

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

**“A Study of *Tumultuous Times* – Part II”
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**Part A – *History and Origins of Vatican II*
Paul VI, the Modernist who made the Council ultimately succeed, pp. 333-342**

“After listening to a speech by Archbishop Montini of Milan in 1962, Cardinal Ottaviani was heard to murmur ‘I pray to God that I die before the end of the council – in that way I can die a Catholic.’” (Peter Hebblethwaite, *Pope John XXIII*, p. 414)

A. Upbringing

1. Born Giovanni Battista Montini on September 26, 1897, of a father reputed to be a Socialist
2. Studied for law career at first, but then entered the seminary; was ordained a priest May 29, 1920
3. Influenced greatly in his studies by the Christian Humanism of philosopher Jacques Maritain (1882-1973). No doubt he was greatly influenced by Socialism and Modernism as well.

B. Ecclesiastical Career

1. Was never a parish priest for a single day – always involved in studies or Vatican bureaucracy or diplomacy
2. Connection with Cardinal Pacelli, later Pope Pius XII: how aware was he of the liberalism and Modernism of Montini? He was a secretary to the Pope for a number of years
3. When Cardinal Maglione, Secretary of State, died, Pius XII named Montini and Tardini both as “Pro-Secretary of State”
4. Pius XII made Montini Archbishop of Milan, largest diocese in Italy, planning to make him Cardinal later on (John XXIII achieved this).
5. Montini was regarded as a progressive and an ecumenist.

C. Damage done as purported Pope

1. The conservative-minded cardinals attempted to block his election, but could not prevail.
2. He promulgated all 16 Documents of Vatican II, approved the destruction of the traditional rite of the Mass and of the Sacraments, and was very ecumenical
3. The fruits were showing themselves: “Priests were leaving the ministry in unprecedented numbers; vocations were at an all-time low; morale was slipping and aggressive independence was asserting itself among the laity” (Collier’s 1972 Encyclopedia Yearbook, p. 467)
4. He greatly diminished the honor of the Papal Office, began using the “broken Cross” as his pastoral staff, and wholeheartedly approved of modern “Catholic” art
5. Visit to the United States & U.N. – 1965
6. Paul VI, the Socialist & one who was partial to Communism