



The Revised *General Instruction of the Roman Missal:*

Foundations

Part I: The Assembly and Those Who Minister

When the Church comes together in the liturgical assembly to celebrate the Mass, or any other sacrament, her members do not gather simply as a crowd, as an amorphous, undifferentiated group of people. They gather in a variety of ministries and roles. If we are to understand the significance of these ministries and roles, we must begin with Baptism, for only one who through Baptism has been given a share in the priesthood of Christ is capable of participating in the public worship which is the liturgy of the Church. In fact, the *Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy* tells us that participation in the liturgy is the *right and duty* of all the baptized.

The first qualification, then, for any participant in the celebration of the Eucharist is that he or she has been baptized into the Body of Christ, the Church. Each time the members of the Church gather to worship, they do so because their baptism demands this of them. While all share in the priesthood of Christ, some members of the Church are called by God to serve in the ministerial priesthood as bishops and presbyters. Bishops and presbyters are privileged to act in the liturgy in the very person of Christ, on behalf of his people, presiding over the celebration of the sacred mysteries. A bishop has the added responsibility of being the chief shepherd, the principal liturgist of his diocese and in that role is the successor of the Apostles. Others by God's grace are ordained to the ministry of deacon. In the celebration of the Mass deacons proclaim the Gospel and assist the bishop and presbyter in exercising their sacred duties.

In addition to the ordained ministries there are roles in the liturgy which are exercised by lay people who place their time and talent at the service of the liturgical assembly as acolytes (altar servers), lectors, extraordinary ministers of Communion, cantors, choir members, instrumentalists, and ushers or greeters. Others contribute their time and talent to preparing the liturgy, to keeping the church, vestments, and appointments clean and well ordered or to providing decorations that reflect the spirit of the liturgical season.

The *General Instruction* makes it very clear that this variety of offices and roles is desirable and should be maintained: "all, whether ordained ministers or Christian faithful, by virtue of their function or their office, should do all and only those parts that belong to them" (*GIRM*, 91). Not only is it desirable that individuals function in roles of service at Mass, it is clear from the *GIRM* that if a deacon, for example, is present, the priest celebrant or a concelebrant should not read the Gospel. And the lector should not also take on the role of server or extraordinary minister of Communion. There is a wide variety of services to be performed, and it is desirable that different individuals exercise those services so that the talents and gifts God has placed within the Christian community are fully utilized and these roles of service are not monopolized by a few.

It is not sufficient, however, simply to have a "warm body" filling a given role. Those engaged in liturgical roles need to be well prepared and know how to carry out those roles with reverence, dignity and

understanding. Obtaining the proper preparation requires a further gift of time on the part of the person being prepared as well as on the part of those in the parish responsible for the training of liturgical ministers. Finally, the task of assigning individuals to particular Masses and organizing the distribution of roles is another indispensable element in the fabric of well-ordered liturgical ministry in a parish.

But before individuals can be prepared for liturgical roles, there must first be individuals who are willing to assume those roles. All the baptized need to understand that part of their duty regarding liturgy is to accept some responsibility for the liturgy as full, conscious, and active participants in the celebration. Whether one brings up the gifts during the preparation of the altar and gifts, reads the Word of God, assists with the distribution of Communion, serves at the altar, provides music that augments the joy, solemnity and festivity of the celebration, or serves the assembled community as a greeter or usher, he or she is contributing to the worship of the community and fulfilling the responsibility that comes with Baptism.

Not all members of the parish community will have the time, energy, or ability to serve in these roles. However, individuals must be careful not to excuse themselves too easily. It might be helpful for us to reexamine our situation every so often. The time available to a businessperson or to parents with young children may be very limited. But eventually business people retire and children grow up, leaving those individuals with more free time at their disposal. All must understand that the celebration of liturgy is not just the responsibility of the pastor, although he is delegated by the Bishop to oversee the liturgical life of the parish. Pastors need the help of their people, the people who are serious about living out their baptismal right and responsibility to worship.



Finally, this catalogue of specialized roles might give the impression that those who are not exercising one of these roles are free to sit back passively and simply let the liturgy happen around them. Nothing could be further from the truth. Those who come together for liturgy do not have the luxury of acting as passive “pew potatoes,” waiting for all to be done for them. The liturgy is not only their right, it is their duty, their responsibility, and that responsibility includes full engagement throughout the liturgical celebration. The baptized faithful who form the congregation are called to join in praise and thanksgiving in song and spoken word, to listen

attentively to God’s Word, and to exercise their baptismal priesthood in prayer for the Church, the world and all in need during the General Intercessions. In the Liturgy of the Eucharist they join their prayer to that of the priest celebrant, offering Christ the Victim “not only through the hands of the priest, but also together with him and offer themselves as well” (*GIRM*, 95). Their participation culminates in the reception of the

Body and Blood of the Lord, the sacrament that unites them more fully with Christ their Head and with one another.

The liturgy, then, is about the action of God’s own people, each with different offices and roles. Each office and role—from that of bishop to that of usher and sacristan—is one of service, not of privilege, a mirror of Christ who washed the feet of his disciples and instructed his followers to imitate his example of service.

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