

## Church History

Senior S 10

themselves, "but the majority voted that the popes of Rome and other

infallible, not that he can give any new information but that he is an infallible interpreter of the Scripture, and that he has the infallible right to take two verses of Scripture and build a great dogma out of it even though there is no mention of it elsewhere in the Scripture.

Mr.—? (Student). I believe it is 1846. I forget the exact date. I think it is 1846. No. He simply promulgated it but he had a good deal of discussion before and he was quite sure there wouldn't be much opposition to it when he did it, but in 1870 it was declared that he had the right, not to promulgate a new doctrine but to declare infallibly that something always has been the doctrine of the church, even though it might be found evidence that it had. That was the claim that was made for him and many people said, "We will never submit to this," but when it was decided and they were faced with excommunication, the overwhelming majority of them accepted it.

withdraw their objection to it, "because the church has spoken, we will accept it." That was true of Newman himself. Newman himself was very much opposed to it. He didn't see how it could be true, but he said, "The church has spoken. I'll accept it." (Student) Vatican? Yes.

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Now the Roman church, as we noticed, has been very active and it would be interesting to go into the details of its activities, but I think it is vital that we realize that, though there is a tremendous accumulation of money there, a tremendous accumulation of individuals, there is a very limited amount of power, of actual power for this great accumulation, and the result is that it is possible to concentrate this power in a certain area and it is today being concentrated in the effort to win America, to win the United States,