

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 December 1 — December 7, 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

- The **First Sunday of Advent** is observed by Christians today, **Dec. 1**. This day is the beginning of the Church year for Christians. Together with the other three Sundays of Advent, it prepares Christians for the celebration of the Messiah's coming in Jesus at Christmas.
- Source: **The 2024 Interfaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago**

Chapel Staff Birthdays & Anniversaries

- Birthday blessings & best wishes to **Philip Ostwald, December 4**.

- **Sunday, December 1**, marks the **25th Anniversary** of the death of **+ Fr. Thomas Hanlon (1911-1999)**, known and loved by all of us at the O'Hare Chapel. A retired Air Force chaplain with the rank of colonel, Fr. Hanlon was ordained in 1938 along with **Fr. Peter Hayes**, his dear friend, who also assisted us at the O'Hare Chapel for many years. In the mid-1980's, he began celebrating Mass at the O'Hare Chapel. He often referred to himself as "O'Hare's oldest employee," having been a caddy when part of the present-day airport was a golf course in the 1920's. We will always remember his endearing recitation of **The Cremation of Sam McGee** at the chapel Christmas party, and miss his kindness, wit and warmth. Please pray for the repose of his soul.



ORD Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 11/30/24 4:00 p.m.** † **Discernment of Religious Vocations** req. by Scott DeBoer
6:00 p.m. • **Larson Family** req. by Tony Pragovich
† **Tommy DeLorenzo** req. by Fr. Leon Rezula
- 12/01/24 9:00 a.m.** • **DeBoer Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
11:00 a.m. • **Banter Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
† **Fr. Thomas Hanlon (25th Anniversary)** req. Mike Brennan
• **Pragovich Family** req. by Tony Pragovich
- 12/02/24 11:30 a.m.** † **Roman Chmiele**
12/03/24 11:30 a.m. • **O'Drobnak Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
12/04/24 11:30 a.m. • **Michalesko Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
12/05/24 11:30 a.m. † **Gregory A. Johnson** req. by John & Susie Schneider
12/06/24 11:30 a.m. † **Mary & Charles Nardine** by Barbara & Stephen Ohotnicky

MDW Airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

- 12/01/24 9:00 a.m.** • **Holdren Family** req. by Scott DeBoer
11:00 a.m. † **Poor Souls in Purgatory** req. by Scott DeBoer
† **Kevin Golding** req. by Dana Potts
† **Loretta Kamin**

• Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

First Sunday of Advent — December 1, 2024

I will raise up for David a just shoot; he shall do what is right and just in the land. — *Jeremiah 33:15*

THE PROMISE OF JUSTICE

We are in fairly good company when we ask God for justice. Often enough we hear and agree with the lament of the people of Israel asking God why the wicked prosper. However, when we call out for justice, we usually want someone to get his or her comeuppance. God's justice is something other than this, of course. God's justice comprises a wonderful rightness between God and human-kind.

Today, Jeremiah looks ahead to a time when a just one will sprout from the shorn-off stump of Jesse of the house and family of David. Life was not fair in Jeremiah's time. Israel's kings held the promise of God's fidelity, but it was difficult to see how God's promise could be realized through them.

Nevertheless, Jeremiah lifts his voice and announces that the Promised One will come. Luke's Gospel echoes that announcement, and Paul is filled with sturdy encouragement. And so Advent begins with a promise. Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.



TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — The days are coming when the LORD will fulfill the promise made to Israel and Judah (Jeremiah 33:14-16). **Psalm** — To you, O Lord, I lift my soul (Psalm 25). **Second Reading** — Abound in love for one another and for all (1 Thessalonians 3:12 — 4:2). **Gospel** — Stand erect and raise your heads; your redemption is at hand (Luke 21:25-28, 34-36).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday: Is 2:1-5; Ps 122:1-9; Mt 8:5-11
Tuesday: Is 11:1-10; Ps 72:1-2, 7-8, 12-13, 17; Lk 10:21-24
Wednesday: Is 25:6-10a; Ps 23:1-6; Mt 15:29-37
Thursday: Is 26:1-6; Ps 118:1, 8-9, 19-21, 25-27a; Mt 7:21, 24-27
Friday: Is 29:17-24; Ps 27:1, 4, 13-14; Mt 9:27-31
Saturday: Is 30:19-21, 23-26; Mt 9:35—10:1, 5a, 6-8
Sunday: Bar 5:1-9; Ps 126:1-6; Phil 1:4-6, 8-11; Lk 3:1-6

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

Occasionally, someone raises a surprised complaint that while Christmas arrives on Santa's sleigh at the Macy's parade on Thanksgiving Day, the Church doesn't catch on too fast. They may even say that Advent is a newfangled idea. Not so. To trace its beginnings, we have to go back to the fourth or fifth century in France (then Gaul), when Epiphany was the favored day, next to Easter, for baptism. The old pagan structures of Rome were collapsing then, and many people sought to be baptized. Since adults always prepared for baptism by fasting, folks counted back a few weeks for a kind of retreat. Before too long, bishops were advising everyone to attend church frequently beginning on December 17. Soon, artists were imagining ways of expressing the Advent mystery, and in Italy this gave rise to beautiful mosaics of empty thrones awaiting the arrival of the Lord of all creation. Advent as we know it develops on two separate tracks: the first having to do with our spiritual preparation for celebrating the Christmas feast, and the second having to do with the way this is organized and expressed in the liturgical readings and prayers every day of the season.

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



Advent

MDW Airport Chapel

Concourse C, Mezzanine Level
(Inside Security Checkpoint)

Catholic Mass: Sundays - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP:

Sundays - 10:00 a.m. & 12:00 noon

WEEKDAYS—MONDAY - FRIDAY, 10:00 a.m., 12:00 noon and 1:30 p.m.

www.airportchapels.org

<https://www.facebook.com/InterfaithAirportChapelsOfChicago>

ORD Airport Chapel

Terminal 2, Mezzanine Level
(Outside Security Checkpoint)

Catholic Mass: Saturdays - 4:00 & 6:00 p.m.

Sundays - 9:00 & 11:00 a.m.

Weekdays - 11:30 a.m.

Islamic Juma' Prayer

Friday: 1:15 p.m.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP—See Website for Schedule

www.airportchapels.org



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

Mr. Qazi M. Biabani — Imam 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

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

Sunday December 1, 2024

+ We Remember: Advent marks the start of the liturgical year for Christians. This four-week period begins today and concludes with the first evening prayer of Christmas. A season of joyful expectation, Advent has a two-fold character: it prepares us for the commemoration of the incarnation during the Christmas season, and it looks forward to Christ's second coming at the end of time. Advent's familiar sights and sounds stir in us a readiness to receive our Savior, while sharpening our sense of the world's need for redemption and of the great mystery of God's becoming human for us. Advent is a Latin word meaning the coming. The season of Advent is a time to prepare to celebrate the three comings of Christ: his lowly birth in the past, his mysterious coming to the Christian community in the present, and his promised return as our Judge at the end of time. Advent was originally celebrated as a kind of "Lent" during the forty days before the feast of Christmas. Gradually, Advent developed its own distinctive character, retaining a penitential dimension but emphasizing the joy-filled hope in the coming of the Lord. Today these two aspects continue side by side. During the first part of Advent, the prophecies of Isaiah and John the Baptist remind us that we are waiting for God's coming among us and so we have some preparing to do. The excitement of the liturgical pace heightens as we focus more directly on the events leading up to Jesus' birth. These twin perspectives give richness to our observance of Advent, leading us to introspection and renewal, and to the exuberant joy and celebration of Christmas.

+ ST. ELIGIUS (c. 590-660) If today's saint rings a bell, you may have been a fan of the 1980's TV show *St. Elsewhere*, about a Boston hospital named St. Eligius. Oddly, Eligius had nothing to do with medicine; he was skillful metalsmith. A native of Limoges, he was appointed master of the mint at Paris under King Clotaire II. In 640, he abandoned this office to become a priest, and was later ordained bishop of Noyen. He evangelized the districts around Antwerp, Ghent, and Courtrai, and founded Solignac Abbey, among many other monasteries and convents. He was among the most popular and loved saints during the Middle Ages. Some examples of his great skill survived until the French Revolution. (D,B) **+ ST. EDWARD CAMPION (1540-1581)**, the most famous of the Jesuit martyrs of England and Wales, died this day, age 41. He is among some 357 English and Welsh Catholics put to death by the English state between 1535 and 1680 for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy that acknowledged the king (or queen) as head of the Church of England, or simply for being priests or sheltering priests. **Pope Paul VI** canonized a representative group of 40 martyrs in 1970, and their feast is observed October 25. St. Edward died at Tyburn along with **Alexander Briant** and **Ralph Sherwin**. In his name, the annual **Campion Award** is given by the Catholic Book Club to recognize eminence in the field of Catholic letters. (E,S)

Monday, December 2, 2024

+ We Remember: In 1980, the MARTYRDOM OF **SISTERS MAURA CLARK, DOROTHY KAZEL, ITA FORD, AND LAY MISSIONER JEAN DONOVAN**, the American churchwomen who were murdered by rogue elements of the Salvadoran National Guard in El Salvador. • In 1960, **GEOFFREY FRANCIS FISHER, 99th Archbishop of Canterbury**, met with **Pope John XXIII** at the Vatican to talk and pray together - the first meeting between leaders of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches since the founding of the Church of England in 1534. (W) • Sixty years ago, in 1964, **POPE PAUL VI** flew to Bombay, India, for the 38th International Eucharistic Congress. It was the first visit by a pope to that country. He consecrated six bishops while he was there.

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (1506-1552) was a French Jesuit missionary known as the "Apostle of the Indies" and the "Apostle of Japan." He met **St. Ignatius Loyola** while he was a student in Paris, and eventually helped create the **Society of Jesus**. When Jesuits were requested for missionary work in the East, Xavier was selected. He arrived in Goa, India, in 1542. He baptized many among the lower caste of India but was unsuccessful at evangelizing those among the higher caste Brahmin. Xavier left for Japan in 1549 and spent two successful years there. In 1552, while trying to arrange entry into China, he died on an island off the China coast. He was canonized in 1662. (E) • In 1839, **Pope Gregory XIV** issued a letter in which he condemned slavery and the trading of slaves and forbade all Roman Catholics from having anything to do with the practices (W)

Wednesday, December 4, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. JOHN DAMASCENE (675-749) was the author of the first real compendium of theology, the *Fountain of Wisdom*, as well as numerous liturgical hymns. He was the last of the Greek fathers and first of the Christian Aristotelians. His poems are used in the Greek liturgy and his eloquent use of the Greek language caused him to be called *Chrysorroas*, or "gold-pouring." **Pope Leo XIII** proclaimed him Doctor of the Church in 1890. John was a native of Damascus, where his father represented the Christians at the court of the Muslim caliph. He was educated by Cosmos, a Sicilian monk who had been brought into Syria as a slave. John succeeded his father at court and for a time served as finance minister for the caliph, but later resigned his post and proceeded to Jerusalem, where he entered the Byzantine monastery of **Mar Saba**. Ordained a priest in 726, he dedicated himself to study and writing; together with the Patriarch of Constantinople and **Pope Gregory II**, John Damascene was one of the principal defenders of the use of images in religious

worship. In this regard he made the following statement: "It is not the material that we honor, but what it represents; the honor paid to images goes to the one who is represented by the image." In spite of all his accomplishments, he referred to himself as a "lowly and useless servant who would do better to confess his sins to God than to become involved in theological and political matters." (S,B)

Thursday, December 5, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. SABAS (439-532) the saint who founded the Byzantine monastery mentioned in yesterday's entry. Born in Cappadocia, Sabas went to Palestine to learn the life of a hermit, and eventually founded **Mar Saba** in the mountainous desert of Judea between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea. This holy place produced many saints and still flourishes as one of the three or four oldest inhabited monasteries in the world. Sabas is regarded as one of the founders of Eastern monasticism. Appointed Archimandrite (abbot) over all the Palestinian houses, Sabas played a prominent part in the campaign against the Eutychian heresy, which held that Christ had but one nature. The heresy was condemned, along with Monophysitism, at the Fourth Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon in 451. The incorrupt body of St. Sabas, enshrined in Rome for many centuries, was returned to Mar Saba after the Second Vatican Council as an ecumenical gesture. (G,B)

Friday, December 6, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. NICHOLAS (c. 350), upon whom the legend of **Santa Claus** is based. One of the most popular saints in Christendom - with more than 2,000 churches named in his honor throughout Europe — Nicholas was born in the ancient southeastern Turkish town of Lycia. As a wealthy young man, Nicholas distributed all his possessions among the poor and entered a monastery, where he became abbot. In time he became bishop of Myra and was among those who signed the document affirming the divinity of Christ at the **Council of Nicea (325)**; he condemned Arianism, and one legend has it that he actually slapped the heretic Arius. During a persecution of the Church, he was imprisoned and tortured. He is believed to have died Dec. 6 about 350 at age 65. In 1087, as Myra passed into the hands of the Saracens, Italian merchants took his relics and enshrined them at Bari, where they remain today. St. Nicholas is remembered as a great miracle worker and venerated as the patron saint of sailors, captives, and especially of children, owing to various legends. Devotion to St. Nicholas has been widespread in the Greek, Slavic and Russian Churches, and he is the patron of Russia, Greece, Sicily and Lorraine, France. In the 11th century, the custom originated of giving sweets to children on the eve of the feast of St. Nicholas. During the Reformation, St. Nicholas was banished from many European countries, replaced by secular figures such as Britain's Father Christmas and France's Papa Noel. Neither was known as a lavish gift-giver to children, who in general were not center stage at that point in history. The Dutch kept the St. Nicholas tradition alive. As the "protector of sailors," St. Nicholas graced the prow of the first Dutch ship that arrived in America, and the first church built in New York City was named after him. Popular cultural representation of "St. Nick" is based on the custom of giving children presents on his feast day (as their patron), and the Dutch Protestants of New Amsterdam linking this to Nordic folklore of a magician who punished naughty children and rewarded exemplary ones with presents. They spelled St. Nicholas "Sint Nikolaas," which in the New World became "Sinterklass." When the Dutch lost control of New Amsterdam to the English in the 17th century, Sinterklass was Anglicized to **Santa Claus**. (G,B,S,L; also, *Extraordinary Origins of Everyday Things*, by Charles Panati.)

Saturday, December 7, 2024

+ We Remember: ST. AMBROSE OF MILAN, (339-397) who was born of a Roman Christian family, became a lawyer, and eventually a consul in the region of Milan, Italy. He was named bishop by popular acclamation, although he was still a catechumen! Eight days later he was baptized and, after receiving further instruction, was ordained a bishop. He frequently had to defend the rights and freedom of the Church, sometimes even against the emperor. He made no compromises when it was a question of the rights of the Church. When the emperor Theodosius tried to enter a church after having been the cause of the death of 7,000 people, Ambrose prevented him. And when the emperor cited the example of David, Ambrose replied: "If you have imitated David in sinning, then imitate him in doing penance." Later, in 390, the emperor did do penance and was reconciled with the Church. St. Ambrose insisted that the emperor is a member of the Church, but he is not over the Church. Ambrose was an apostle of charity, a reformer of the liturgy, a director of souls (he instructed and baptized **St. Augustine** at Easter, 385), a defender of the vow of virginity, and a commentator on the Old Testament and the Gospel according to Luke. Always weak in health, he died in 397 on April 4 or 5, in Milan. Since the 11th century, his feast has been celebrated in Rome on Dec. 7, the date of his ordination as a bishop. In 1298, he was listed as a **Doctor of the Church**, together with **Augustine, Jerome, and Gregory the Great**. (S) • In 1965, **POPE PAUL VI** and the **ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH ATHE-NAGORAS I** of the Greek Church, issued a joint declaration constituting an act of reconciliation between the Eastern and Western churches. Legates of Pope Leo IX and Patriarch Michael Caerularius had issued the destructive decrees of mutual ex-communication in the 11th century. (W) • In 1972, **REV. W. STERLING CARY** was elected president of the National Council of Churches. He was the **first African-American** to hold the office.