

Mt. St. Michael
CATHOLIC DOCTRINE CLASS

“A Study of *Tumultuous Times* – Part II”
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***Part C – The Tridentine Latin Mass and the New Mass, Satan’s hatred of the Mass,
foreshadowing of the New Mass, Vatican II’s Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy,
decreeing use of the vernacular, pp. 381-387***

A. Outstanding Resources

1. *Quo Primum* of Pope St. Pius V, July 14, 1570
2. Letter of Cardinals Ottaviani and Bacci to Paul VI, September 25, 1969, called the famous “*Ottaviani Intervention*,” easily obtained by a simple Internet search
3. *Work of Human Hands*, by Fr. Anthony Cekada, 2010, obtainable from www.sggresources.org, called “the definitive traditionalist critique of the New Mass”
4. *Tumultuous Times*, by Frs. Dominic & Francisco Radecki, CMRI, 2004, obtainable from Mary Immaculate Queen Center.

B. Review of Last Class

1. Traditional definition of the Mass: “the Sacrifice of the New Law in which Christ, through the ministry of the priest, offers Himself to God in an unbloody manner under the appearance of bread and wine.” (*Baltimore Catechism*)
2. Here is the original definition of the New Mass that Cardinals Ottaviani & Bacci so vigorously protested: “The Lord’s Supper or Mass is the sacred assembly or congregation of the people of God gathering together, with a priest presiding, to celebrate the memorial of the Lord. For this reason Christ’s promise applies supremely to such a local gathering together of the Church: ‘Where two or three come to-gether in my name, there am I in their midst’ (Mt 18:20). Ottaviani & Bacci’s letter continued: “The definition of the Mass is thus reduced to a ‘supper,’ a term which the General Instruction constantly repeats.”
3. This is the “amended” definition: “At Mass – that is, the Lord’s Supper – the People of God is called together, with a priest presiding and acting in the person of Christ, to celebrate the memorial of the Lord, the Eucharistic Sacrifice. For this reason Christ’s promise applies in an outstanding way to such a local gathering of the holy Church: ‘Where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in their midst’ (Mt 18:20). For in the celebration of Mass, in which the Sacrifice of the Cross is perpetuated, Christ is really present in the very liturgical assembly gathered in his name, in the person of the minister, in his word, and indeed substantially and continuously under the eucharistic species.”
4. Critical Importance of the Tabernacle
5. Critical Importance of using Latin in the Church’s Liturgy
 - a. Pius XII: “The use of the Latin language, customary in a considerable portion of the Church, is a manifest and beautiful sign of unity as well as an effective antidote for any corruption of doctrinal truth” (*Mediator Dei*, Nov. 20, 1947)

C. Satan’s hatred of the Mass

1. The Mass is the center of all that we believe and do as Catholics. It stands to reason that Satan would do his utmost to destroy this means of grace.
 - a. Pope Leo's teaching on the Holy Eucharist (p. 383)
 2. Satan succeeded in destroying the true Mass for the Protestant churches: they rejected belief in the Real Presence, completely re-wrote their liturgy, use of vernacular, emphasis on the "Meal" not the Sacrifice, less hierarchy ("presider" or "minister" instead of "priest," communion under both species, communion in the hand, etc.
 3. The New Mass of Vatican II bears the same hallmarks listed above! How utterly tragic. This should be enough proof for any Catholic to completely avoid the New Mass.
- D. Modernist efforts to change the Mass pre-date Vatican II by 30 or 40 years
1. Bishop of Linz, Austria rebuked liturgical innovations in 1937.
 2. In Switzerland and Germany, rebukes had to be issued as well.
 3. Pope Pius XII, *Mediator Dei*, 1947, condemned these changes specifically:
 - a. Changing altar to a table
 - b. Removing statues and images from the church
 - c. Showing no marks of suffering on Our Lord's crucified Body
 - d. Rejecting traditional Catholic music
 - e. Excluding black as a liturgical color
 4. He was disobeyed over and over again by the Modernists
- E. The first Vatican II document issued was the *Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy*. It implemented some of the Modernists' desires, and called for revision of the Mass, the Sacraments, and other parts of the Liturgy. It was later on that the most serious damage would be done.
1. Various quotes, pp. 383-384
 2. Contention at Vatican Council II, pp. 384-387