Objection 15: The Church and the hierarchy will always be visible. If the Vatican II Church is not the true Catholic Church, then the Church and hierarchy are no longer visible.

Answer: 1) People misunderstand in what the visibility of the Church consists; 2) the Vatican II sect cannot be the visible Church of Christ; and 3) the Vatican II sect denies this very teaching on the visibility of the Church.

No one denies that the Catholic Church could cease to exist in all countries of the world except one. The visibility of the Church does not require that the faithful or the hierarchy be seen in every single geographical location around the globe. This has never been the case. Simply, the visibility of the Church signifies real Catholic faithful who externally profess the one true religion, even if they are reduced to a very small number. These faithful who externally profess the one true religion will always remain the visible Church of Christ, even if their ranks are reduced to just a handful.



And that is precisely what is predicted to happen at the end of the world.

St. Athanasius: "Even if Catholics faithful to tradition are reduced to a handful, they are the ones who are the true Church of Jesus Christ." (84)

Our Lord Himself indicates that the size of the Church will become frighteningly small in the last days.

Luke 18:18 - "But yet, when the Son of man cometh, shall He find, think you, faith on earth?"

The Apocalypse of St. John seems to indicate the same.

Apocalypse 11:1-2:

"And there was given me a reed like unto a rod, and it was said to me: Arise, and measure the temple of God, and *the altar*, and them that adore in it. But the court, which is without the temple, cast out, and measure it not, because it is given to the Gentiles..."

The *Haydock version of the Douay-Rheims Bible*, a popular compilation of Catholic commentary on the Scriptures by Rev. Fr. Geo. Leo Haydock, contains the following comment on Apoc. 11:1-2.

Catholic Commentary of Apoc. 11: 1-2, Haydock version of the Douay-Rheims Bible:

"The churches consecrated to the true God, are so much diminished in number, that they are represented by St. John as one church; its ministers officiate at *one altar*; and all the true faithful are so few, with respect to the bulk of mankind, that the evangelist sees them assembled in one temple, to pay their adorations to the Most High." – Pastorini (85)

The Magisterium of the Catholic Church has never taught that there must always be a certain number of bishops or faithful for the Church to exist. As long as there is a least one priest or bishop and at least a few faithful, the Church and the hierarchy are alive and visible. Today there is much more than a handful of faithful left who maintain the unchanging Catholic faith. Thus, the argument of our opponents from the standpoint of visibility lacks any merit and is contrary to the prophecies of Sacred Scriptures.

Further, during the Arian crisis the true Faith was eliminated from entire regions, so much so that there were hardly any Catholic bishops to be found anywhere.

Fr. William Jurgens: "At one point in the Church's history, only a few years before Gregory's [Nazianz] present preaching (+380 A.D.), perhaps the number of Catholic bishops in possession of sees, as opposed to Arian bishops in possession of sees, was no greater than something between 1% and 3% of the total. Had doctrine been determined by popularity, today we should all be deniers of Christ and opponents of the Spirit." (86)

Fr. William Jurgens: "In the time of the Emperor Valens (4th century), Basil was virtually the only orthodox Bishop in all the East who succeeded in retaining charge of his see ... If it has no other importance for modern man, a knowledge of the history of Arianism should demonstrate at least that the catholic Church takes no account of popularity and numbers in shaping and maintaining doctrine: else, we should long since have had to abandon Basil and Hilary and Athanasius and Liberius and Ossius and call ourselves after Arius." (87)

The Arian heresy became so widespread in the 4<sup>th</sup> century that the Arians (who denied the Divinity of Christ) came to occupy almost all the Catholic churches and appeared to be the legitimate hierarchy basically everywhere.

St. Ambrose (+382): "There are not enough hours in the day for me to recite even the names of all the various sects of heretics." (88)

Things were so bad that St. Gregory Nazianz felt compelled to say what the catholic remnant today could very well say.

St. Gregory Nazianz, "Against the Arians" (+380): "Where are they who revile us for our poverty and pride themselves in their riches? **They who define the Church by numbers and scorn the little flock?**" (89)

This period of Church history, therefore, proves an important point for out time: If the Church's indefectible mission of teaching, *governing* and sanctifying <u>required</u> a governing (i.e. jurisdictional) bishop for the Church of Christ to be present and operative in a particular see or diocese, then one would have to say that the Church of Christ <u>defected</u> in all those territories where there was no governing Catholic bishop during the Arian heresy. However, it is a fact that in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, <u>where the faithful retained the true Catholic faith</u>, even in those sees where the bishop defected to Arianism, the faithful Catholic remnant constituted the true Church of Christ. In that remnant, the Catholic Church existed and endured in her mission to teach, govern and sanctify without a governing bishop, thus proving that the Church of Christ's indefectibility and mission to teach, govern and sanctify does not require the presence of a jurisdictional bishop.

It should also be noted that the hierarchy can be defined in two ways: the jurisdictional hierarchy and the ecclesiastical hierarchy. (90)

Pope Pius XII, *Ad Sinarum dentum* (#13), Oct 7, 1954: "Besides – as has been divinely established – the power of orders (through which the ecclesiastical hierarchy is composed, priests, and ministers) comes from receiving the Sacrament of Holy Orders." (91)

Only those who have ordinary jurisdiction (i.e. jurisdiction which is attached to an office) constitute the jurisdictional hierarchy. All valid Catholic priests, on the other hand, constitute parts of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. It is possible that as long as the ecclesiastical hierarchy remains the hierarchy exists.

Non-sedevacantists who raise this objection cannot point to one real Catholic bishop with ordinary jurisdiction. To whom are they going to point? Are they going to point to "Bishop" Bruskewitz, who conducted an interfaith Seder Supper with a group of rabbis in his own cathedral during Holy Week? (92) Are they going to point to "cardinal" Mahony or "Cardinal" Keeler?

If it's true that there must be one bishop with ordinary jurisdiction somewhere (which is something that has not been proven), then he is somewhere. But it doesn't change the fact that Benedict XVI and his apostate bishops are not Catholic and therefore not part of the hierarchy. Against a fact there is no argument; against this fact there is no argument.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the Vatican II sect rejects visibility of the Catholic Church, thus proving again that it's not the visible Catholic Church!

Vatican II document, *Unitatis Redintegratio* (#1):

"Yet almost all, though in different ways, <u>long for</u> the one visible Church of God, <u>that truly universal</u> <u>Church</u> whose mission is to convert the whole world to the gospel, so that the world may be saved, to the glory of God." (93)

Remember this one? At the very beginning of its Decree on Ecumenism, Vatican II teaches that almost everyone longs for a truly universal and visible Church whose mission is to convert the world to the

Gospel. Again, for those who doubt that Vatican II was here denying that the Catholic Church exists, we will quote Antipope John Paul II's own interpretation of this passage.

John Paul II, *Homily*, Dec. 5, 1996, speaking of prayer with non-Catholics: "When we pray together, we do so with the longing 'that there may be one visible Church of God, a Church truly universal and sent forth to the whole world that the world may be converted to the Gospel and so be saved, to the glory of God' (*Unitatis Redintegratio*, 1)."

John Paul II, *Ut Unum Sint* (#7), May 25, 1995: "And yet almost everyone, though in different ways, longs that there may be one visible Church of God, a Church truly universal and sent forth to the whole world that the world may be converted to the Gospel and so be saved, to the glory of God (Vatican II document *Unitatis Redintegratio*, 1);" (94)

So, if you accept the Church's teaching on its visibility, that's just one more reason to reject the Vatican II sect and its antipopes.

By the way, the idea of an invisible Church – taught by the Vatican II sect – has been condemned at least three times: Pope Leo XIII, *Satis Cognitum* (#3), June 29, 1896, <sup>(95)</sup> Pope Pius XI, *Mortalium Animos* (#10), Jan. 6, 1928, <sup>(96)</sup> Pope Pius XII, *Mystici Corporis Christi* (#64), June 29, 1943. <sup>(97)</sup>

Pope Leo XIII, Satis Cognitum (#3), June 29, 1896:

"Now you are the Body of Christ' (1 Cor. 12:27) – and precisely because it is a body is the Church visible ... From this it follows that those who arbitrarily conjure up and picture to themselves a hidden and invisible Church are in grievous and pernicious error." (98)

Moreover, here is an interesting quote from the Lay Investiture crisis (1075-1122). During this crisis the evil King of Germany, Henry IV, instituted an antipope (who was supported by many German bishops). Henry also appointed his own bishops who were also subject to the antipope. The result was **two bishops in most diocese and massive confusion**.

The Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol 8, 1910, "Investitures", p. 86: "There was now much confusion on all sides ... Many dioceses had two occupants. Both parties called their rivals perjurers and traitors ..." (99)

The point is: while we are currently dealing with an unprecedented apostasy, the Church has seen confusing times before, including those in which the true hierarchy was not easily ascertainable.

### **End Notes:**

- 84: Coll. Selecta SS. Eccl. Patrum. Caillu and Guillou, Vol. 32, pp. 411-412.
- <u>85</u>: *The Douay-Rheims New Testament with a Catholic Commentary,* by Rev. Leo Haydock, Monrovia, CA; *Catholic Treasures,* 1991, p.1640.
- 86: Jurgens, The Faith of the Early Fathers, Collegeville, MN: The Liturgical Press, 1970, Vol. 2, p. 39.
- 87: Jurgens, The Faith of the Early Fathers, Vol. 2, p. 3.
- 88: Jurgens, The Faith of the Early Fathers, Vol. 2, p. 158.
- 89: Jurgens, The Faith of the Early Fathers, Vol. 2, p. 33.
- 90: David Attwater, A Catholic Dictionary, "Hierarchy", Tan Books, p 229.
- 91: The Papal Encyclicals, Vol. 4 (1939-1958), p. 267.
- 92: Catholic Family News, January, 1999.
- 93: Decrees of the Ecumenical Councils, Vol. 2, p. 908
- 94: The Encyclicals of John Paul II, 1996, p. 918.
- 95: The Papal Encyclicals, Vol. 2 (1878-1903), p. 388.
- 96: The Papal Encyclicals, Vol. 3 (1903-1939), p. 317.
- 97: The Papal Encyclicals, Vol. 4 (1939-1958), p. 50.
- 98: The Papal Encyclicals, Vol. 2 (1878-1903), p. 388.
- 99: The Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. 8, 1910, "Investitures", p. 86.