

do must be given the breath of life by the Liturgy. All of this can be summed up in the words: "Serious men and women - with serious intention - giving serious worship - to a serious God!"

If ever the world is to be brought back to the threshold of the House of God, the world will have to be shown how to take the necessary steps in that direction, and monks and nuns must recommence their responsibilities and they must teach. Monks and nuns teach by their good example. The most practical restoration of Christian Culture in the world will be realized only by the reestablishment of contemplative convents and monasteries. Just one small house of a few virgins consecrated to the total life of Liturgical prayer and the dedicated work of their hands will reinvigorate the spiritual life of a dying town. For a thousand years, Benedictine monasteries and convents civilized barbaric Europe by example.

In former times, the centralized and the undisputed authority of the Roman Catholic Church was given greater strength and reputation by the universal use of the Latin language. In the earliest days, Latin was the vernacular language, and the liturgical services were gradually translated into Latin from the more difficult to speak, write and understand - GREEK. Latin became the generally accepted language of the Church. As Latin took hold as the official language, uniformity of the liturgical observance, except for minor local custom, was to be found everywhere in the known world. Greek was to the early Christians what Latin is to the later day Christian.

As the centuries went by, the sound of Latin gave any and every Catholic the "at home" feeling - no matter where on this planet he attended the True Catholic Sacrifice of the Mass. The Latin Tongue was the Catholic Tongue, The word Latin and the word Catholic were almost synonymous. This is no longer true.

Since the beginning of the ecumenical and liturgical upheaval in the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, Latin was mostly discontinued in almost all of the areas of the modern world, and the vernacular of the country took over. Universality was at an end. The former authority of the Church was at an end, also. The One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church became the pluralist modernist, ecu-MAN-ical and local church, and the people became victims of the brutalist and incessant changes that an uncatholic church forced upon them. There were a goodly number of people, however, who did not go along with the changes, and who have worked to keep things as they were formerly - and correctly - observed. These people were called "traditionalist" Catholics - obstructionist rebels - not in union with the "Bark of Peter".

Sadly, over the past thirty or so years, the so-called traditionalist people, due to improper leadership in quite a number of places, began to entertain a put-together-catholicism, with each group of traditionalists not in unity with any other. Latin remains the main point of similarity, and with most traditionalist minded people Latin has become