

Straight Talk #21 On Peter and the Papacy

By William J. Schnobelen, © 2010

Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition; Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God. – 2Ths. 2:3-4

[N.B. This Straight Talk was originally published in 2000.]

It is the coming together of three events that prompted us to write this Straight Talk. One is the recent flurry of publicity surrounding the pope's recent visit to Israel. The other is what we are receiving an inordinate amount of email from people with questions about the issue of the papacy and Peter's supposedly being the first pope.

Third, why, in his recent visit to Israel [March 2000], was Pope John Paul II enthroned several times on a throne bearing the premier symbol of Satanism, the inverted cross? This is a stunning, disturbing display. (See news photos on next page!)

Yes, we are aware of the "tradition" (fable) that says Peter came to Rome and was crucified upside-down because he felt unworthy to be crucified as the Savior. This is a well-known catholic belief. However, given that; this symbol has NEVER (to my knowledge) EVER been used in Catholic iconography before. You never see inverted crosses in churches (even in St. Peter's). they have been well-known for at least five-hundred years as a key icon of Satanism.

Why, for the first time in Israel – in the dawn of the new millennium, would the "Vicar of Christ" be enthroned on a seat containing a symbol long associated with Satanism, blasphemy and devilish oaths? (see **2Ths. 2:4**)

In fact, the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) has always presented itself as the sole custodian of truth and apostolic authority. They claim to have an unbroken line of succession back to Peter, supposedly the first bishop of Rome. They claim that the current pope John Paul II, is the literal apostolic successor of Peter.

Because of this, we must confess to being upset when the media take everything the pope says and just parrot it as gospel. For example, there is the speech made by the current pope at the Holocaust memorial in Israel. Considering that the papacy has been the biggest promoter of anti-Semitism in history, we felt it took a lot of 'chutzpah for the pope to even GO to Israel.



While in this solemn museum, he apologized for all the wrongs that “Christians” had done to the Jewish people down through the centuries. The utter and obscene absurdity of that statement would try the patience of a saint, even a plaster one!

First of all, probably 90% of all anti-Semitism in the past 1000 years came directly from the dogma and political policy of the Vatican. Certainly, Martin Luther made some anti-Semitic statements and some of his ideas remained deeply rooted in Germany. However, Luther was struggling to extricate himself from a lot of bad (Vatican) theology at that time. He was just one-step removed from that crucible of anti-Semitism, the Roman church. He was learning and growing and made some mistakes. Unlike the papacy, no Lutheran believed (or believes) Luther to be infallible.



Other than Luther and few of his followers, you would be hard pressed to find *any Christian* who was anti Semitic or who committed crimes against the Jews (Hitler and most of his general staff were Catholics). In fact, most Christians have a deep love for the Jewish people. They regard their continued

existence as a proof of the faithfulness of God's promises and covenants.

Down through the centuries, the Vatican has frequently either tolerated or encouraged anti-Semitic ideas and persecutions. It had the Jews driven out of Spain in 1492 and since then Spain went from being a world power unlike any other to being a secondary nation. Pius XII's silence on the persecution of Jews in the Holocaust is one of the great scandals on the 20th century. Vatican dogma has claimed that "Holy Mother Church" is now Israel. Therefore, according to the Vatican, the Jews are rejected by God.

The second thing about that statement was the fact that the pope (who probably *isn't even saved*) presumed to speak for all Christians, when he himself is an apostate and heretic! It is like Al Capone apologizing for all the crimes committed by Eliot Ness. Not that Christian leaders have not made mistakes over the years, but the pope has no right to speak for them.

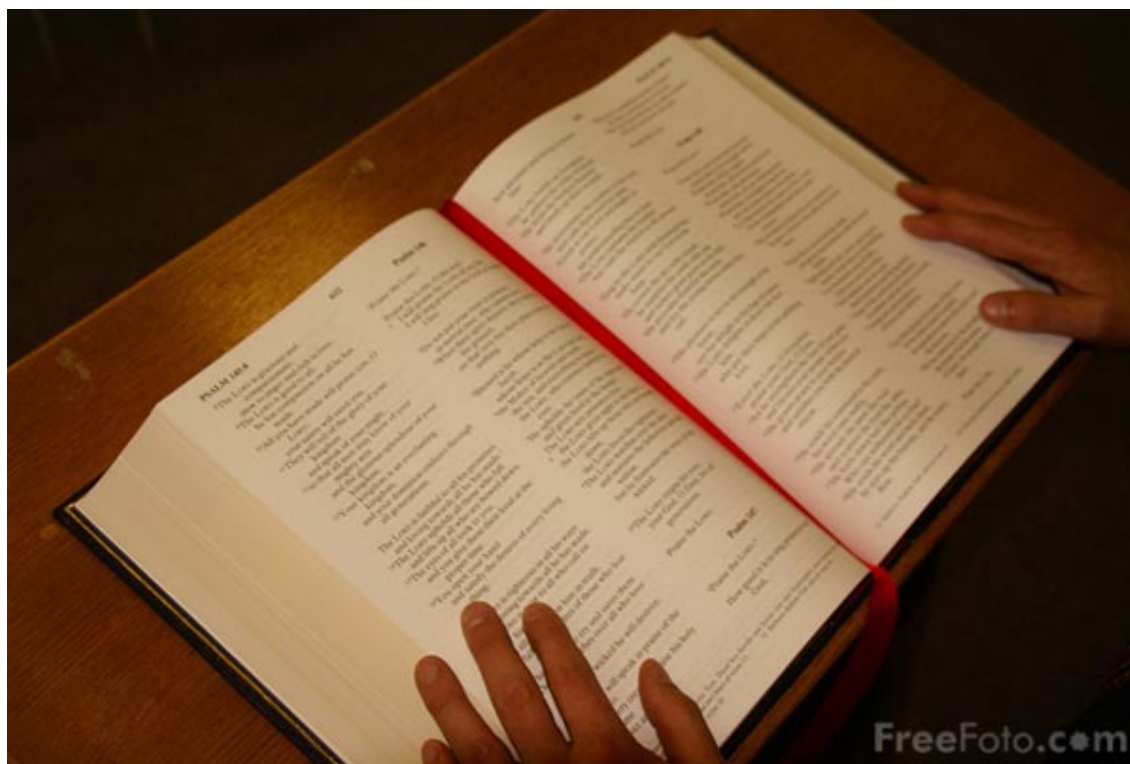
Scripture and Tradition

Roman apologists have, of late, been making claims that part of what proves the truth of the papacy is the discard and chaos which reign in all other churches (Protestant, fundamentalist, etc.). they claim that the multiplicity of denominations with their differing doctrines show a level of confusion which cannot be of God. We shall examine these issues. We will take a closer look at the Peter/papacy issue from two perspectives. In honor of the Roman doctrine of "scripture and tradition" together being the final authority, we will use those and ask, what does the Bible say?

Then we will look at the historic teachings of the Vatican down through the centuries and just see how much "discord and chaos" we can find there. Additionally, we will see if the Roman church can stand today, even by its own rather strange standards.

First of all, it must certainly be acknowledged that from the Bible, Peter appears to be the leader of the apostles in the gospels and even in early Acts. He is always mentioned first, and (with James and John) he seemed to form the inner circle of Yah'shua's (Jesus') disciples. He also preached the inaugural sermon in Acts 2 and was the person whom God led to bring gentiles into the Body of Christ. In this sense, he used the "keys" given him in **Matt. 16**.

And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. – Matt. 16:17-19



He first unlocked the kingdom for Jews on Pentecost, and then he unlocked it for the gentiles in **Acts 10**. there is no argument there. He was a mighty man of God. However, other than that, there is not any Biblical evidence for Peter being some sort of super-apostle. “*Primus inter pares*” is the Latin term used to describe the concept: among all bishops, the pope is “first among equals.”

Matthew 16:16-18 is the prime proof-text the Vatican uses for the papacy. However, two problems exist. One is that it is always dangerous to build a major doctrine on one isolated verse. Second, the passage itself is a very shaky foundation upon which to erect the papal edifice. Why?

- 1) The passage's meaning is by no means univocal. The Mormons, for example, interpret the term "this rock" in v. 18 as the "rock" of divine revelation. They say that Peter received a "testimony of Jesus Christ" (just as contemporary Mormons claim to do) and expressed it. Some evangelicals interpret the same words to refer to the Bible. Other Christians interpret "this rock" to refer to Christ Himself". This is certainly justifiable, since the prophets, Yah'shua, Paul, and Peter refer to the Him as a rock or stone elsewhere in the Old and New Testament (**Deut. 32:15, 18, 31-33; 1Sam. 2:2, Dan. 2:35, 45; Matt. 7:241; Rom. 9:33; 1Cor. 10:4, 1Pet. 2:6-8**). However, the Vatican says that "this rock" refers to Peter. They are certainly entitled to their opinion, but a good case can be made for other interpretations.
- 2) As most Bible-believing Christians already know, verse 18 is a play on words in Greek. Yah'shua says: "thou art Peter, upon this rock I will build my church." The name Yah'shua gave Simon was "ΠΙΕΤΡΟΣ" (Petros) which means in Greek, "small stone". The word He used for "this rock" upon which the church should be built is "ΠΙΕΤΡΑ" (Petra). This word means a big rock or stone. Yah'shua is saying that Simon is a small, wobbly pebble, but that His church would be built upon a BIG ROCK – Yah'shua Himself.
- 3) This interpretation is borne out by the fact that Peter is the most "wobbly" of the apostles (with the obvious exception of Judas). While none except John remained with Yah'shua till the bitter end, Peter is shown on several occasions to be a quivering mass of spiritual Jell-O. Yes, Thomas is recorded as doubting in John 20. but Peter falls repeatedly. He is all too human (and we love him for it!). He denies Christ cursing and with an oath. In **Matthew 14:30** he loses heart and nearly sinks into the sea after briefly walking on water. In **Matthew 16:23** (not five verses from where peter is supposedly made pope) Yah'shua calls him "Satan" because he lacks the faith to understand Yah'shua.



Finally, in **Gal. 2:11-16**, Paul indicates that Peter lost his nerve and backslid. He had to be rebuked by Paul for knuckling down to the Judaizers. No other apostle is presented as being so fallible. It is almost as if God knew that the Vatican would come along (which He did, of course) and try to make Peter into a demigod. Their “first pope” is a cursing, lying, cowardly “Satan”. None of this is to take away from the fact that Peter was a mighty man of God and was greatly used by the Holy Spirit. That does not make him pope.

Additionally, there is no other scriptural evidence for Peter being anything but one of the top men of the 12 apostles – which is of course a great honor. Of course, even Roman catholic admit that the word “pope” never appears in the Bible. That doesn’t prove anything, of course. However, even the CONCEPT of a single, authoritative human leader for the entire church does not exist anywhere in the New Testament.

Peter himself only calls himself an “elder” (**1Pet. 5:1**), an “apostle” (**2Pet. 1:1, 1Pet. 1:1**) and a “servant” (**2Pet. 1:1**). Now certainly, if there was a doctrine as important to the church as the papacy, you would think that Peter would have mentioned it. He should have said, “I am the supreme bishop of the entire church so you had better do what I say.”

Nowhere in his epistles does he talk like someone with supreme authority. He issues no “papal bulls,” no “monitums,” no “encyclicals.” He just exhorts his flock as any pastor would.

More Lack of Evidence

Neither do any of the other New Testament writers speak of Peter with the kind of awe one hears Catholics apply to the pope. As a Catholic child in the 1950’s, I can remember singing *hymns* about the pope! To this day, one verse stands out: *“His [the pope’s] rule is over space and time, his throne the hearts of men. Let heaven and earth his glory sing and grant the strains prolong...”*

That sounds as if they are applying attributes of Yah’shua the Messiah to a mere mortal! Even today, on Catholic TV (EWTN), it is common to hear commentators talk about the “Holy Father” in tones usually reserved for the Lord Yah’shua!

But in the Bible, Paul, author of almost all the epistles, barely mentions Peter in any of his writings. He certainly does not defer to him as the ultimate authority. Neither James nor John mentions Peter either; nor do they refer to any kind of monarchical, hierarchy with Peter (or his successor) at the top.

Indeed, if anyone seems to have ultimate authority in the new Testament church it is not Peter but **James**, head of the Jerusalem church. In **Acts 15** it is evident that James the Just (Yah'shua' half-brother) is running the "first council" of the church and that Peter is just one member. Peter makes some good points for the gospel of grace (vs. 7-11) and then Paul and Barnabas chime in as well (vs. 12). However, it is clear that James is running the show (vs. 13-21). He has the longest speech and is presiding.

There is no indication of any kind of "top-down" hierarchy anywhere in the New Testament such as the Vatican has had for the last millennium. Each local church seems to be independent and there never an office mentioned higher than a bishop. Certainly, as the church moved into the 2nd and 3rd centuries, there is evidence of certain bishops being more prominent than others. What evolved into the "patriarchal sees" (bishops of Antioch, Jerusalem, Rome, Constantinople, etc.) were always felt to be equal. Rome did have some prestige, since it was the center of the empire, but actually the nerve center of the missionary church was Antioch, not Rome.

The ultimate irony is that there is little Biblical or historical evidence for Peter *ever having been in Rome*. Paul wrote a lengthy letter to the Roman church that had greetings for some 23 prominent Christians, including Priscilla and Aquila. However, somehow he neglects to mention the guy who should be the head of the whole church, Peter. It would be very rude to write a letter to a church in a distant city and not even bother to greet the presiding elder over that church. Thus, we can assume that at the time Paul wrote Romans (57 a.d.) Peter had nothing to do with the church in Rome. That leaves little room for the papacy, because supposedly Peter was martyred about 5-10 years (at most) after that date.

The only place we know for certain that Peter was (from the scriptures) after Paul came on the scene was that he wrote his first epistle from Babylon (**1Pet. 5:13**). Most scholars feel that epistle was written around 64, about four years before Peter's martyrdom. The Vatican for centuries

has tried, without success, to find the “bones of Peter” in Rome. Certainly, there is plenty of “tradition” that Peter was in Rome, but that is all it is.

Heresy Defined!

The Vatican has this remarkable concept that there are *two sources of final (?) authority* – the Bible and church tradition. Obviously, it is difficult to see how there could be TWO sources of final authority. As they say in the south, “That two-headed dog isn’t going to hunt!”

Laying aside the logical fallacy involved, let us look at this. Over the centuries Rome has accrued thousands of laws, customs and beliefs (many of which are not supported by the Bible). They have developed the *Corpus Iurus Canonici* (Canon Law), volumes of ecclesiastic rules as daunting as any law library. Let us look at the church’s own internal laws and history and see if the papacy stands up to its own “tradition.”

First, we need to see how the Vatican has traditionally defined heresy:

“Heresy consists in a stubborn denial of truths which have been defined as proposed by the Church as divinely revealed doctrines.”¹

We also learn that “any baptized person who... obstinately denies or doubts any of the truths proposed for belief by divine and Catholic faith is a heretic.”² Pope Leo XIII (a highly regarded 19th century pope –1810-1903) wrote: ” If anyone holds to a single one of these [heresies] he is not a Catholic.”³

The next question we need to ask is more disturbing. Can a heretic be a valid pope of the Roman church? The answer is a resounding **NO**. The papal Bull *Ex Apostolatus Officio* of Paul IV tells us that if anyone was a heretic before his papal election, he could not be a valid pope – even if elected unanimously by the cardinals. Elsewhere, the church teaches (in Canon law) that if any clergyman becomes a heretic, he loses his office without any declaration or operation of law.

¹ Canon 1324-1325 of the 1917 Code of canon Law (CIC).

² Ibid., Canon 1325.

³ The Encyclical *Satis Cognitum*:28.

*“Through tacit resignation, accepted by the law itself, **all offices become vacant ipso facto without any declaration of a cleric: for he has publicly forsaken the Catholic faith.**”⁴*

in simpler terms (non-legalese!) this means that any clergyman in the Roman church who publicly rejects a teaching of the Church is automatically and immediately kicked out of office. This happens without any official of the church (declaration of a cleric) having to declare it so!

Sts. Alphonsus Liguori, Robert Bellarmine, and Francis DeSales (all great and highly regarded “doctors” of the Roman church) taught that a pope cannot be a heretic and remain pontiff. Liguori (above) taught that “if ... God were to permit a pope to become a notoriously and contumacious heretic, he would by such fact **cease to be pope, and the apostolic chair would be vacant.**”⁵

From the Chair of Peter

Just so we are clear on this, nowhere in these *OFFICIAL* church documents (like the Code of Canon Law) does it say that the false teachings of the pope must be *ex cathedra* in order to be heretical. That Latin term means literally “from the chair”. It is a term used dogmatically since Vatican I (1869-70). Before Vatican I was a presumption that the pope could speak infallibly, but it was not an article of faith. It refers to a rare event when a pope, speaking “from the chair of Peter” dogmatically defines a doctrine (of faith or morals) for the whole church and does so “infallibly.”

In practice, what this means is that once a pope has spoken *ex cathedra*, no Catholic (clergy or layman) may question it or else THEY are a heretic. However, this *ex cathedra* “power” has only been used all of three times in church history. It was used by Pius IX (1792-1878) to “infallibly” declare that he was infallible in Vatican I! (hmm, see any logical problems there?).

The same pope spoke *ex cathedra* to declare that Mary was immaculately conceived (without sin from conception). Then, in 1950, Pope Pius XII in his Bull, *Munificentissimus Deus*, infallibly declared that Mary had been

⁴ Canon 188.4, 1917 CIC.

⁵ Verita belle Fede, part III, ch. VIII, 9-10.

bodily assumed into heaven. So, we see that this *ex cathedra* power has only recently been defined and rarely used.

However, whenever a pope teaches publicly, or writes an encyclical or bull (honest, that is what they are called!) those writings are open to examination for heresy. Remember that according to church law, a heretic is “any baptized person who...obstinately denies or doubts any of the truths proposed for belief by divine and Catholic faith.” (see above) Obviously, to any sane person, a clergyman of whatever rank who puts heretical doctrines in print and promulgates them to the entire church as official (though not *ex cathedra*) teaching would be “obstinately denying” catholic truth and thus be a heretic.

We must not let the Catholic defenders deceive us by saying that such writings are not heresies because they were not spoken *ex cathedra*. Considering the rarity of *ex cathedra* statements, a papal encyclical or an article in *L'Osservatore Romano* is about as official as it usually gets.

Case study in Catholic Apostasy!

Promulgating false doctrine is one thing. Another issue would be the involvement of the pontiff **in heretical movements or secret societies**. The Vatican, as many know, had a strong position against Freemasonry for centuries – an admirable Biblical position, I might add. Let us talk for a moment about Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli.

Roncalli was born in 1881 and was ordained a priest in 1904. He was consecrated a bishop in 1935 and entered the diplomatic service of the Roman church. That year, he was sent to Istanbul, a city not normally favorable to Roman Catholics. All of this is common knowledge.

What is not well known, is in that same year Roncalli was inducted into a Masonic Rosicrucian order!⁶ he took the secret name of “Johannes” (John) after initiation. This is partially because the “holy Sts. John” are always key figures in the Masonic and Rosicrucian rituals. It is commonly understood

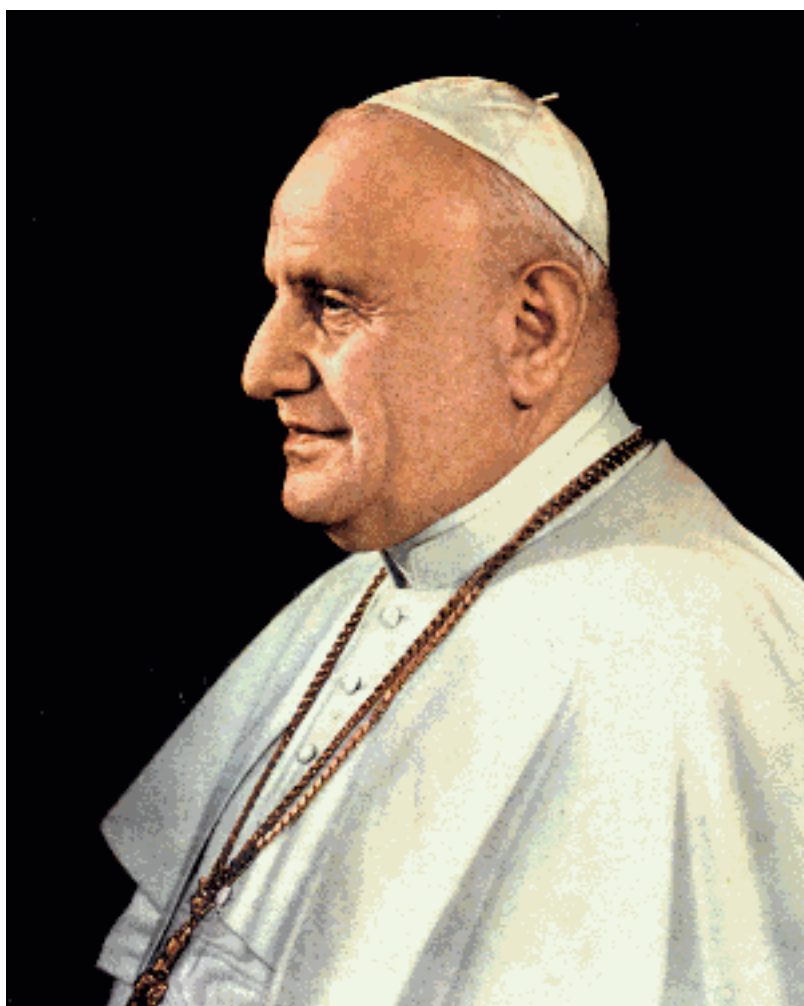
⁶ This material on Roncalli is taken from THE BROKEN CROSS, by Piers Compton, a Catholic writer and editor of impeccable credentials. He used to be the literary editor of The Catholic Weekly. The book is no longer in print, but can be found in some used bookstores or occasionally at amazon.com. this concept is further borne out by the research of Baigent and Leigh, et.al., in HOLY BLOOD, HOLY GRAIL, which identifies John XXIII as a high level occult initiate and Grand Master of the Priory of Sion.

among experts that the Rosicrucians and Masons are “cousins.” Indeed, there are Rosicrucian degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry. This connection is firmly established in my book, *MASONRY BEYOND THE LIGHT*.

After this initiation, he began to rise in fame. In 1944, he was appointed Papal Nuncio to the Fourth French Republic. Remember that France has, for centuries, been a hot-bed of Grand Orient Masonry, the most anti-Christian form of the Craft. There, Roncalli’s Masonic socialist ideas began to emerge.

In 1947, Vincent Auriol was named president of the Republic. He was very anti-Catholic, but nevertheless became good friends with Roncalli. Both men were members of the Rosicrucian Order! So far did this carry through that when Roncalli was made a cardinal in 1953, it was Auriol that enthroned him on an ancient throne used by Charles X and placed the scarlet biretta on his head. Three days later, Roncalli was made the Patriarch of Venice and transferred there.

Pius XII, the then current pope, died in 1958. after the conclave of cardinals was convened, it took eleven ballots to finally elect Roncalli to the “throne of Peter.” He took the name of John XXIII, even though the name had some sinister associations. There had been an “anti-pope” named John XXIII who had been deposed in 1415, and since then, no pope had dared take the name of John because of this bad association. However, because of its occult-Masonic associations, Roncalli took the name.



Thus, for the first time that we know of, **an apostate (by Roman Catholic standards), Masonic Rosicrucian cardinal was elected pope!** Of course, by Vatican standards, any clergyman (or layperson) who becomes a member of a secret society is *automatically excommunicated*. This means that, by Vatican standards, Roncalli had lost all right to hold ecclesiastical office twenty years before being elected supreme pontiff. He then proceeded to teach “heresy” (by Vatican standards) in his encyclical, *Pacem in Terris*.

Since the pontificate of John XXIII, we have had four popes (as of 2010). Paul VI was also highly favored by the Freemasons and authorized many of the errors and heretical practices (by Vatican standards). Foremost of these would be the essential destruction of the Roman Mass.⁷ this is not the time or place for that subject, because it is complex and totally irrelevant to this discussion. It is only necessary to state that the actions of Paul VI in regards to the Mass *were in direction violation of the commands of his predecessor*, ST. Pius V. Paul VI also signed into law many of the doctrines condemned as heresies by previous Magisteria of the Vatican church. John Paul I only reigned for about a month, and may well have been murdered by the powerful Masonic cabal now lurking within the Vatican.⁸

The current pope, John Paul II, like John XXIII, has been beloved of the media. He has gotten more favorable press than any pontiff since “good Pope John” (the Rosicrucian leftist). This is partially because he has taught heresy (by Roman Catholic standards) on dozen of occasions. For example:

1. John Paul II taught that Masons are sons of God the father.⁹ – This contradicted Pius IX, who taught that Masons are sons of the devil.¹⁰

⁷ Pope “St.” Pius V promulgated the familiar “Tridentine” (from the Council of Trent) Mass as dogmatically necessary for Catholic salvation this is the mass celebrated from the 1600’s up until the late 1960’s. CATHOLIC scholars such as Michael Davies have documented that Paul VI and his cronies went against the express teachings of Pius V and Trent and so eviscerated the Roman Mass as to make it (gasp!) almost Protestant. See Davies’ books ORDER OF MELCHIZEDEK, A DEFENCE OF THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD; LITURGICAL SHIPWRECK; BARBARIANS HAVE TAKEN OVER; or CATHOLIC SANCTURARY AND THE SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL.

⁸ See the now classic IN GOD’S NAME by David Yallom!

⁹ L’Osservatore Romano, Vatican City, English edition, 5/22/84.

¹⁰Singulari Quidem and Singulari Quandem, Encyclical of Pius IX.

2. JP II taught that Jews worship the true God.¹¹ – This contradicts Gregory XVI, who said Jews do not worship the true God.¹²
3. JP II taught that liberty of conscience is a right of men.¹³ – This goes against the teaching of Gregory XVI (and the Vatican), who taught that liberty of conscience is insanity.¹⁴
4. JP II taught that doctrine and dogmas grow and evolve.¹⁵ – St. Pius X condemned the idea that doctrine and dogma can evolve as heresy.¹⁶
5. JP II taught that Muslims worship the true God.¹⁷ – This contradicts Gregory XVI, who taught that only Catholics can worship God.¹⁸
6. JP II teaches that heretics (that's you and I, folks) are Christians. Big of him!¹⁹ – Going against Pius VI, who taught that only Roman Catholics can be Christians.²⁰
7. JP II teaches that the New World Order is holy unity.²¹ – Contradicting Pius VI, who taught that the New World Order is evil!²²
8. JP II teaches that all men are saved.²³ – Contradicting Eugene IV (and numerous other popes such as Boniface VIII) who taught that outside the Roman church there is no salvation.²⁴

¹¹Peter, *Lovest thou Me?* Abbe Daniel Le Roux, Angelus Press, 1986, p.135.

¹² *Summo Jugiter Studio*, Encyclical of Gregory XVI, 5/27/1832.

¹³ *L'Osservatore* (op. cit.) 9/1/80.

¹⁴ *Enchiridion Symbolorum*, "the Sources of Catholic Dogma" Herder Book Co., Imprimatur 1955, p. 1613.

¹⁵ *Ecclesia Dei Afflicta*, motu proprio, 7/2/88.

¹⁶ *Pascendi*, encyclical of Pius X, 9/8/1907, pp. 12-27.

¹⁷ John Paul II, *Crossing the Threshold of Hope*, Alfred A Knopf, 1994, p.141.

¹⁸ *Summo Jugiter Studio*, Encyclical of Gregory XVI, 5/27/1832/

¹⁹ *L'Osservatore Romano*, 12/23/1982.

²⁰ *Enchiridion Symbolorum*, op.cit., p. 1500.

²¹ *The Pope Comes to America*, Publications International, Ltd., Skokie, IL., 1987, p.39.

²² Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius XI on Fostering True religious Unity, *Mortalium Animos*, 1/6/1928, Angelus Press, pp.1-2.

²³ *L'Osservatore Romano*, 5/6/1980.

²⁴ *Enchiridion Symbolorum*, op.cit, p. 714/

9. JP II teaches that all men have the right to religious liberty.²⁵ – Contradicting Pius IX (of Vatican I infallibility fame) who taught that the right of religious liberty is heresy!²⁶
10. JP II teaches that evolution is more than hypothesis.²⁷ – Contradicting St. Pius X who taught that evolution is a modernist heresy.²⁸
11. JP II prayed with sorcerers and witch doctors, calling out the “spirits.”²⁹ – Contradicting Gregory XVI, who identified such worship as heresy and devil worship.³⁰
12. JP II taught that one can be saved outside the church just by living a moral life.³¹ – Contradicting Gregory XVI, who taught that true morality and salvation can be found only in the church.³²

I am going to stop here before this mind-numbing list gets any longer, but there are literally dozens of other examples. But only ONE of them would disqualify John Paul II. There you have it. By the Roman church’s own lights, JP II has no right to sit on the throne of Peter because he is heretic (actually more than a 100 times over!). He is only ONE of the recent papal heretics by Vatican standards! There is no hope in the pope (or any man)! **Trust the Lord Yah’shua the Messiah and Him alone for your salvation!**

²⁵ Catechism of the Catholic church of John Paul II, Liguori Publications, 1992, p. 2106

²⁶ Enchiridion Symbolorum, op.cit, pp. 1690, 1699.

²⁷ L’Osservatore Romano, 8/11/1985.

²⁸ Pascendi, encyclical of Pius X, 9/8/1907, p.26.

²⁹ L’Osservatore Romano, 8/11/1985.

³⁰ Summo Jugiter studio, Encyclical of Gregory XVI, 5/27/1832.

³¹ Encyclical of John Paul II, Veritatis Splendor, August 6, 1993, Pauline Books, p.3.

³² Enchiridion Symbolorum, op.cit, pp. 1613.

