



CHURCH OF SAINT MARY

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Dear Parish Family,

November 14, 2010

The *2010 Sunday Missals* are going fast! We began with 300 copies and they have been selling very quickly at \$1.00 a copy. They are currently available at St. Mary's parish office during the normal business hours.

As you read this, I am driving down to Denton, Nebraska for a bit of time away at Our Lady of Guadalupe Monastery. Please pray for me during this part retreat, part conference. Know that I will be praying for all of you. Please welcome Father Van Hove and his team of substitute priests who will be filling in during the week.

Starting January 5, 2011, we will be hosting a video lecture series titled *Boundaries* based on the best-selling books by Dr. Henry Cloud. The program will continue until the first Wednesday in March. There is no cost to attend the class, however, a study guide may be purchased for a nominal charge.

The World Apostolate of Fatima will be sponsoring the movie *The 13th Day* at St. Mary's on February 11, 2011 at 7:00 pm. Please plan on attending this free movie which details events which began in 1917.

Throughout the month of November please continue to pray for the faithful departed; as well as for their families and loved ones. Especially pray for those who have died and have no one to pray for them. Our prayers for each other are a wonderful source of spiritual support. God bless you!

Fr. David

The Faith Explained **FORMS OF THE MASS**

The Extraordinary Form of the Mass is the term used for the liturgy of the 1962 Roman Missal, often called the Tridentine Mass or the old Mass.

At present, the Ordinary Form of the Mass of the Roman Rite is that established in the revision of the Roman Missal, promulgated by Pope Paul VI in 1969, that is, the Mass we see every Sunday.

In the Pope's letter, he designated the 1962 form as the extraordinary form of the Roman Rite. The Pope wrote as follows:

The Roman Missal promulgated by Paul VI is the ordinary expression of the law of prayer of the Catholic Church of the Latin Rite. Nonetheless, the Roman Missal promulgated by St. Pius V and reissued by Bl. John XXIII is to be considered as an extraordinary expression of that same law of prayer.

The Mass published by Paul VI and then republished in two subsequent editions by John Paul II, obviously is and continues to be the Ordinary Form of the Eucharistic Liturgy. The last version of the Roman Missal prior to the Council, which was published with the authority of Pope John XXIII in 1962 and used during the Council, will now be able to be used as an Extraordinary Form of the liturgical celebration. It is not appropriate to speak of these two versions of the Roman Missal as if they were two Rites. Rather, it is a matter of a twofold use of one and the same rite.

Another example of the Holy See's use of the technical term 'extraordinary' in liturgical contexts is in the expression "extraordinary minister of Holy Communion." This terminology when used in Canon Law, and in the case of other sacraments also, insists on the distinction between the 'ordinary' minister of the sacrament and those who in certain circumstances are allowed, by exception, to administer the sacrament.

the
Psalm
Psalm 98:9

**"The Lord comes to rule the
earth with justice."**



SAINT ALBERT THE GREAT

Saint Albertus Magnus, O.P. (1193~1206 – November 15, 1280), also known as Saint Albert the Great and Albert of Cologne, was a Dominican friar and bishop who achieved fame for his comprehensive knowledge of and advocacy for the peaceful coexistence of science and religion. Those such as James A. Weisheipl and Joachim R. Söder have referred to him as the greatest German philosopher and theologian of the Middle Ages, an opinion supported by contemporaries such as Roger Bacon.[1] He was the first among medieval scholars to apply Aristotle's philosophy to Christian thought. The Catholic Church honors him as a Doctor of the Church, one of only 33 persons with that honor.

He was born sometime between 1193 and 1206, to the Count of Bollstädt in Lauingen in Bavaria.[2] Contemporaries such as Roger Bacon applied the term "Magnus" to Albertus during his own lifetime, referring to his immense reputation as a scholar and philosopher.

Albertus was educated principally at Padua, where he received instruction in Aristotle's writings. A late account by Rudolph de Novamagia refers to Albertus' encounter with the Blessed Virgin Mary, who convinced him to enter Holy Orders. In 1223 (or 1221) he became a member of the Dominican Order, against the wishes of his family, and studied theology at Bologna and elsewhere. Selected to fill the position of lecturer at Cologne, Germany, where the Dominicans had a house, he taught for several years there, at Regensburg, Freiburg, Strasbourg and Hildesheim. In 1245 he went to Paris, received his doctorate and taught for some time as a master of theology with great success. During this time Thomas Aquinas began to study under Albertus.

In 1254 Albertus was made provincial of the Dominican Order, and fulfilled the arduous duties of the office with great care and efficiency. During his tenure he publicly defended the Dominicans against attacks by the secular and regular faculty of the University of Paris, commented on St John, and answered what he perceived as errors of the Arabian philosopher Averroes.

In 1260 Pope Alexander IV made him Bishop of Regensburg, an office from which he resigned after three years. During the exercise of his duties he enhanced his reputation for humility by refusing to ride a horse—in accord with the dictates of the Dominican order—instead walking back and forth across his huge diocese. This earned him the affectionate sobriquet, "boots the bishop," from his parishioners. After his stint as bishop, he spent the remainder of his life partly in

retirement in the various houses of his order, yet often preaching throughout southern Germany. In 1270 he preached the eighth Crusade in Austria. Among the last of his labours was the defence of the orthodoxy of his former pupil, Thomas Aquinas, whose death in 1274 grieved Albertus. After suffering a collapse of health in 1278, he died on November 15, 1280, in Cologne, Germany. His tomb is in the crypt of the Dominican church of St. Andreas in Cologne, and his relics at the Cologne Cathedral.

Albertus is frequently mentioned by Dante, who made his doctrine of free will the basis of his ethical system. In his Divine Comedy, Dante places Albertus with his pupil Thomas Aquinas among the great lovers of wisdom (Spiriti Sapienti) in the Heaven of the Sun. Albertus is also mentioned, along with Agrippa and Paracelsus, in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein, where his writings serve as an influence to a young Victor Frankenstein.

Albertus was beatified in 1622. He was canonized and proclaimed a Doctor of the Church in 1931 by Pope Pius XI. St Albert's feast day is celebrated on November 15.

