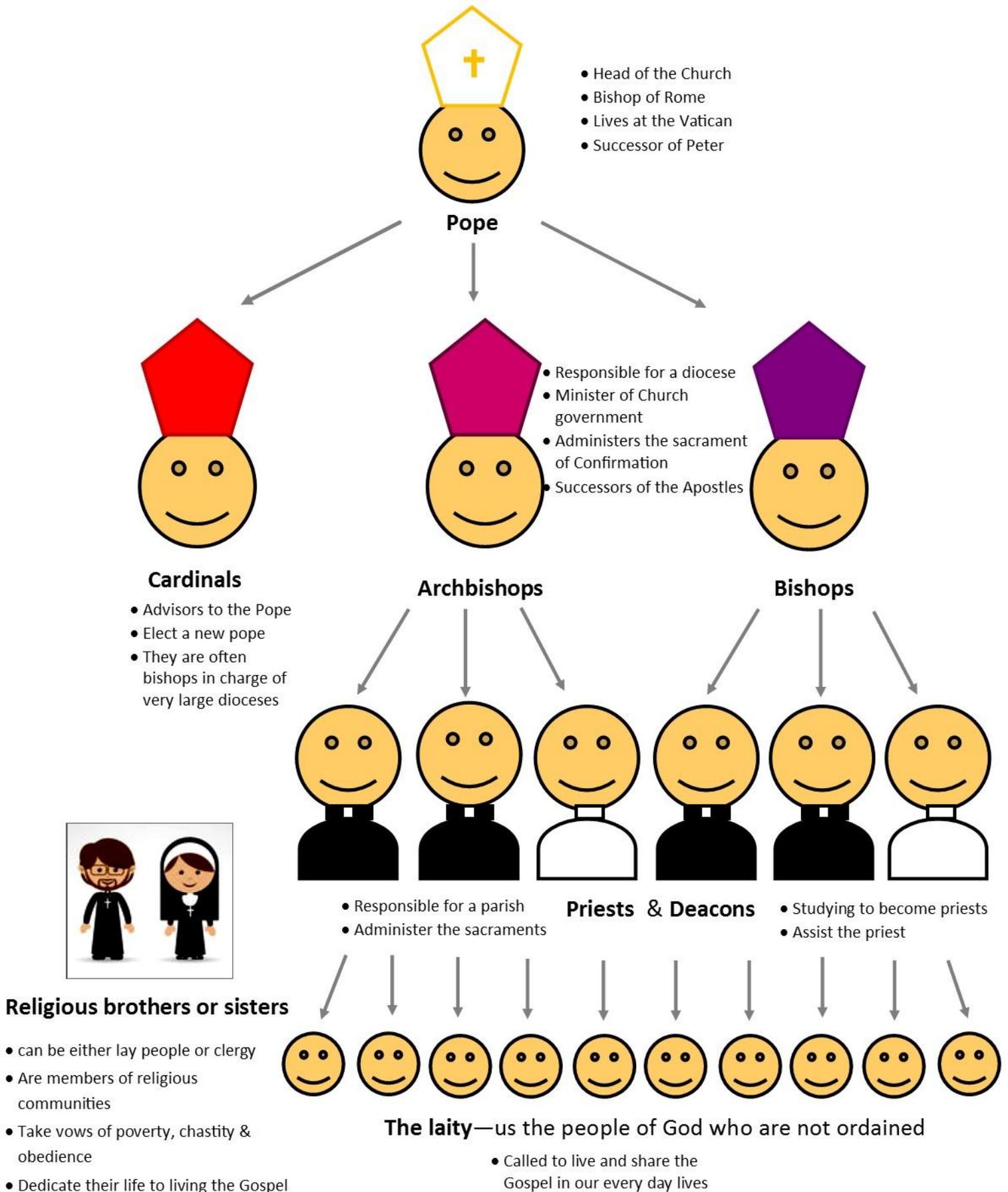


The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church



The Role of the Archbishop in the Archdiocese of Saint-Boniface

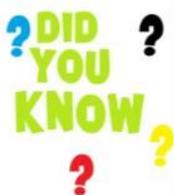
A **bishop** is a leader in the Church who continues the work of the Apostles. He supervises a group of local parishes called a diocese.

The role of a bishop in the diocese is very important, for he is the **shepherd** of us - the Catholic faithful. He is the person who is responsible for all Church matters.



A **diocese** is an area of the Church that a bishop looks after. The Parish of St. Timothy is part of the Archdiocese of Saint-Boniface.

An **archdiocese** is basically a very large diocese. Even though our bishop is called an Archbishop, his role is the same as a bishop. He is called an **Archbishop** because he is in charge of an archdiocese.



Winnipeg is the only city in the world that contains two Roman Catholic dioceses: The Winnipeg Archdiocese and the Archdiocese of St. Boniface. The diocese of St. Boniface has approximately 86 parishes.

His Grace, Archbishop Albert LeGatt, was asked by Pope Benedict XVI (the 16th) to be the new bishop of our diocese, Saint-Boniface, in 2009.

The Bishop has three main tasks to do:

- 1) **To Teach** - the bishop is the main teacher in our diocese and it is his job to preach the Word of God to us, the people of his diocese. The bishop is also to make sure that those who teach, like priest, teachers and catechists, teach our Catholic faith in a true and faithful way.
- 2) **To Govern** - this means that a bishop looks after the needs of the people. He is to make sure that Church laws are kept, he is also responsible to provide priest to the many parishes, for all the money matters in the diocese, and all the church property.



A bishop has the power to make Church laws and to be a judge in Church matters and to make sure that these laws are kept.

The type of laws a bishop may make usually refer to matters of faith, preaching, sacraments, and religious teaching.

- 3) **To Sanctify** - a bishop is to make sure that the sacraments are celebrated, and he has the authority to ordain new priests. A bishop also has the duty to confirm the Confirmation candidates within his diocese. He is to make sure that Mass is celebrated every Sunday as well.





Mitre: A pointed hat worn by bishops. Its strange shape symbolizes the tongues of fire that came upon the disciples on the Day of Pentecost. The two lappets at the back symbolize the Old and New Testament. The bishop is called to defend the Word of God.

Zucchetto: a silken skull cap worn under the mitre. The pope's zucchetto is white, that of the cardinal is red, and the bishop's is violet, and priests and deacons wear the black zucchetto.

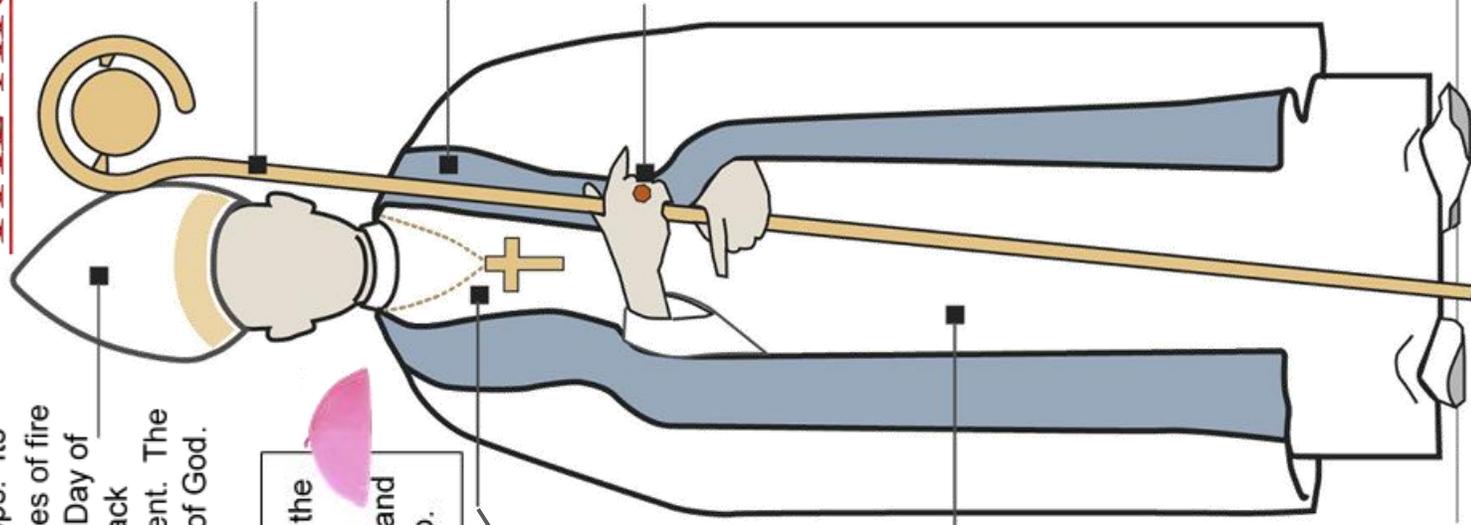
Pectoral Cross: a cross worn around the neck and resting close to the heart. Bishops, archbishops, cardinals and popes often wear the cross when they are not wearing formal vestments.

Alb: a long white garment worn by the clergy at Mass. The alb symbolizes the grace of the bishop's baptism, when he was clothed in white to signify his freedom from sin, purity of new life, and Christian



Purple: Bishops may wear purple clerical shirts, or a purple sash / waistband over a black or white cassock. The colour purple has been used from ancient times to symbolise a ruler or leader of the people.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S VESTMENTS

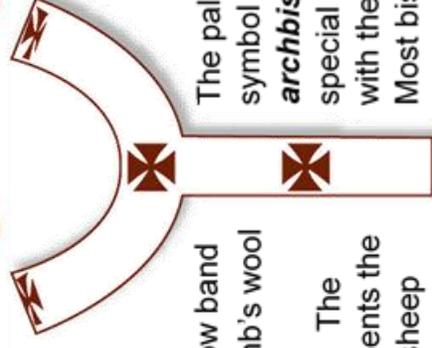


Crozier: a long staff that symbolizes a bishop or archbishop's role as a good shepherd, who leads his flock toward salvation, disciplining and protecting them along the way.

Cope: a cape worn over the other vestments. It is the garment that expresses the anointing of the Holy Spirit upon the Bishop.

Ring: a symbol of a bishop's jurisdiction within the Church. In the old days, his ring was used to seal official documents. Like a wedding ring, it symbolizes the union between the bishop and his diocese. The Bishop must be committed to the Church and must be faithful to her.

What's missing from this picture?



Pallium: a narrow band woven of white lamb's wool worn around the archbishop's neck. The lamb's wool represents the lost, sick or weak sheep which the shepherd places on his shoulders and carries.

The pallium is a symbol of the **archbishop's** special relationship with the pope. Most bishops do not receive a pallium.

Biography



Most Reverend Albert LeGatt, D.D.

Archbishop of Saint Boniface

Most Reverend Albert LeGatt was born on May 6, 1953 in Melfort, SK, to Joseph and Emma LeGatt and attended school at St. Brieux (1959-1967) and at Le Collège Notre Dame, St. Louis, SK (1967-1971).

He studied at Le Collège de St. Boniface (University of Manitoba) obtaining a Bachelor of Arts (with majors in Philosophy and French) in 1974.

For the next three years he served as a CUSO (Canadian University Services Overseas) volunteer in Ghana, Africa, and teaching French in a secondary school.

He entered Le Grand Séminaire de Québec in 1977 pursuing studies in theology at l'Université Laval. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 19, 1983 by Bishop Blaise Morand in St. Brieux, SK. He served as assistant pastor, then pastor in a number of parishes in Prince Albert (1983-2000).

He pursued his studies in Pastoral Liturgy at the University Notre Dame, Southbend, Indiana, USA (2000-2001). He was involved in the Diocese of Prince Albert as co-ordinator of the Diocesan Liturgical Commission, Director of Vocations and Consultor.

He was named Bishop of the Diocese of Saskatoon on July 26, 2001 by Pope John Paul II and ordained on October 5, 2001 in St. Patrick's Church, Saskatoon, by Bishop Blaise Morand. He has served on the Catholic Aboriginal Council and the Episcopal Commission for Liturgy of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops. He serves presently on the Episcopal Commission for Catechesis.

On July 3, 2009 he was appointed Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, Manitoba.

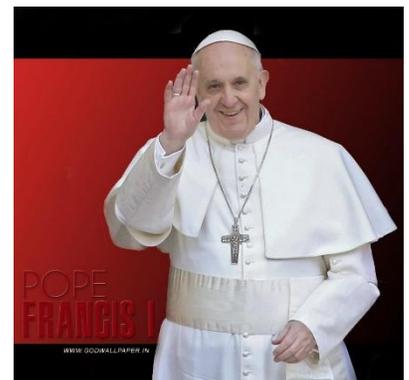


Pope Francis is our current Pope.

He was elected Pope March 13, 2013.

His name before becoming Pope Francis was Jorge Mario Bergoglio.

He comes from Argentina.



Heraldry Description of the Coat of Arms

Most Reverend Albert LeGatt, D.D., Archbishop of Saint Boniface



The **Colour Blue** evokes the Virgin Mary, principal patroness of the Archdiocese of Saint Boniface under her title of the Immaculate Conception. It also represents the blue prairie skies.

The **Ermine** is found in the coat of arms of Brittany, the home of Archbishop Albert LeGatt's ancestors. This represents the heritage of Christian faith and Breton culture passed on from generation to generation.



The **Sheaf of Wheat** highlights Christ's teaching, "Unless a grain of wheat dies, it remains only a single grain, but if it dies, it yields a rich harvest" (Jn 12:24). It also highlights the Church's Eucharist wherein the scattered grains are brought together and made one bread to be shared so the Church itself might be brought together from the ends of the earth into the Kingdom. It also represents the prairie provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Archbishop LeGatt's early farm background.



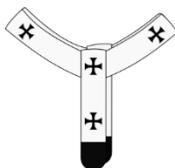
The **White Band** at the middle of the coat of arms represents the Red River. It was on the banks of the Red River that Bishop Joseph Norbert Provencher, first bishop of Saint-Boniface, established the first Catholic mission in the Canadian West. It also represents the waters of baptism and the abundance of new life in Christ given to us through this sacrament wherein we are made members of the Body of Christ forever.

The **Dove** is the symbol of the Holy Spirit, source of the Church's unity in its faith, hope and love (Eph 4:2-6).

The Motto: **Ut Unum Sint, "That They May Be One"** (Jn 17:22) highlights the prayer of Christ and the ministry of the Archbishop called to be servant and presider of the Church's unity in Christ. This motto was chosen at his ordination to the priesthood in June 19, 1983 and has always guided his ministry.

The **Hat With Ten Tassels** on either side of the Metropolitan Cross is an emblem of the hierarchical status of the archiepiscopal office.

The **Pallium** is the sign of the archiepiscopal ministry in union with the Holy See of Rome.



Archbishop Albert LeGatt receiving the Pallium from Pope Benedict XVI in Rome.