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The New Missal... What it Means to Liturgy of Mass

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(NC News Service)

The new missal, Fust published by Pope Paul VI at the mandate of the Second Vatican Cournell, is not really a full missal at all but the "Ordinary" or "Order" of the Mass, with an extensive introduction and rules. Another volume, not yet published, is the Feedimary, the separate book of reading's from Scripture (together with the psalm texts and chants between the readings). Still a third volume will contain the texts of Mass prayers, corresponding roughly to the celebrant's book called the sacramematary.

But the rewision, which reallybrings to an end the rigid uniformity for the cellebration of Mass in force since the 16th contury, is a matter of great flexibility and many options.

Three basic possibilities for the processional chants of Mass (at the beginning, at the p reparation of the gifts of bread and wine, at communion) are offere-d.

A variety in the choice of prayers and in readings is also indicated in the new lectionary. This volume will differ from the present pattern by listing an Old Test_ament passage, a New Testament reading, and a Gospel text for each Sunday — all in a three-year cycle, which will be repeated after the thaird year is completed.

The reasons for changes of this kind do not need explanation. The enrichment of those who hear better selections from God's Word is sufficient reason.

But the new documents recite explicit reasons for allmost every other element of the reform. The eucharistic bread, "which schould really look_ like bread," is broken — not only for the priest but also for at least some of the congregation — to show that "we form a single body because we all have a share in his own loaf" (1 (Cor. 10:17).

The ("universal" prayer of the faithful is said so that the people may exercise their priestly office in the Church. The statues in churches should be limited in number "so that they may not take the people's attention away from the celebration." The lectionary should ordinarily be followed; variations should not be on the basis of a briefer or easier selection, but to raise the popular level of biblical understanding

In the past several years of gradualliturgical revisions, a major weakness has been the failure to communicate the reasons why. Onceagain the Holy See, and the Comsiliurn or commission which prepared the new directions, has tried to explain the purposes of the council and the significance of the cucharistic rite and structure.

The style of the new rubrics is that of exhortation or suggestion rather than regulation. The priest is encouraged to say a brief word to introduce the chief parts of Mass: at the beginning, before the readings, before the preface of the eucharistic prayer, before the dismissal. The introduction of brief periods of silence, according to circumstances, is proposed, for example, at the end of a reading or after the homily.

One fundamental desire of the bishops of the Second Vatican Council; expressed in the Constitution on the Liturgy, was to simplify and clarify the Eucharist. The simplifications often touch on incidental matters, and very often they are done by way of options:

The vessels may or may not be gilded; the altar stone is unnecessary in wooden altars or in homes, where a clean cloth on a suitable table is enough; the amice and cincture are worn by the priest if convenient; the

Kyrie may be combined with the inital service of penance, or a short version of the Conflictor may be used; the (brief) announcements may be made just before the blessing and dismissal; the Gloria may be begun by the priest or by the singers or by all the congregation together, as the musical setting may indicate; the chalice may be cleansed at the altar, at the side table, or after Mass.

A deep meaning is Attached, for example, to the formaal introduction of a rite of peace before communion, as a sign of love and fraternity. The style of handclasp or embrace is left to "local customs" and our customs have already developed in many places. It is significant too that the presentation of gifts for the poor is r encouraged when the breast and wine are brought to the priest or deacon by the people.

The distinction between high Mass and low Mass on the basis of quantity of singing has practically disappeared It is not necessary that all the texts be sung which are written for singing: a choice should be made of the more important parts, "especially what is to be sung by the priest or munisters with the people responding or what is sung by the priest and people together." such as the Sanctus and the memorial acclamation in the eucharistic prayer.

The new revision has also been taken as an opportunity to correct some misunderstandings that have developed in the past several years. The now familiar "prayer of the faithful" is called the "universalprayer" or, as an English equivalent might be phrased, the "general intercessions." This alternative name" is intended to guard against turning this series of petitions into narrow requests centered entirely on local needs or concerns.

These concrete needs may and should be included, but the primary interest is to pray for the Church as a whole and for all mankind.

Another example of a corrective

in the new texts is its preatment of the practice of concelebration of Mass by several priests. Any misconception of this usage as a means "to increase external solemulty" is flatly rejected, and the real meaning of concelebration is explained, not only as a sign of the unity of the priestly ministers, but as a better expression of the Church, which is the "sacrament of unity" of the whole people of God. The role of the bishop or the priest who presides at a concelebration of Mass is stressed: the other priests should say the eucharistic prayer quietly so that the chief celebrant can be clearly heard by the people.

Perhaps the apparent structural changes in the Mass will appear slight. For example, the expected simplification of the prayers said at the presentation of the bread and wine is actually only a slight abbreviation. The beginning of Mass, with the innovation of a penitential rite never before part of the basic Mass structure, is somewhat more complicated than at present but not any longer. The introduction to the communion service with the Our Father is made a little clearer or simpler.

The latter has a feature which does improve the flow of the Mass prayers. After the Our Father, the prayer, "Deliver us, we beg you ..." has been reworked to refer to the joyful Christian hope of the Lord's coming. This is an element formerly lacking in the Roman Mass, as is the doxology sung by the people-immediately afterwards: "For the kingdom, the power, and the glory are yours now and forever."

This acclamation, although not found in the New Testament texts of the Lord's Prayer, is a usage going back to the first century. As is well known, it has been maintained or restored by Protestants and by Eastern Christians, both Catholic and Orthodox alike. It is an appropriate conclusion to the Our Father and the prayer for peace and deliverance.

Any initial notion that the new

missal closes the door to further, development is corrected by a reading of the official text. The document of promulgation, signed by Pope Paul, is explicit: room is left for the "lawful variations and adaptations" mentioned in the Constitution on the Liturgy in 1964, specifically in articles 38-40. In fact a large number of options are directly assigned to the authority of the national conferences of bishops.

The new rite of Mass is not difficult to describe as a whole. After the opening psalm or hymn, priest and people make the sign of the cross and a greeting is exchanged (either the familiar "The Lord be with you" or a biblical text: "The the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with you.") Then there may be a brief period of silent reflection, followed by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and Confiteor or other expression of penance and the priest's prayer for forgiveness.

The initial rites are otherwise familiar: Kyrie, Gloria according to the occasion or feast, and the prayer. Then the liturgy of the word follows, with the three readings already mentioned (each followed by -a brief acclamation by the people, for example, "Thanks be to God") with psalm verses and alleluia sung or said between them.

When the gifts of bread and wine with water are brought forward, they are placed on the altar with prayers said quietly by the priest (for example, "Blessed are you, Lord God of the universe, for from you we have received the wine which we present to you. It is the fruit of the vine and the work of human hands; it will become a spiritual drink for us.") The preparation is completed with the usual solemn prayer over the gifts.

As already described, the communion rite opens with the Lord's Prayer as usual, with a new version of the prayer which follows it and then the doxology of praise. The priest then says the prayer for peace, addressed to Christ, aloud, and the people answer Amen; the deacon-invites the people to exchange the sign or gesture of peace. While the consecrated bread is broken the Agnus Dei is sung or said.

Before communion the priest is given a choice of prayer to be said in a low voice. The invitation before communion has been enlarged: "This is the Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world. Happy are they who are invited to the supper of the Lamb." The invocation, "Lord, I am not worthy . . ." is said only once.

In accord with the practice now followed in some places, the period of communion, is followed by a period_of_silence_or_by_a_hymn_of_____ praise to God, followed by the postcommunion prayer. The dismissal rite is unchanged (greeting, blessing, dismissal), but there are alternative forms of blessing (or "prayer over the people") for particular occasions.

A natural question at this moment is the date when these developments will be effective in parish churches. The official date is November 30, the first Sunday of Advent.

But the problem of translation of all the details into English, the securing of approval from the national Bishops' conference and the Vatican, and the difficulty of providing printed and bound missals for churches and for the laity in less than six months, make it very unlikely that the new Missal will affect parochial worship until well into 1970."

Although many of the variations in Mass were gradually presented for general use, beginning in early 1965, this Order of Mass is really the first radical revision of the Roman Missal since 1579.

It will be easy to find fault with it. Many of the rites or norms still included will be considered compromises. But the basic effort represents a thorough reworking of old and new materials, to improve in some degree the way in which we celebrate the eucharistic sacrifice which is the Supper of the Lord.

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