bishop as he had been as a soldier, and legend says that he hid in a barn filled with geese to avoid episcopal election. To this day, the customary meal for November 11 is goose! Traditionally, this is the last feast day before winter closes in, and begins a period of fasting once known as "Saint Martin's Lent" or "Martinmas," that later developed into the season of Advent. —Rev. James Field



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

Sunday, November 10, 2024

✦ **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. 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)

Monday, November 11, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. MARTIN OF TOURS (317-397).** 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. (G,B,S) • In 1992, the Church of England, after debate, voted to allow women to be ordained as priests.

Tuesday, November 12, 2024

✦ **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, 2024

✦ **We Remember: ST. FRANCES XAVIER CABRINI (1850-1917)** - Mother Cabrini was the first citizen of the United States to be canonized (on June 7, 1946). Born in Lombardy, Italy, Frances fervently desired to be a missionary ever since she was a young girl. 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.

✦ **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)

• 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, 2024

✦ **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.

Friday, November 15, 2024

✦ **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 and 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, 2024

✦ **We Remember: 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." ✦ **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. 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. Her feast was extended to the whole Church in 1677. (S,B)

Sources include: (AS) All Saints, Robert Ellsberg, Crossroad, 1997. (B) Book of Saints, Benedictine Monks, Morehouse, 1993. (D) Day by Day with the Saints, Patrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (DS) A New Dictionary of Saints East and West, Michael Walsh, 2007 (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. (LS) Lives of the Saints, R. McBrien, HC, 2001. (LP) Lives of the Popes, R. McBrien, 1997. (M) The Middle Ages, Concise Encyclopedia, H. Lown, 1989. (OCV) Oxford Companion to the Year, Blackburn, 1999. (ODP) Oxford Dictionary of Popes, J.D. Kelly, Oxford, 1987. (OED) 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.