If a pastor is unable to meet these requests, the request may be referred to the bishop for assistance, and if there is further difficulty, to the Ecclesiae Dei commission in Rome. (Art. 7 and 8)

The bishop’s authority remains the same, to ensure that his flock is ministered to in justice and charity. (Explanatory letter) Just as other liturgical options are left to the priests, and do not require the intervention of the bishop, so too the decision to make use of the extraordinary form is left to the priests.

Bishops may establish personal parishes where the extraordinary form of the Roman rite is used exclusively, including the Easter Tridium. (Art. 10)

Q: Besides the mass are there other major differences?

A: Most of the sacramental rites have differences between the two forms. For example the old form of baptism includes several more prayers for protection from the Devil. There are also a number of differences between the liturgical calendars of the two forms. There are many more differences to numerous to list here.

Learn More

On www.YouTube.com search for “bishop sheen mass” to see a traditional high mass narrated and explained by Bishop Fulton Sheen. There are also other traditional masses on YouTube.

www.summorumpontificum.net – has links to the full text of the Motu Proprio and the accompanying letter in various languages.

Listing of Extraordinary Use mass times in the US
http://web2.airmail.net/carlsch/MaterDei/churches.htm

At www.baroniuspress.com they have 1962 Latin-English daily missals.

In Print:
The Spirit of the Liturgy by Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger (Pope Benedict XVI)
The Reform of the Roman Liturgy by Msgr. Klaus Gamber

The Extraordinary Form of the Roman Rite

The Extraordinary Form of the Roman Rite is the liturgy of the Catholic Church in use before the reforms of the second Vatican council. This includes the mass, the sacraments, various rites of blessing and more.

On July 7th 2007, His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI issued an apostolic letter called Summorum Pontificum. In this letter he declared that older form of the Roman rite was never abrogated, and that it “must be given due honor for its venerable and ancient usage.” (SP Art. 1) His Holiness termed this older form the Extraordinary Form of the Roman Rite. This older form has been in use for many centuries. During this time it was at the heart of the Church and Western culture. It nourished many saints including Saint Therese of Lisieux, St. Francis, St. Maximilian Kolbe, and many more.

The Extraordinary Use is a treasure of our Catholic heritage. Indeed the Pope says, “In the history of the liturgy there is growth and progress, but no rupture. What earlier generations held as sacred, remains sacred and great for us too.” (Explanatory letter accompanying Summorum Pontificum)

The most visible aspect of the Extraordinary Form is the Holy Mass itself. This ancient form of mass has been called “The most beautiful thing this side of heaven.”
Questions and Answers

Q: Who is the Extraordinary Form For?

A: It is for the whole Catholic Church. In particular it is for those faithful who have a special attachment to this form of the Roman rite, which includes many both young and old. However it will also provide a mooring to our Catholic heritage, helping us to stay rooted in our traditions, and granting access to the vast treasury of our liturgical patrimony.

What earlier generations held as sacred, remains sacred and great for us too. - Pope Benedict XVI

Q: What is different about mass in the ordinary and extraordinary use?

A: The differences include, but are not limited to:

• The priest faces the alter, leading the people forward towards the Lord.

• Even during High Mass (sung mass) there are times of complete silence to give the congregation time for contemplation and sacred silence.

• The entire mass is in Latin, the language of the Church.

• There is more kneeling in the old mass. The faithful kneel as soon as mass starts. Likewise they kneel for most of mass after the homily.

• Communion can only be received kneeling and on the tongue.

Q: Doesn’t the priest just mumble the whole mass?

A: There are parts of the mass the priest is supposed to say quietly. Otherwise the priest is to say his parts out loud. Some priests might mumble through the mass, but this is not celebrating the mass as the Church intends.

Q: But the laity don’t participate in the old mass do they?

A: Participation in any mass means that you unite your heart and mind to the intention of the prayers and the action of the priest. In this sense one can participate without saying a word. On the other hand, it is possible to speak all the responses out loud, and still not be participating in the mass. However, the 1962 missal does allow for dialogue style mass, where the laity give their own responses.

Q: What exactly does Summorum Pontificum allow?

A: SP clarifies that the old mass, in principle, has always been available to any priest at any time for his private masses. (Art 2) Others may attend these private masses if the priest wishes to allow it. (Art 4) The decision is up to the priest in question, no permission from the bishop is necessary.

For public masses there needs to be a continuously present group of faithful who wish to assist at the extraordinary form of mass. There is no size limit set on this group and it may include the priest. The decision to have public mass according the 1962 missal is up to the pastor or rector. The bishop’s permission is not necessary. (Art. 5) Requests from the faithful for special masses, such as weddings and funerals, in the extraordinary form should be granted. (Art 5) Again, the bishop’s permission is not necessary.

The traditional sacraments may be requested by individuals, and their request should be granted. (Art. 9)