

## 19. The Vatican II sect vs. the Catholic Church on non-Catholics receiving Holy Communion

Pope Pius VIII, *Traditi Humilitati* (# 4), May 24, 1829:

“Jerome used to say it this way: he who eats the Lamb outside this house will perish as did those during the flood who were not with Noah in the ark.”<sup>1</sup>



Benedict XVI giving Communion to the public heretic, Bro. Roger Schutz,<sup>2</sup> the Protestant founder of Taize on April 8, 2005

In the preceding sections on the heresies of Vatican II and John Paul II, we covered that they both teach the heresy that non-Catholics may lawfully receive Holy Communion. It's important to summarize the Vatican II sect's official endorsement of this heretical teaching here for handy reference:

### Vatican II

Vatican II document, *Orientalium Ecclesiarum* # 27:

“Given the above-mentioned principles, the sacraments of Penance, Holy Eucharist, and the anointing of the sick may be conferred on eastern Christians who in good faith are separated from the Catholic Church, if they make the request of their own accord and are properly disposed.”<sup>3</sup>

## Paul VI solemnly confirming Vatican II

Antipope Paul VI, at the end of every Vatican II document: "EACH AND EVERY ONE OF THE THINGS SET FORTH IN THIS DECREE HAS WON THE CONSENT OF THE FATHERS. WE, TOO, BY THE APOSTOLIC AUTHORITY CONFERRED ON US BY CHRIST, JOIN WITH THE VENERABLE FATHERS IN APPROVING, DECREERING, AND ESTABLISHING THESE THINGS IN THE HOLY SPIRIT, AND WE DIRECT THAT WHAT HAS THUS BEEN ENACTED IN SYNOD BE PUBLISHED TO GOD'S GLORY... I, PAUL, BISHOP OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH."<sup>4</sup>

## Their New Official Catechism

John Paul II, *Catechism of the Catholic Church* (# 1401):

**"... Catholic ministers may give the sacraments of Eucharist, Penance, and Anointing of the Sick to other Christians not in full communion with the Catholic Church..."**<sup>5</sup>

## John Paul II solemnly confirming New Catechism

John Paul II, *Fidei Depositum*, Oct. 11, 1992:

"The *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, which I approved June 25<sup>th</sup> last and the publication of which **I today order by virtue of my Apostolic authority, is a statement of the Church's faith and of Catholic doctrine... I declare it to be a sure norm for teaching the faith.**"<sup>6</sup>

## Their New Code of Canon Law

Canon 844.4, 1983 Code of Canon Law:

"If the danger of death is present or other grave necessity, in the judgment of the diocesan bishop or the conference of bishops, Catholic ministers may licitly administer these sacraments to other Christians who do not have full communion with the Catholic Church, who cannot approach a minister of their own community and on their own ask for it, provided they manifest Catholic faith in these sacraments and are properly disposed."<sup>7</sup>

Canon 844.3, 1983 Code of Canon Law:

"Catholic ministers may licitly administer the sacraments of penance, Eucharist, and anointing of the sick to members of the oriental churches which do not have full communion with the Catholic Church, if they ask on their own for the sacraments and are properly disposed. This holds also for members of other churches, which in the judgment of the Apostolic See are in the same condition as the oriental churches as far as these sacraments are concerned."<sup>8</sup>

## Encyclical

John Paul II, *Ut Unum Sint* (# 46), May 25, 1995: "**... Catholic ministers are able, in certain particular cases, to administer the Sacraments of the Eucharist, Penance and Anointing of the Sick to Christians who are not in full communion with the Catholic Church...**"

Speeches (this is just one of many quotes that could be given)

John Paul II, *General Audience*, Aug. 9, 1995:

**“Concerning aspects of intercommunion**, the recent Ecumenical Directory confirms and states precisely all that the Council said: that is, **a certain intercommunion is possible, since the Eastern Churches possess true sacraments**, especially the priesthood and the Eucharist.

“On this sensitive point, specific instructions have been issued, stating that, whenever it is impossible for a Catholic to have recourse to a Catholic priest, he may receive the sacraments of Penance, the Eucharist and the Anointing of the Sick from the minister of an Eastern Church (Directory, n. 123). Reciprocally, **Catholic ministers may licitly administer the sacraments of Penance, the Eucharist and the Anointing of the Sick to Eastern Christians who ask for them.**”

Encyclical commenting on this heresy

John Paul II, *Ut Unum Sint* (# 58), May 25, 1995:

“... By reason of the very close sacramental bonds between the Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church... the Catholic Church has often adopted and now adopts a milder policy, offering to all the means of salvation and an example of charity among Christians **through participation in the sacraments and in other sacred functions and objects...** **There must never be a loss of appreciation for the ecclesiological implication of sharing in the sacraments, especially the Holy Eucharist.**”<sup>9</sup>

He notes the “ecclesiological implication” of sharing in the sacraments with the “Orthodox.” His implication is that they are part of the same Church.

There are other quotes we could have given. **This clearly proves that if the Vatican II antipopes are true popes, it’s the official teaching of the Catholic Church that heretics and schismatics may be lawfully given Holy Communion. But that’s impossible since the Catholic Church has infallibly taught the opposite.**

The Catholic Church and her popes teach just the opposite

For 20 centuries the Catholic Church consistently taught that heretics cannot receive the sacraments. This teaching is rooted in the dogma that outside the Catholic Church there is no remission of sins, defined by Pope Boniface VIII. It is also rooted in the dogma that sacraments only profit unto salvation those inside the Catholic Church, as defined by Pope Eugene IV.

Pope Boniface VIII, *Unam Sanctam*, Nov. 18, 1302: “With Faith urging us we are forced to believe and to hold the one, holy, Catholic Church and that, apostolic, and we firmly believe and simply confess **this Church outside of which there is no salvation nor remission of sin**, the Spouse in the Canticle proclaiming: ‘One is my dove, my perfect one.’”<sup>10</sup>

Pope Eugene IV, *Council of Florence*, “Cantate Domino,” 1441, *ex cathedra*: “The Holy Roman Church firmly believes, professes and preaches that all those who are outside the Catholic Church, not only pagans but also Jews or heretics and schismatics, cannot share in eternal life and will go into the everlasting fire which was prepared for the devil and his angels, unless they are joined to the Church before the end of their lives; **that the unity of this ecclesiastical body is of such importance that only for those who abide in it do the Church’s sacraments contribute to salvation** and do fasts, almsgiving and other

works of piety and practices of the Christian militia produce eternal rewards; and that nobody can be saved, no matter how much he has given away in alms and even if he has shed blood in the name of Christ, unless he has persevered in the bosom and unity of the Catholic Church."<sup>11</sup>

Only for those who abide in the Catholic Church do the Church's sacraments contribute to salvation. This is a dogma! But this dogma is repudiated by Vatican II's outrageous teaching that it is lawful to give Holy Communion to those who do not abide in the Catholic Church. Popes throughout the ages have proclaimed that non-Catholics who receive the Holy Eucharist outside the Catholic Church receive it to their own damnation.

Pope Pius VIII, *Traditi Humilitati* (# 4), May 24, 1829:

"Jerome used to say it this way: **he who eats the Lamb outside this house will perish as did those during the flood who were not with Noah in the ark.**"<sup>12</sup>

Pope Gregory XVI, *Commissum divinitus* (# 11), May 17, 1835:

"... whoever dares to depart from the unity of Peter might understand that he no longer shares in the divine mystery... **Whoever eats the Lamb outside of this house is unholy.**"<sup>13</sup>

Pope Pius IX, *Amantissimus* (# 3), April 8, 1862:

"... **whoever eats of the Lamb and is not a member of the Church, has profaned.**"<sup>14</sup>

As we can see, this is not a merely disciplinary matter which a pope could change; for it's connected with the dogma that heretics are outside the Church and in the state of sin. Being outside the Church and in a state of sin, they cannot receive the Eucharist unto salvation (Eugene IV), but only unto damnation. To change this law is to attempt to change dogma.

The fact is that the Catholic Church cannot authoritatively teach that it's lawful for non-Catholics to receive Holy Communion, just like it cannot authoritatively teach that it's lawful for people to get abortions. The idea that non-Catholics may lawfully receive Holy Communion is a heresy that has been repeatedly condemned. It is contradicted by the entire history of the Church. **This issue alone proves that the Vatican II antipopes are not true popes, and that we are dealing with two different religions** (the Catholic religion and all the popes vs. the religion of the Vatican II sect and its antipopes).

### Endnotes for Section 19:

<sup>1</sup> *The Papal Encyclicals*, by Claudia Carlen, Raleigh: The Pierian Press, 1990, Vol. 1 (1740-1878), p. 222.

<sup>2</sup> *Catholic News Service*, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> *Decrees of the Ecumenical Councils*, Sheed & Ward and Georgetown University Press, 1990, Vol. 2, p. 907.

<sup>4</sup> Walter Abbott, *The Documents of Vatican II*, New York: The America Press, 1966, p. 386, etc.

<sup>5</sup> *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, by John Paul II, St. Paul Books & Media, 1994, #1401.

<sup>6</sup> *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, by John Paul II, p. 5.

<sup>7</sup> *The Code of Canon Law (1983), A Text and Commentary*, Commissioned by the Canon Law Society of America, Edited by James A. Coriden, Thomas J. Green, Donald E. Heintschel, Mahwah, NJ: Paulist Press, 1985, p. 609.

<sup>8</sup> *The Code of Canon Law (1983), A Text and Commentary*, p. 609.

<sup>9</sup> *The Encyclicals of John Paul II*, Huntington, IN: Our Sunday Visitor Publishing Division, 1996, p. 950.

<sup>10</sup> Denzinger, *The Sources of Catholic Dogma*, B. Herder Book. Co., Thirtieth Edition, 1957, no. 468.

<sup>11</sup> *Decrees of the Ecumenical Councils*, Vol. 1, p. 578; Denzinger 714.

<sup>12</sup> *The Papal Encyclicals*, Vol. 1 (1740-1878), p. 222.

<sup>13</sup> *The Papal Encyclicals*, Vol. 1 (1740-1878), p. 256.

<sup>14</sup> *The Papal Encyclicals*, Vol. 1 (1740-1878), p. 364.