Interfaith Airport Chapels of Chicago

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Chicaζo Midway and O'hare Incernational Airports

Week of Clecember 5 – Clecember II, 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. 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 O'Dare:

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.

<u>Midway</u>:

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**.

Incerpaich Calendar 4 Evencs

→ December 6: Chanukah, the Jewish Festival of Lights, concludes Monday, Dec. 6. It is an eight-day celebration of the Jews' victory over the Syrian-Greek oppressors in 165 B.C.E. and reestablishment of their political and religious freedom.

→ December 8: <u>Bodhi Day</u> - Buddhist celebration of the enlightenment of Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama. Buddhists observe the importance of this event by celebrating Bodhi Day, usually on the eighth day of December. The day is observed in many ways, including prayer, meditation and teachings.



December 8: <u>Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin</u> <u>Mary</u> (see right column).

+ Source: The 2021 InterFaith Calendar, Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago

ORD AIRPORT Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

12/04/21	4:00 p.m. † Katherine Gonet req. by Daniel Gonet
	6:00 p.m. • Special Intention req. by Peter Daly
	† Ron MacArthur req. by Ed & Phyllis Louis
	† Brian J. Allen req. by Katherine L. Allen
12/05/21	9:00 a.m. † Leona M. Shea req. by Peggy Ann (Shea) Smart
	11:00 p.m. † Remedios S. Cunanan req. by Leonora S. Bantugan
	† Mary & Charles Nardine by Stephen & Barbara Ohotnicky
	† Josphine Markech req. by Dolores Markech
12/06/21	11:30 a.m. • Special Intention req. by Peter Daly
12/07/21	11:30 a.m. † Orfeo Zaniolo req. by Aida Zaniolo
(Vigii)	4:00 p.m. † Czesław Klee req. by His Family
12/08/21	11:30 a.m. † Mary Falco req. by Susan Schneider
12/09/21	11:30 a.m. • Mary Ann Gatta req. by Aida Zaniolo
12/10/21	11:30 a.m. † JoAnn Meyer req. by John Jirschele
	Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Mdw airport Chapel Catholic Mass Intentions

12/05/21 9:00 a.m. • John Schneider req. by Steve & Arlene Cullen 11:00 a.m. • Linda Lannert req. by Robert C. Lannert

† Mrs. Maria De la Cruz Garcia req. by Rev. Daniel Flens **† Phil Harney** req. by Maureen Harney

12/08/21 11:30 a.m. • JoAnn Nerenberg req. by Frank Nerenberg • Denotes Living/Special Intention † Denotes Deceased/Memorial

Feast of the Immaculate Conception dec. 8

→ The FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, a Holy Day of Obligation for Catholics, is observed this Wednesday, Dec. 8. A Vigil Mass will be held at 4:00 p.m. Tuesday, Dec. 7, at ORD Chapel. Masses on the Holy Day, Wednesday, Dec. 8, will be celebrated at 11:30 a.m. at ORD & MDW Chapels.

The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception celebrates not the conception of Jesus, but that of Mary herself within the womb of her mother, St. Anne. The feast was known as the **Conception of St. Anne**



until 1854. That year, on this day, **Pope Pius IX** declared the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, affirming that "the Blessed Virgin Mary was preserved, in the first instant of her conception, by a singular grace and privilege of God omnipotent and because of the merits of Jesus Christ the Savior of the human race, free from all stain of original sin." The perfect sinlessness of Mary had been taught by the Fathers of the Church, appealing especially to such texts as **Genesis 3:15** and **Luke 1:28**. A feast commemorat-

ing the conception of Our Lady was known in the East as early as the 7th century and in the West by the 9th century. The doctrine that Mary's sinlessness began from the first moment of her conception was opposed by some medieval doctors of the Church (e.g., St. Albert, St. Bonaventure, St. Thomas Aquinas) on the grounds that it detracted from the truth of her natural conception: original sin is transmitted in every human conception. Others (especially Duns Scotus) defended it, and by the 16th century - when the **Council of Trent** excluded Mary from original sin in its decree on that topic - the doctrine had become the common teaching of all theologians. The bishops of the United States in 1847 petitioned Pope Pius IX that the Blessed Mother be declared patroness of the U.S. under her title of Immaculate Conception. — **Encyclopedia of Catholicism**, Rev. R. McBrien, HC., 1995.

Second Sunday of Advent – december 5, 2021 God has commanded that every lofty mountain be made low. – *Baruch 5:7*

A DEEP CHANGE OF HEART

When John proclaimed a baptism of repentance, as today's Gospel relates, he called people to a deep change of heart. For John the Baptist, repentance was not simply regret for past failings, but a commitment to orient



life around God's desires and purposes. What might living in alignment with God's desires look like? Our readings offer some clues. Baruch indicates that when mercy and justice are embraced like a royal garment, we may see the fruits of repentance. Paul notes how the Holy Spirit has been active within the church in Philippi, forming them to live in a loving and united community of faith, so they may witness to the love of God. And John himself suggests that a

repentant heart clears a path for God to enter, leveling the mountains and valleys of our resistance, so that God might dwell within. $c_{opyright \otimes J.S. Pathch Co.}$

TODAY'S READINGS

First Reading — Stand on the heights, Jerusalem; see your children rejoicing that they are remembered by God. A merciful and just God leads Israel in joy (Baruch 5:1-9). **Psalm** — The Lord has done great things for us; we are filled with joy (Psalm 126). **Second Reading** — May your love increase in knowledge to discern what is valuable that you may be blameless for the day of Christ (Philippians 1:4-6, 8-11). **Gospel** — John proclaims a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins. All flesh shall see the salvation of God (Luke 3:1-6).

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

Monday:	Is 35:1-10; Ps 85:9-14; Lk 5:17-26
Tuesday:	Is 40:1-11; Ps 96:1-3, 10ac, 11-13; Mt 18:12-14
Wednesday:	Gn 3:9-15, 20; Ps 98:1-4; Eph 1:3-6, 11-12; Lk 1:26-38
Thursday:	Is 41:13-20; Ps 145:1, 9-13ab; Mt 11:11-15
Friday:	Is 48:17-19; Ps 1:1-4, 6; Mt 11:16-19
Saturday:	Sir 48:1-4, 9-11; Ps 80: 2ac, 3b, 15-16, 18-19; Mt 17:9a, 10-13
Sunday:	Zep 3:14-18a; Is 12:2-3, 4, 5-6; Phil 4:4-7; Lk 3:10-18

this Week in the life of the Church - feast days and Notable events in Church history

Sunday, December 5, 2021

We Remember: ST. SABAS (439-532), 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. 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)

Monday, December 6, 2021

+ 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. (G,B,S,L; also, Extraordinary Origins of Everyday Things, by Charles Panati.)

Tuesday, December 7, 2021

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 ATHENAGORAS 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. STER-LING CARY was elected president of the National Council of Churches. He was the first African-American to hold the office.

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

***** <u>We Remember</u>: The feast of the <u>IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF MARY</u> is observed today (see page 1) • In **1965**, the closing of the <u>Second Vatican</u> <u>Council</u> at outdoor ceremonies in St. Peter's Square, Rome. Some **2,860 bishops** took part in Vatican II, the largest council in Church history. (W)

We Remember: Saint Romaric was a Frankish nobleman who lived in Austrasia from the late 6th century until the middle of the 7th century. He was a former Count Palatine in the court of the Merovingian king, Theodebert II. His parents were killed by Queen Brunhilda and because of the enmity of his family with this queen he wandered without a home. St. Romaric was religiously devoted and became a follower of St. Columbanus in Luxeuil Abbey, a priest and religious leader that preached the founding of monasteries throughout Francia. Influenced by the thought of St. Columbanus, and with the approval of St. Eustace, Romaric and his friend St. Amatus founded a dual monastery for men and women, later given the name of Remiremont (Romarici Mons). This monastery and convent was built on land belonging to St. Romaric, when he was a count palatine. One of the earlier monks in Remiremont was St. Romaric's friend St. Arnulf. St. Romaric directed several members of his family who embraced the religious life there, his daughters, Azeltruda and Zeberga, his granddaughter Gebetruda, and his grandson Adelphus. He died in 653. (Wikipedia)

Thursday, December 9, 2021

We Remember: ST. PETER FOURIER (1565-1640). Born in ÷ Lorraine, France, Peter joined the Canons Regular of St. Augustine at age 20 and was ordained in 1589. He exhibited remarkable memory while pursuing further theological studies, and obtained his doctorate. In 1597, he chose to minister to the parish of Mattaincourt, having been told it was in deplorable shape. It was during this period that he came to see the importance of free education for children, in order to help them live with dignity. He founded the Congregation of Notre Dame for the education of girls. He failed, however, in similar efforts to establish a new congregation for teaching boys. He was canonized in 1897. + Also the feast of St. Juan Diego (1474-1548) an Aztec Indian who encountered the apparition of Mary now known as Our Lady of Guadalupe. He was beatified on May 6, 1990 by Pope John Paul II and canonized on July 31, 2002. He is the patron saint of Indigenous people. • In 1565, POPE PIUS IV died. He reconvened the **Council of Trent** in **1562** (it had been suspended for ten years) and worked to implement its decrees and teachings. "In one of the few successful instances of nepotism in the papacy, he chose his nephew (St.) Charles Borromeo to be cardinal and archbishop of Milan," says Fr. Richard McBrien. (E)

Friday, December 10, 2021

We Remember: This is a special day for air travelers, pilots and airline personnel: the feast of OUR LADY OF LORETTO, PATRONESS OF AIR TRAVEL. The town of Loretto, in the Marche region of central Italy near the Adriatic coast, is a noted pilgrimage resort famous for the Santa Casa, or Holy House, of the Virgin, "a stone structure purported to be the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary," according to the Encyclopedia of Catholicism. "Now incorporated into a basilica, the original 403 square-foot building was said to have been transported by angels from Nazareth to three other sites before finally arriving at Loreto. Since then, it has attracted countless pilgrims, including Pope John XXIII. Pope Benedict XV declared the Madonna di Loretto to be the patron of aviators in 1920. The chief festival is held on Sept. 8, the Nativity of Our Lady. (Source: Encyclopedia Britannica) 🕈 ST. JANE FRANCES DE CHANTAL (1572-1641) was just short of 40, a widow for 10 years, and the mother of four children born during eight years of happy married life, when she founded the Order of Visitation nuns with St. Frances de Sales in 1610 As the Baroness de Chantal, she was a devoted mother, and she gave generously of her time and money to help the unfortunate. She had met St. Frances in 1604 while he was preaching the Lenten sermons at Dijon, and she placed herself under his spiritual direction. She consecrated herself totally to God and was greatly inspired by her contacts with the Carmelite nuns of Dijon. (D,S) In 1968, the death of <u>KARL BARTH</u>, one of the most influential Protestant theologians of modern times. Karl Barth's seminal work was his fourvolume Church Dogmatics (1932-1967), inspired in part by John Calvin's Institutes. His thought influenced Protestant and Catholic theologians alike, including Hans Urs von Balthasar and Hans Küng. (C,F) + In 1968, the death of THOMAS MERTON in Bangkok, Thailand. Born in 1915, Merton was a U.S. writer who, after a conversion, joined the Trappist Abbey at Gethsemani, Kentucky. Merton became the most influential proponent of traditional monasticism in modern times. His early autobiographical The Seven Storey Mountain gained him a wide readership and with his prolific writings he popularized Western spirituality. At the time of his death, he was exploring common ground with other forms of spirituality, notably in the Far East. He died on the 27th anniversary of his arrival at Gethsemani. (F,M) • In 1964, REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway. • Today is designated HUMAN RIGHTS DAY by the United Nations.

Saturday, December 11, 2021

+ We Remember: ST. DAMASUS I (d. 384) was born in Spain at the beginning of the 4th century and grew up in Rome, where he was ordained a priest. In 366 he became pope. He commissioned St. Jerome to work on a Bible translation (the Vulgate) and developed the Roman Liturgy. The years of his papacy were troubled; the Church had only recently survived the age of the catacombs, and along with rapid growth, there was a great deal of theological speculation and dissension, resulting in the rise of heresies and schisms. Damasus was devoted to the martyr: he restored many of their tombs and built churches in their honor. Also, he used the term "Apostolic See" to designate the primacy of the Roman See; hence the axiom, "Ubi Petrus, ibi ecclesia" (Where Peter is, there is the Church). (S) 뷲 THE MARTYRS OF EL MOZOTE (1981) were the residents of El Mozote. El Salvador, murdered by the U.S.-trained Atlacatl Battalion of the Salvadoran army. Men, women and children were brutally killed, but one peasant woman, Rufina Amaya, escaped to bear witness. More than half the townspeople were born-again evangelicals who were determined to remain neutral in the country's on-going civil war, and partly because of its reputation as a safe-haven, the town was swollen with refugees from the countryside. A memorial in the town square of swonen with retugees from the Countryside. A memorial in the town square of El Mozote bears the inscription: "They did not die, they are with us, with you, and with all humanity." (AS) sources include: (AS) All Saints, Robert Elsberg, 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, Fatrick Moran, OSV, 1985. (F) Famous Christians, Tony Castle, Servant, 1988. (G) Guide to the Saints, Kristin E. White, Iyy Books, 1901. (L) Butler's Lives of the Saints I-IV, Christian Classics, 1995. (OCY) Oxford Companion to the Year, Blackburn, 1999. (P) Pocket Dictionary of Saints, John Delaney, Image, 1983. (S) Saints of the Roman Calendar, Enzo Loid, Alba, 1992. (V) Vatica II Weekday Missal, Daughters of St. Paul, 1975. (W) We Celebrate, We Commemorate, Patrick Walsh.