

excommunication reserved to the Ordinary has been incurred, and has been absolved, moreover, by the confessor who does not have the faculty to absolve the excommunication.

Let us suppose that the confessor, on absolving, used the formula of common ritual for absolution, which begins with absolution of censures in a general manner.

Under this interpretation and this supposition, we answer that there is nothing to correct (subsannare. Canon 2247 #3 says: *Si confessarius, ignorans reservationem, poenitentem a censura ac peccato absolvat, absolutio valet, dummodo ne sit censura ab homine aut censura specialissimo modo Sedi Apostolicae reservatae.*"

The excommunication incurred by the crime of abortion is reserved to the Ordinary. This disposition of Canon 2247 #3 is similar and is parallel to that of Canon 207 #2 which deals with the power of jurisdiction delegated for the internal forum. Its *raison d'être* is in the spiritual good of the penitent.

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GENERAL NORMS OF THE ROMAN MISSAL AND OTHER MATTERS*

1. *What is the real meaning of the terms "ministers" and "sacred ministers" in number 27 of the General Norm of the Roman Missal?*

The "ministers" or "sacred ministers", according to the tenor of number 27 of the General Norm of the Roman Missal, are really the deacon and the subdeacon, those who "when they arrive at the presbytery . . . venerate the altar" and "as a sign of veneration kiss the same altar . . ." This is spoken of expressly about them in numbers 129 and 144 of the same General Norm.

* From the *Notitiae*, n. 52 (March 1970), p. 104.

2. *Can the priest omit the stole from the sacred vestments to be put on?*

No. The question is presented from the interpretation of those things which are in number 299 of the General Norm of the Roman Missal. For, what is said in the aforementioned number, "The proper vestment of the celebrant priest during the Mass and other sacred functions . . . is the *planeta* (Greek chasuble) or chasuble . . .", must be understood in reference to numbers 81 and 302, where it clearly appears that the stole constitutes the sacerdotal vestment never to be abandoned during the Mass and other sacred functions which are directly connected with the Mass.

3. *What are the cases, provided by law, in which the Latin language can be used during the Mass celebrated with the people?*

Those cases which are provided and determined by the local Ordinaries for their dioceses and in other circumstances. The Vicariate of Rome, for instance, has decided for the spiritual good of pilgrims that some Masses, in certain churches, be celebrated in the Latin language.

4. *Does the Bishop have the power to grant that Sisters may expose the Most Holy Sacrament in the Monstrance for adoration?*

No. This power pertains to the Sacred Congregation for the Divine Worship.
