

LITURGYNOTES – FOR DECEMBER 2014

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New Webpage: Liturgical Formation

<http://www.davenportdiocese.org/lit/litformation.htm>

NEWS FROM THE USCCB:

RESULTS FROM THE NOVEMBER MEETING

At the recent meeting of the U.S. Bishops, a number of liturgical items were presented for discussion and vote. For those who want to see the details, video-on-demand of the public sessions is available on the USCCB website. The votes on the liturgical items took place on Tuesday afternoon (Day 2 / afternoon session / part 1 – starting at about 35 minutes in):
<http://www.usccb.org/about/leadership/usccb-general-assembly/video-on-demand.cfm>.

The Bishops approved the following “Gray Books” of the translations of the following rites / liturgical texts:
>Order of the Dedication of a Church and an Altar
>Exorcisms and Related Supplications
>Changes to the Revised Grail Psalter
>Supplement to the Liturgy of the Hours

The Bishops also approved the drafting of a revision to the *Guidelines for the Celebration of the Sacraments with Persons with Disabilities* (1995) to bring it up to date.

A YEAR OF CONSECRATED LIFE

Pope Francis proclaimed 2015 a Year of Consecrated Life, starting on the First Sunday of Advent, the weekend of November 29, 2014, and ending on February 2, 2016, the World Day of Consecrated Life. The year also marks the 50th anniversary of *Perfectae Caritatis*, a decree on religious life, and *Lumen Gentium*, the Second Vatican Council’s constitution on the Church. Its purpose, as stated by the Vatican is to “make a grateful remembrance of the recent past” while embracing “the future with hope.”

More information is available on the USCCB website: <http://www.usccb.org/beliefs-and-teachings/vocations/consecrated-life/year-of-consecrated-life/index.cfm>.

A prayer and intercessions (adapted from the Archdiocese of Dubuque) are available on our website as well: <http://www.davenportdiocese.org/lit/liturgylibrary/Temporary/litPrayerYearConsecratedLife.pdf>.

ADVENT RESOURCES FROM THE USCCB AND FDLC

Advent resources, including a communal penance service, from the FDLC and USCCB have been sent to diocesan clergy and will be posted on our website – on the liturgy events page.

THANKS TO THE OTTUMWA DEANERY

Our thanks to Fr. Jim Betzen, C.P.P.S., and to the parishioners of St. Mary of the Visitation in Ottumwa for hosting a “Day of Reflection for Liturgical Ministers” on Saturday, November 15. Their hospitality was truly a gift to those of us who presented as well as to the those attending from parishes around the Ottumwa Deanery.

The Day consisted of an opening prayer followed by a keynote address on the Spirituality of Liturgical Ministry. Breakout sessions were then offered on the various liturgical ministries: hospitality (ushers, greeters), EMHCs, readers, music ministers, and art & environment (including sacristans). After a delicious lunch featuring a plethora of homemade salads and desserts, the breakouts were repeated (so participants were able to attend two different sessions) and the day closed once again with prayer.

UPCOMING EVENTS

See the Liturgy Events webpage at: <http://www.davenportdiocese.org/lit/litevents.htm>.

DIOCESAN LITURGIES

For information regarding the Rite of Election, please see below.

CONTINUING FORMATION FOR LITURGY / LITURGICAL MINISTRY

Don't forget to keep checking our Liturgical Formation webpage for new resources, including our video series on liturgical ministries! Link: <http://www.davenportdiocese.org/lit/litformation.htm>.

For more opportunities, see the Liturgy Events webpage at: <http://www.davenportdiocese.org/lit/litevents.htm>.

THE RITE OF CHRISTIAN INITIATION OF ADULTS

RCIA: THE PERIOD OF PURIFICATION

As the name implies, the *Rite* of Christian Initiation of Adults is marked by the liturgical celebration of the journey towards full initiation through the Easter Sacraments. Lent is also known as the Period of Purification and Enlightenment, and is marked by the celebration of several important rites.

For Catechumens

Typically, on the First Sunday of Lent, the Rite of Election is celebrated. In order to be admitted to the Easter Sacraments, individuals must be elected by the bishop (or his delegate). By this rite, catechumens become “the elect” and enter the “period of purification and enlightenment” that culminates in the sacraments of initiation (see RCIA # 118-28). The Rite of Sending of the Catechumens for Election should be celebrated in the parish prior to the Rite of Election.

Please remember that only catechumens (not candidates) sign the Book of the Elect.

On the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Sundays of Lent, the Scrutinies are celebrated. These required rites should take place within the ritual Mass “For the Celebration of the Scrutinies” and use the Lectionary readings for Year A (see RCIA #146). The Prefaces for the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Sundays of Lent are used—and these are now found in Proper of Seasons and not with the other Prefaces. The Eucharistic Prayers include specific inserts for the godparents (I) and the elect (I, II, III).

Requests to dispense an individual from a Scrutiny must be made in writing to the bishop, explaining the reason for the request. Only the bishop “may dispense from one of them for serious reasons or, in extraordinary circumstances, even from two” (RCIA #20).

The Presentations of the Creed and the Lord’s Prayer take place during the 3rd and 5th weeks of Lent, respectively.

For Candidates

Candidates are those who have already been validly baptized but wish to come into full communion with the Catholic Church. For a previous baptism to be considered valid, it must involve the use of water and the Trinitarian formula (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) – and express the same belief in the Trinity as defined by the Church. Communities that baptize only in the name of Jesus (e.g. some Pentecostal communities) and those who do not share our belief in the Trinity (e.g., Mormons) are not considered to have valid baptisms. If there is a question regarding the validity of an individual’s baptism please call this office.

Typically, on the First Sunday of Lent, Candidates take part in the diocese’s celebration of the Call to Continuing Conversion—which is preceded by the Rite of Sending Candidates for Recognition by the Bishop, celebrated at the parish. Usually, these rites are combined with those for the catechumens (see RCIA # 530-561).

A special Penitential Rite (similar to the Scrutinies) may be celebrated on the 2nd Sunday of Lent; it is not combined in any way with the rites for catechumens (see RCIA #459-63).

The Rite of Election and Call to Continuing Conversion in our Diocese

The Rite of Election will be celebrated at St. Patrick Church in Iowa City on February 22 (First Sunday of Lent) beginning at 3:00 p.m. As in the past, we will need your help in getting registration information back to us next month. In the meantime, please remember that the Rite of Election is not optional: catechumens must be “elected” for the Easter Sacraments by the bishop (or his delegate)... and those already baptized are not “re”-elected!

Please note: those who are not eligible for the Easter Sacraments (e.g., those in an irregular union who have not yet received a declaration of nullity) should not celebrate the Rite of Sending or the Rite of Election (or Call to Continuing Conversion). A more detailed letter of explanation and registration form will be sent with the January 2015 *LiturgyNotes*.

CONFIRMATION AND THE RCIA

(See the *Code of Canon Law* cc.882-888; RCIA National Statutes #28; *Priest Faculties for the Diocese of Davenport*)

Priests with a pastoral charge may confirm (without asking for permission) in the following circumstances:

1. When the person was never a Catholic:
 - a. *When he baptizes an adult (defined as anyone who has reached the age of discretion, about 7 years old), and*
 - b. *When he receives a previously baptized non-Catholic into full communion.*
2. If the person was a Catholic and left the Church:
 - a. *When he readmits into full communion a previously baptized Catholic who apostacized (whether by formal act or just by practice) from the faith, and*
 - b. *When he readmits into full communion a baptized Catholic who through no personal fault was instructed in or adhered to a non-Catholic religion.*

As you prepare for the Easter Vigil, please note that permission must be requested for priests to confirm baptized Catholics (a) *who were not raised as Catholic but who never belonged to any other church* OR (b) *who have never left the Church but were never confirmed*. A short letter asking for this permission should include a list of those people to be confirmed and a short explanation of the circumstances of each candidate.

A letter requesting permission to baptize/receive and confirm must also be requested by any priest who is not a pastor or parochial vicar (or a chaplain who has the same faculties as a pastor) and who is presiding at the Easter Vigil.

In order to respect the integrity of the three Sacraments of Initiation, the priest who presides over Eucharist and Confirmation is also the one who is to baptize. Therefore, another minister (e.g., a deacon or even another priest) must not baptize in this situation (see c.883.2; for an exception if large numbers are involved, see RCIA # 226). Also, priests who will be presiding at the Easter Vigil outside the territory of their assignment, or if they are not assigned a pastoral charge, need the explicit (and not merely tacit) permission of the one in whose territory they are baptizing (pastor) in order to baptize (see canons 530 & 862) and confirm (see c.887).

Finally, according to the law of the Church, children who have reached the use of reason (around 7 years of age) are considered, for the purposes of Christian initiation, to be adults. Therefore, if someone who is to be baptized or received into the Catholic Church is deemed ready (i.e., old enough) to receive Eucharist they are to be confirmed.

However, Bishop Amos wishes to allow pastoral discretion in regard to those children who have reached the use of reason and are coming into full communion with the Catholic Church (“candidates”). If a pastor sees a genuine need to delay confirmation of these children until a later time, he may request to do so. Because this situation is so exceptional, written permission from the Bishop must be obtained if confirmation is to be delayed. There should be no delay in the reception of Holy Communion. The possibility of delaying confirmation does *not* apply to catechumens.

LITURGY PREPARATION

LITURGICAL CALENDAR

Reminder - December 8: The Immaculate Conception

When a Solemnity falls on a Monday, the obligation to assist at Mass is usually abrogated; the exceptions are Christmas and the Immaculate Conception. In those cases, there are back-to-back obligations with Sunday. One should fulfill both obligations by assisting at two Masses, one for each of the two days. On the night of Sunday, December 7, EP II for the 2nd Sunday of Advent is celebrated, as is the Mass for that Advent Sunday (assistance at which would meet either obligation). Funeral and Ritual Masses are not permitted.

Q&A on Ash Wednesday

Q. What are the proper words to use when imposing ashes?

A. With the advent of the third edition of the Roman Missal, the formulas used for the imposition of ashes changed slightly. They are:

Repent, and believe in the Gospel.

Or:

Remember that you are dust, and to dust you shall return.

Q. What are our options if there is no priest to celebrate Mass on Ash Wednesday?

A. The *Book of Blessings* (chapter 52) includes a rite for blessing and distributing ashes outside of Mass., in the context of a celebration of the word of God. It may also be used when bringing ashes to the sick. When led by a deacon (or priest), ashes may be blessed as part of the rite. When led by a lay minister, ashes blessed at an earlier liturgy are to be used. If this rite is used, please use the newly translated formulas for imposing ashes found in the Missal (“Repent, and believe in the Gospel” OR “Remember that you are dust, and to dust you shall return”).

The call to conversion symbolized by the imposition of ashes is a call answered within the context of the Church gathered liturgically as the Body of Christ. In the Body, especially in the liturgy, each member has his or her own proper place. The imposition of ashes is an official action of the Church, not a private act of personal piety. Thus, it is proper that only an official representative of the Church—such as a priest or deacon, who by virtue of ordination also represents Christ in a particular way in the community—imposes the ashes. As with communion, if there is need, extraordinary ministers may be deputed to assist in this ministry. But, just as with communion, to simply pass ashes around with everyone imposing ashes on each other—that is, *everyone* acting as extraordinary ministers—is contrary to what the Church intends and therefore not permitted.

Preparing for Lent

Please see our Liturgy Events page (<http://www.davenportdiocese.org/lit/litevents.htm>) for more information on the seasons; in particular, you may want to use the Lenten Bulletin inserts (direct URL:

<http://www.davenportdiocese.org/lit/liturgylibrary/Calendar/litLentBulletinAnnouncements.pdf>) to help inform your parish about the various rites in the RCIA.

One of the changes that you will notice with the new Roman Missal is that each day in Lent has a specific Prayer over the People. This custom, found originally in the Gelasian Sacramentary (7th century), disappeared with the Missal of Paul VI but now returns. While these prayers are optional (and interchangeable) on weekdays, they are required (and fixed) on Sundays.

Also, the Eucharistic Prayers for Reconciliation may be used during Lent, with either their own proper prefaces or one of the prefaces for Lent. The only exception is when the Scrutinies are celebrated; the specific preface called for then must be used.

Remember: Eucharistic Prayer IV has a fixed preface and therefore may not be used during Lent.

Please also keep in mind:

1. No Gloria is said or sung (GIRM #55); specific solemnities during Lent (or the celebration of particular ritual Masses, such as weddings, as detailed in the Missal's rubrics) are the exception.
2. We abstain from "Alleluia" during Lent, during the Gospel Acclamation (#62) and in other music as well.
3. It is forbidden for the altar (sanctuary) to be decorated with flowers (*Laetare* Sunday [4th], solemnities and feasts are an exception) (#305). Flowers are never to be placed on top of (on the mensa of) the altar. Because ritual Masses are treated as solemnities, flowers would also be allowed at weddings. Flowers may be allowed at funerals at the pastor's discretion.
4. The playing of the organ and other musical instruments is allowed *only* to support the singing (*Laetare* Sunday [4th], solemnities and feasts are exceptions) (#313).
5. Violet or purple is the color of sacred vestments. Rose may be used where it is the custom on *Laetare* Sunday (#346).
6. In the dioceses of the United States, crosses in the church may be covered from the conclusion of the Mass for the Saturday of the Fourth Week of Lent until the end of the celebration of the Lord's Passion on Good Friday. Images in the church may be covered from the conclusion of the Mass for the Saturday of the Fourth Week of Lent until the beginning of the Easter Vigil. (*This is simply an option; there is no need to implement this practice if not already part of parish life.*)
7. In regards to emptying fonts during Lent, the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments has declared "that the removing of Holy Water from the fonts during the season of Lent is not permitted, in particular, for two reasons:

"1. The liturgical legislation in force does not foresee this innovation, which in addition to being '*praeter legem*' is contrary to a balanced understanding of the season of Lent, which though truly being a season of penance, is also a season rich in the symbolism of water and baptism, constantly evoked in liturgical texts.

“2. The encouragement of the Church that the faithful avail themselves frequently of the sacraments is to be understood to apply also to the season of Lent. The ‘fast’ and ‘abstinence’ which the faithful embrace in this season does not extend to abstaining from the sacraments or sacramentals of the Church.

“The practice of the Church has been to empty the Holy Water fonts on the days of the Sacred Triduum in preparation of the blessing of the water at the Easter Vigil, and it corresponds to those days on which the Eucharist is not celebrated (i.e., Good Friday and Holy Saturday).”

INTERCESSIONS

(1) “Intercessions for Life” (in English and Spanish) may be found on the USCCB website at:
<http://www.usccb.org/prolife/liturgy/wolarchive.shtml>

(2) Intercession for vocations (in English and Spanish) keyed to the lectionary cycle may be found at the Diocese of Arlington website:
http://www.arlingtondiocese.org/vocations/voc_intercessions.aspx

(3) Lectionary-based intercessions focused on social justice can be found at the Center of Concern website:
<http://www.coc.org/ef>

(4) The Center for Liturgy website offers general intercessions for each Sunday as well:
<http://liturgy.slu.edu/>

(5) The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops offers intercessions and homily ideas as part of their Pastoral Initiative for Life and Family:
<http://www.cccb.ca/site/eng/church-in-canada-and-world/catholic-church-in-canada/life-and-family/3296-documents-and-activities-proposed-by-the-ccb>

(6) See also our website for prayer resources in times of crisis:
<http://www.davenportdiocese.org/lit/litlibrary.htm#Prayers>

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