The Reign of Mary

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- To Promote Faithful Obedience to the Legitimate Teaching Magisterium of the One, True, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church Founded by Jesus Christ...
- * To Preserve Without Compromise or Dilution the Traditions, Dogma and Doctrines of the One, True Church...
- To Work and Pray for the Triumph of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Our Queen and the Resultant Reign of Christ Our King...

Mother Most Admirable

This title may more accurately be translated "Wonderful Mother." Is there any one of us that does not love to see something beautiful, mysterious, wonderful, something greater, vaster than ourselves, something out of the common experience of our daily lives? We all like to "see sights." Our Lord had this in mind when He tried to make us think of His reward in Heaven; He promised us something that "eye hath not seen."

We are like the people in the Gospel, to whom Our Lord said: "Unless you see signs and wonders, you believe not." Why? Because it is in human nature to love to see something we can admire, or wonder at, which is really the meaning of "admire."

If we have persuaded ourselves that it is grand not to admire or wonder at anything — "nil admirari" — that we have seen and know so much that nothing can rouse us to surprise or wonder, we are much to be pitied, for we are shutting ourselves out from one of the greatest sources of happiness and pleasure in life.

God tells us that one of His own Names is "Wonderful." "He shall be called Wonderful..." What a wonderful thing it is to admire Him, contemplate Him, gaze upon His works with wonder, awe, admiration. He has therefore placed us in a world, which if we did but realize it, is but one vast, marvelous wonderland. But so many of us keep our eyes fixed on ourselves and our own petty worries and concerns, that we quite miss these marvels which God has set all about us; we walk about our glorious wonderland with our eyes shut. "They have made a resolution to bend their eyes down on the earth," says the Psalmist.

Look, for instance, at the bird-world, to take but one little region of Nature's fair wonderland. What a wonderful thing is a bird! There is not one of us that does not love to find the nest of a bird. We at once exclaim that it is "lovely," that it is "wonderful," so neatly made, so exquisitely tinted and contrived to suit its surroundings.

We want to find more and more, there seems so much to find out, to discover. That is what makes the wonder, that we cannot know all about it at once. We begin to observe more closely the birds we see, to wonder what

their songs where they build their nests, and we never tire of our investigations; all seems always new and delightful. But this is only one realm of the vast domain of Nature. Each region, be it plant life, insect life, animal life. wildlife of any kind, is equally fascinating and wonderful. Each forms a world of its own, of which we only see the



outside, but the more closely we look into any of the least works of God, the more we find that there is an immense world behind, which we can never hope wholly to explore. Yet every step of the way is full of ever-increasing delights.

Then look up at the sky. How lovely, how glorious are the colors of sunset! Crimson, pink, gold, flame, amber, rose and all kinds of soft grays and blues and mother-of-pearl tints, and pale greens, to which one can hardly give a name. Look, again, at the ever-changing shapes and tints of the clouds every hour of the day — mountains, and banks and lovely soft rolling fleeces of white upon the blue, all these colors melting and fading and fusing and changing before our very eyes. "God's transformation scenes," we may call them. All are wonderful like the great God Who made them. "O Lord, our Lord, how wonderful is Thy Name in all the earth!"

Look, again, at the marvels of science, of which our own day is so full; nothing seems beyond the reach of science to accomplish; distances which seemed impassable, are now not the least obstacle to men's communication with one another. What really marvelous things are now done which would have been thought impossible in past times! All these, however, are but



material wonders. Those of the world of souls, of the spiritual world, are as infinitely greater than these, as Heaven is above earth.

Our Blessed Lady, Our Mother Most Wonderful, is, herself, the greatest marvel God has ever created (outside of the Human Nature of the God-Man, Jesus Christ); she is a vast beautiful world of wonder. We may consider the greatness of her graces, her privileges, her holiness, her love, her kindness and mercy, every happening of her life on earth, and we shall discover that all we can say or think of her are but the merest glimpses and shadows of what really exists in that wonderful world.

Let us take every opportunity of exalting our idea of Mary, of studying her wonders, reading, pondering upon her, listening to what the greatest minds of the Church have said about her — St. Bernard, St. Anselm, St. Augustine — and we shall find that the beauty and attractiveness of Our Most Admirable Mother far surpass any other of God's created marvels. She will grow upon us more and more. She is hidden, like God, and we must find her out; for though "she is easily seen by them that love her, and is found by them that seek her," though "she preventeth them that covet her, so that she first showeth herself unto them, and goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and showeth herself to them cheerfully," yet she will not thrust herself upon us. When we seek her, she will give us a smile, a caress, which will fill our hearts with a longing to experience more of her: "They that drink me shall yet thirst." Then she will lead us on to Jesus. Most wonderful of all is the truth that this great Queen, this loving and all-lovely Mother, is really and truly an ordinary human being like ourselves, with a body and soul just like our own, who in her life on earth had to go through all the hardships and privations that any poor woman has, except that hers were far greater. What woman is so poor that her child is born in a stable, among the brute beasts? And in her lifelong compassion with her Divine Son, Mary's sufferings far surpassed those of all the Martyrs. "Hail, O thou sorrowing One! In thy inmost Heart thou, O Queen of Martyrs, didst endure the agony, the scourging, the thorns, the Cross of thy Son." So sings the Church in the hymn for the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary. We shall never fathom the depths of our great subject, Mary the Wonderful, but our hearts will burn within us as we advance, and every step of the way will bring us fresh joy, delight and grace.

Motto: "They that eat me shall yet hunger; they that drink me shall yet thirst."

Practice: Love to read and hear instructions on Our Blessed Lady.

Example

In 1841 there resided at Strasbourg a wealthy Jewish family, who had been ennobled under Louis XVI. One of the family was M. Alphonse Ratisbonne; at this time he was about 28 years of age. The world smiled upon him — he was young, rich, brilliantly successful, and engaged to be married to a charming young lady. He had only one trouble — the conversion of his elder brother, Theodore, to Catholicism. Alphonse conceived the most violent hatred

for the Catholic Church and never ceased railing against it. He went abroad for a year before his marriage, and while at Rome, met an old Protestant friend, whose brother was a convert to Catholicism. He went to the house of this nobleman, who induced him to put on a Miraculous Medal. He thought it would be an entertaining gift for his fiancée. so he took it and put it around his neck, as he had been told. He even promised to say the Memorare. The Baron, the brother of his friend, persuaded him to go sight-seeing with him, and when they both passed the Scala Santa, he took off his hat and exclaimed, "Hail, holy staircase! Behold a sinner who will one day ascend you on his knees!" Alphonse was so full of contempt at the idea of honoring a staircase, that a few hours later, entering a beautiful garden, he exclaimed: "Hail, true marvels of God! It is before you we ought to prostrate ourselves, and not a staircase!" January 20th arrived, and if anyone had said to him, "You have today risen a Jew, and you will lie down tonight a Christian," he would have laughed him to scorn. But even this great wonder Mary was to accomplish. The Baron met him out walking and asked him to accompany him to a church, where he left him alone for a minute while he went to make some arrangements for a funeral he was concerned in. Returning to where he left M. Ratisbonne, he was no longer to be found.

At last he found him, in a side chapel, prostrate, and bathed in tears. When his emotion permitted him to speak, he said: "I had been but a minute alone in the church, when I felt overwhelmed with a strange distress. When I looked up all the building seemed to have disappeared. I saw a brilliant light in a side chapel and in the midst of it, the Blessed Virgin Mary as represented on the Medal. I was drawn to her by an irresistible impulse. She did not speak, but I understood everything." He was baptized soon after, became a holy and zealous priest, and forty years after the vision, he died at Jerusalem with the name of Mary on his lips.

Cardinal Patrizi declared "that the perfect and instantaneous conversion of Alphonse Marie Ratisbonne from Judaism to the Catholic Faith was a true and signal miracle wrought by the all-good and all-great God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary." Truly is she, who can work such marvelous miracles of grace, called "Our Wonderful Mother."



Plaque commemorating the conversion of Alphonse Ratisbonne.



Geology and the Deluge

Adapted from The Death of Evolution by Wallace Johnson

Until recently, Christendom believed that the rocks and valleys had been molded by a flood that enveloped the earth, an earth only thousands of years old. That is *Deluge Geology*.

But lately there have come men with a new geology which mocks the idea of Noah's Deluge and talks of time spans that stun the mind. They say the sculpture of earth was done through billions of years, by the ordinary forces of Nature which we see at work today, slowly and uniformly building and eroding. That is *Uniformitarian Geology*, or evolution geology. Darwin liked the new geology. It provided the enormous time spans he would need for his biological evolution.

THE GEOLOGIC COLUMN ACCORDING TO EVOLUTIONISTS:					
ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESSION OF LIFE		
PALEOZOIC "ANCIENT LIFE"	QUATERNARY 0.1 MILLION YEARS	Recent Pleistocene			
	TERTIARY 62 MILLION YEARS	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene Paleocene			
"∄JIDDPE LIFE" DIOZOSM	CRETACEOUS 72 MILLION YEARS		V 25 53		
	JURASSIC 46 MILLION YEARS				
	TRIASSIC 49 MILLION YEARS				
CENOZOIC "RECENT LIFE"	PERMAN 50 MILLION YEARS				
	PENNSYLVANIAN 30 MILLION YEARS MISSISSIPPIAN				
	MISSISSIPPIAN 35 MILLION YEARS	200			
	DEVONIAN 60 MILLION YEARS	A PE			
	SILURIAN 20 MILLION YEARS				
	ORDOVICIAN 75 MILLION YEARS		Cook (I)		
	CAMBRIAN 100 MILLION YEARS		TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT		
P	RECAMBRIAN ERA	S	A 500 500		
	PROTEROZOIC ERA				
	ARCHEOZOIC ERA				
APPROXIMATE AGE OF THE EARTH MORE THAN 4 BILLION 550 MILLION YEARS					

The Geologic Column

Basic to evolution and to the new geology is the geologic column, what has become scientifically sacred. Yet it has no physical reality. It does not exist in any part of the world. In any one place, you will find one, or two, or a few of these strata, often with some missing, and often with the theoretic sequence reversed. It is an imaginary column put together by correlating and inserting segments of the fossil record from various parts of the world.

If you think that radiometric dating helped to build the geologic column, forget it. The geologic column was devised long before radiometric dating was heard of. In the early 19th century, a canal engineer, William Smith, began a system in England of classifying rocks by the particular fossils found in them. This became the method for assigning ages to rock strata in England and parts of Europe. Soon it was projected to fit the whole world.

But does it fit? All over the world, solid facts contradict the geologic column and its time scale. But, to an evolutionist, the column and time scale are inviolable. Whatever may be the conflicting evidence, the fossils' theoretical age will dictate the age of the rock, even if this means literally turning mountains upside-down.

Moving Mountains

Around the world we find examples of older rocks lying on top of younger rocks (when dated by fossils). In the great Matterhorn Mountain, the fossils are in the wrong sequence. So the evolutionists explain it away by saying that the enormous mountain must have been uplifted and pushed horizontally across country for up to 60 miles. There is another famous peak in the Alps, the Mythen Peak, which is supposed to have been thrust all the way from Africa to Switzerland.

Rock overthrusts on a small scale are common enough, but moving mountains across great distances is something infinitely different. By engineering mechanics, there is a limit to the size of the moving rock. If the rock is too big, friction resistance becomes so great that the force required to move it would exceed the rock's own cohesive strength. The rock would simply break up instead of sliding.

In the case of the Matterhorn and Mythen Peak, no conceivable force could move them across country. Even if there were such a force, those mountains would crack and sunder under that force before they ever moved. And yet evolutionists insist that even bigger mountains be moved rather than that the theoretical age of a fossil be doubted.

In Glacier Park, Montana, a small fossil was found in a mountain system. But this would date the upper mountain 500 million years older than the lower. So the evolutionists propose that a block of the earth's crust 300 miles long and 25 miles wide and 2 miles thick, was turned upside-down. But there is no evidence of such colossal movement in Glacier Park. The same is true of the Heart Mountain Thrust in Wyoming and the Empire Mountains in Arizona.

The Grand Canyon is about the best exposure of the fossil column available. One can look at the earth's crust to a depth of a mile. But in one place 50 million years of fossil layers are missing, in another 150 million years, and in

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another 500 million years. In some places the layers alternate. The Grand Canyon is geology's showpiece, but it is actually a hostile witness against the geologic column.

Evidence from Rocks and Fossils

Modern geology says that rocks have been built up over eons of time, by the same forces which are working today. Deluge geology says that a worldwide flood reworked the surface of the earth. A look at the rocks themselves will show that the forces at work today are puny when compared to past forces which built the rocks.

Igneous rocks such as granite and basalt, were formed by lava flows. Volcanic rocks are monstrous in comparison to the inadequate volcanoes of today. The Mesa layer in America's Columbia Plateau was formed in one single lava flow. It covers about 100,000 square miles and its depth averages about 30 feet, yet this catastrophic outpouring of the Mesa basalt very possibly took only a few days.

Sedimentary rocks were formed by water-borne sediments which then solidified into rocks. We have only to look at the Grand Canyon's colossal sedimentary rocks and wonder — what waters within our experience could do this, even over eons of time? At least three-fourths of the earth's land area have sedimentary rocks in strata varying from a few feet to 40,000 feet or more. The magnitude of the sedimentary rocks, the peculiarities of their structures, and their worldwide distribution, all bear witness to one-time water activity on an almost inconceivable worldwide scale.

Then, there are the fossils. Sedimentary rocks are the only rocks that contain fossils. They are rich with countless fossils all over the world. But, today there is virtually no fossilization going on. There must be a reason; and there is. In order to make a fossil it is essential that the whole animal or plant be buried completely and rapidly. This rarely happens today. Except in rare, accidental burials, the corpse decays or is eaten by scavengers. Therefore, these great sedimentary rocks, rich in fossils, carry a message that something big happened — a gigantic world flood, which deposited the rocks and which buried within those rocks the creatures we now find as fossils. If you doubt this, then consider the great fossil graveyards which are found around the world. In them are extraordinary numbers of creatures of all kinds, jumbled and mixed together. In Sicily, 4,000 feet up on Mt. Etna, there are two caves crammed with the bones of thousands of giant hippos. They did not live and die there — they were violently washed there.

Flood Geology

Evolution geology rejects the Deluge and gives us the geologic column arranged to fit the theory of evolution. But, suppose the Deluge did happen (and there is much

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evidence to support its happening): a cataclysmic flood caused not so much by rain as we know rain today, but the "fountains of the great deep," namely the oceans, enormous upheavals of ocean beds, tectonic activity, and temporary sinking of the continental lands, and inundations by the oceans, with continents submerged by the oceans. There is evidence of all this.

Furthermore, many competent people believe there once existed a vapor canopy in the upper atmosphere ("the water above the firmament" of *Genesis* 1:7) which was precipitated by volcanic activity and poured down to add to the Deluge.

If the Deluge did happen, then the geologic column of the evolutionists must be re-interpreted. It can no longer stand for a record of the progress of evolution.

Instead of an evolutionary development of different forms of life trying to substitute itself for Creation, the geologic column can be seen as a record of the sequence in which creatures were buried by the great flood sediments.

At the bottom of the column are the simplest sponges, jellyfish, sea worms, corals, shellfish, and trilobites. Now I suggest that they are at the bottom because that is where they lived. They lived at the bottom of the sea. They would have been the first ones to be buried by the great flood sediments.

The free-swimming fishes were trapped later. Then the amphibians even later, because they lived higher up on the level of the land. So the layers of the fossils would record the sequence of the burial of animals in the flood sediments.

After a certain stage of the flood another factor would come into play: streamlining. The simpler or lower animals are streamlined in water whereas higher, more complex animals, offering more resistance, are not. In moving flood waters, hydraulic principles of streamlining sorted out the simpler, lower animals and caused them to be buried first and lower, while complex, higher animals sank more slowly and were buried higher up in the column of sedimentation.

Finally, a third factor came into play that can be called the escape factor. The higher animals are more mobile. Birds flew to higher ground as the flood waters rose and so, too, such animals as horses, apes, and man himself, all being more agile, more fleet-winged and fleet-footed, fled to higher ground as the waters rose and thereby escaped for a little longer. And so they were the last to drown. The actual fossil column fits this pattern of events very well.

Reflect on what this means. It means that the great sedimentary rocks were deposited quickly by a great flood, and that the fossil column (for the most part) was deposited IN those sediments by the same flood. It means that nearly all the living creatures of the world were engulfed by that flood and buried in the sediments. The creatures became fossils, and sediments became rocks.

This would mean that millions of fossils in the rocks are (for the most part) creatures which lived on earth together, at the same time, when the Great Flood struck them, whether they were trilobites or dinosaurs or woolly mammoths or man — in fact, the lot.

This means throwing out evolution geology and its billions of years, and we are led back to Deluge geology and a young earth.