

**Mt. St. Michael  
CATHOLIC DOCTRINE CLASS**

**“A Study of *Tumultuous Times* – Part II”  
By Frs. Dominic & Francisco Radecki, CMRI**

**ALL AUDIO RECORDINGS AND STUDY SHEETS OF ALL CLASSES MAY BE DOWNLOADED  
FROM**

<http://tinyurl.com/TumultTimes>

**September 19, 2017**

**Part A – *History and Origins of Vatican II*  
John XXIII, pp. 295-305**

- A. It was John XXIII who suppressed the Third Secret of Fatima
1. Bishop of Leiria commanded Sr. Lucia to put the 3<sup>rd</sup> Secret in writing in 1943, but did not want to open the letter.
  2. In 1957, the Holy Office commanded that Sr. Lucia’s letter be delivered to Rome. Apparently, despite its critical priority and the care taken to safeguard it, Pope Pius XII never read it. He seemed to have wanted to wait until 1960.
  3. Sr. Lucia had said that the letter was to be opened and read to the world upon her death or by 1960, whichever would happen first. Sr. Lucia had said that “the Blessed Virgin wishes it so” and also that “it would be clearer at that time.”
  4. John XXIII’s Secretary, Mgr. Capovilla, stated that John XXIII read the Secret in August, 1959. A Portuguese translator had been requested to help with some of the language. Cardinal Ottaviani was then shown the Secret as well.
  5. On February 8, 1960, an anonymously-written Vatican communique said that the Secret would not be revealed, and ended with “Although the Church recognizes the Fatima apparitions, She does not desire to take the responsibility of guaranteeing the veracity of the words that the three shepherd children said that the Virgin Mary had addressed to them.”
  6. On October 11, 1962, first day of Vatican Council II, John XIII declared in his opening address to the Cardinals and Bishops: “We feel we must disagree with those *prophets of gloom*, who are always forecasting disaster, as though the end of the world were at hand.”
- B. Biographical facts
1. Born November 25, 1881, ordained priest August 10, 1904 & worked in diocese of Bergamo, Italy.
  2. In 1925, he was ordained titular bishop, and was assigned diplomatic posts: official to Bulgaria, Apostolic Delegate to Bulgaria (1931), Apostolic Delegate to Turkey & Greece (1934), Apostolic Nuncio to France (1944).
  3. In 1953, he was made Cardinal, and appointed Patriarch of Venice, Italy.
  4. On October 28, 1958, he was elected pope.
  5. He died June 3, 1963.
- C. Problems before papal election
1. He was ordained priest before Oath Against Modernism was imposed in 1910.
  2. Ernesto Buonaiuti, who assisted at his first Mass, was suspected of Modernism and excommunicated twice, the second time as “vitandus.”
  3. Was Secretary to the Modernist-leaning Bishop of Bergamo, Radini-Tedeschi.

4. It appears, despite his appointments to diplomatic posts, that he was watched from 1924 onwards as “suspected of Modernism.”
5. He favored Socialism and the disastrous worker-priest movement

D. 1958 Election and beyond

1. “Cardinal Siri” theory, i.e. that the conservative Giuseppe Cardinal Siri, Archbishop of Genoa, Italy, was elected in 1958 and again in 1963, but then pressured or blackmailed into resigning his papacy.
2. Once elected, he found his file in the Holy Office marked “under suspicion of Modernism.” His Modernism was proved by his *aggiornamento* – “Here, indeed was a revolution,” as E. Hales wrote in *Pope John and His Revolution* (1962).
3. On January 25, 1959, he decided to convoke an Ecumenical Council. Allowing the schema to be scrapped shortly before the Council began showed his overt favoring of the Modernists. He had supposedly said that he wanted to “open the windows of the Church and let in the fresh air.”
4. His encyclicals, if not overtly heretical, definitely had a Modernist flavor
5. His ecumenism was plain for everyone to see: in 1960 established the “Secretariat for Christian Unity,” made several overtures to non-Catholic religions, was declared *Time* magazine’s “Man of the Year” January 4, 1963, and even is on the Lutheran calendar of “saints”!