

LITURGICAL CHANGES MADE BY THE AMERICAN BISHOPS
CHANGES INVOLVING THE PEOPLE:

1. We will assume the posture of kneeling after singing the Holy, Holy until we sing the Great Amen. We then stand for the Our Father & Sign of Peace. After the Sign of Peace we resume the posture of Kneeling.
2. When approaching Communion and just before receiving, we will make the gesture of a slight reverential bow to the Body and Blood of the Lord. This is a ritual gesture affirming belief in the presence of the Lord in the Eucharist. (A reverential simple bow)
3. Self-intinction is NOT and has never been an option. Intinction is when the communicant takes the consecrated host and dips it in the chalice containing the Precious Blood. It is not an option because:
 - a. Such "dipping" is a form of "taking" rather than "receiving".
 - b. It also allows for the possibility of some of the Precious Blood to be dripped onto the floor or an individual's clothing.

CHANGES INVOLVING THE CELEBRANT:

1. The celebrant is to remain in the sanctuary, sharing the sign of peace with the ministers present there and the Eucharist Ministers.
 - a. One of the reasons for the requirement that the priest remain in the sanctuary for the sign of peace is so that this rite may not be unduly prolonged.
 - b. If everyone else has finished with the sign of peace while the priest continues to exchange it with the people in the congregation, it can subtly indicate that "Father's sign of peace" is more important than that of everyone else.
2. The celebrant breaks the consecrated host and pours the Precious Blood into the cups.

"The Eucharist is a great mystery. It has been pondered, discussed and written about. It is the focus of all the great realities of our faith. And still there are treasures to be discovered within the mystery. Jesus is always new in his greatest mystery."