

with her. For centuries, the Latin language was the bond of union between civilized countries. However distant these might be from one another, there was this link of connexion between them: it was the medium of communication for political negotiations, for the spread of science, or for friendly epistolary correspondence. No one was a stranger, in any part of the west, or even beyond it, who could speak this language. The great heresy of the sixteenth century robbed us of this as of so many other blessings; it dismembered that Europe which the Church had united, not only by her faith, but by her language." (Dom Gueranger)

If your 'church' was the true Church, where exactly were you all those centuries? Remember that "the mission of Christ is to save that which had perished: that is to say, not some nations or peoples, but the whole human race, without distinction of time or place." (Pope Leo XIII, "Satis Cognitum", 1896) If your 'church' was the true Church, its absence for so many years is wholly unexplainable and indefensible.

If you attempt to claim that your religion has existed since Christ, you would certainly have records of meetings with kings and emperors over the last 2,000 years. Why can you not produce such records? Why is it that they had never heard of you?

If you attempt to claim that your religion has existed since Christ, kindly explain where you were when it was Catholics fighting the enemies of Christendom. Show us where your battles happened, show us remnants of your ancient armor... Of course, we know, you can't - because your Protestant 'church' wasn't there. In fact, the entire Christian religion would have been taken over if not for the defense of it by Catholics. So you owe the Catholic Church not only for your knowledge of Christ, for the Bible, but also for the survival of Christianity and for the fact that many of your ancestors were free from Muslim domination. Remember that they brutally, savagely, conquered, slaughtered, and taunted Christians. They took over lands, forced conversions, and laid waste all that came across their path. And again we ask, where were you?

If your 'church' existed in the earliest centuries, why have you no record of communications with (or against) the Catholic Church for these early years? You must know that "there is no chance that both totally ignored each other."

If your 'church' has existed since Christ, where were you when the dating system was changed by the Catholic Church to the A.D./B.C. system? Did you approve of it or protest it? What do your records say? Or, are there no records? Where, again we ask, were you?

If your 'church' has existed since Christ, where were you when the Catholic Church coined the term "Trinity"? Do you use this term now? If so, why do you allow the Catholic Church to determine the most important things - such as the Holy Trinity & the divinity of Christ - if you claim yours is the 'true church'?

If your religion was the true one, why are your teachings opposed to those of the earliest Christians - those who learned from the Apostles?

Why do you accuse the Catholic Church of a 'great apostasy' when it is you that has changed the faith? The earliest Christians accepted the full bible, the Holy Eucharist, the hierarchical priesthood, the primacy of the pope...

How can you accuse the Catholic Church of a 'great apostasy' when she is the only one who still opposes abortion, contraception, female 'priests', homosexuality...? Why is it that your 'church' used to hold the biblical view on such topics, but has since relaxed its position on some or all of these issues? Do you deny that God is unchanging?

Why do you accuse the Catholic Church of a 'great apostasy' when Christ says that the gates of hell shall not prevail against His Church? (see Mt. 16:18) Do you imagine that Christ was wrong? That He didn't live up to His promise? Is this not blasphemous?!

Why is it that you consider your 'church' to be the true one when Christ said he will build His Church on Peter, when He said that he will give Peter the keys to the kingdom of heaven, that what Peter holds bound on earth is held bound in heaven? Do you imagine that Christ built many churches? That there are many sets of keys to heaven?

Why is it that you consider your 'church' to be the true one when you cannot rightly reject any other sect of Protestantism - if they can interpret for themselves like you can, what gives you the power to say you are right and they are wrong?

Considering that the Bible says to "...tell the church. If he refuses to listen even to the church, then treat him as you would a Gentile or a tax collector" (Mt. 18:17), it is clear that there is only one body that is "the church". By what stretch of the imagination do you believe this is referring to your 'church' - which didn't even exist when Scripture was written?

If you criticize the Catholic Church for "bad behavior", how exactly is it that you excuse Luther's very bad behavior?

Martin Luther: "I burn with a thousand flames in my unsubdued flesh; I feel myself carried on with a rage towards women that approaches madness. I, who ought to be fervent in spirit, am only fervent in impurity." (Table Talk)

Luther also exemplified himself from a literal interpretation of the commandment against lying, for he publicly avowed that it was perfectly acceptable to 'tell a good thumping lie' if it benefited Christianity" (Crocker)

Luther wanted the Ten Commandments to be removed 'out of sight and heart'. He called them 'stupid' and said that, "if we allow them - the Commandments - any influence in our conscience, they become the cloak of all evil, heresies and blasphemies." (Comm. ad Galat., P. 310)

Luther advised that bigamy was preferable to divorce. In a similar spirit, he advised a venerable German prince that, given the example of the patriarchs in the Old Testament, bigamy was acceptable for a Christian, and the prince could pursue it, but Luther told the prince to keep his advice quiet. He also advised, in writing, that contrary to Catholic teaching, marriage was not a sacrament, and an impotent could by all rights allow another man to sleep with his wife. (Crocker)

Martin Luther: "Be a sinner and sin on bravely, but have stronger faith and rejoice in Christ, who is the victor of sin, death, and the world. Do not for a moment imagine that this life is the abiding place of justice: sin must be committed. To you it ought to be sufficient that you acknowledge the Lamb that takes away the sins of the world, the sin cannot tear you away from him, even though you commit adultery a hundred times a day and commit as many murders." (Martin Luther, as quoted by Crocker)

Luther overthrew a system of belief developed over fifteen centuries on the basis of his personal interpretation of Romans 3:28: "For we hold that a man is justified by faith apart from works of the law." St. Paul was arguing against those who wished to impose upon Christians the ceremonial laws of the Jews, as is made clear from the next verse in which he asks: "Or is God the God of the Jews only? Is he not the God of the Gentiles also? By no possible stretch of the imagination can the Greek words be translated 'by faith alone,' and so Luther added the 'alone' on his own authority." (Davies)

Luther hid for a year in a castle in Wartburg, Germany, where he lost himself in massive bouts of eating and drinking, pausing occasionally to wrestle in the devil by f\*\*\*ing intestinal gas. He also hid in battle by f\*\*\*ing intestinal gas. He also translated the Bible into German, rewriting passages so that they expounded Lutheran doctrine - for instance by adding the word 'alone' after the word 'faith' in Romans 3:28. His daily prayers were rather

unique as well. In Luther's words, "I am unable to pray without at the same time cursing, if I am prompted to say: 'hallowed be Thy name, I must add: 'cursed, damned, outraged by the kingdom of papists, if I am prompted to say: 'Thy Kingdom come, I must perforce add: 'cursed, damned, destroyed be the papacy.'" (Crocker) [Note: For reasons of propriety, we have substituted asterisks for actual text above.]

Read Luther's work against 'the Mass and the Ordination of Priests' where he tells of his famous disputation with the 'Father of Lies' who accused him at 'midnight' and spoke to him with a 'deep, powerful voice', causing 'the sweat to break forth' from his brow and his 'heart to tremble and beat'. In that celebrated conference of which he was an unexceptionable witness and about which he never entertained the slightest doubt, he says plainly and unmistakingly that "the devil spoke against the Mass, and Mary and the Saints; and that, moreover, Satan gave him the most unqualified approval of his doctrine on justification by faith alone. Who now, we ask in all sincerity, can be found, except those appallingly blind to truth, to accept such a man, approved by the enemy of souls, as a spiritual teacher and entrust to his guidance their eternal welfare?" (Msgr. O'Hare)

"Martin Luther, was originally a servant of the Church, though not out of a sense of fidelity or spiritual calling. He became a monk to escape and affront his abusive parents - both of whom beat him severely. Luther's father was not a Catholic, but an occultist who believed in darker Germanic witches, hobgoblins, and demons. These would also haunt the imagination of Martin Luther who had visions, which he believed to be actual physical occurrences, of the devil hurling s\*\*\* in a bowel movement at him and his hurling it back. Indeed, in one of his many anal combats with the devil - in which Luther would challenge the devil to 'lick' his posterior - Luther thought the best tactic might be to 'throw him into my anus, where he belongs.... [I]t is not surprising that...Luther conducted his business while defecating. His 'thunderbolt' idea that faith alone was sufficient for salvation came, in his own words, as knowledge the Holy Spirit gave me on the privy in the tower." But Luther had brains, was ordained a priest, and became a doctor of theology. Initially, he was so thoroughly in favor of the papacy that he professed his desire to be "the most brutal murderer" on the pope's behalf and "to kill all who even by a syllable refused submission to the pope". Of course, this was while he was also disregarding the guidance of his confessor, the rules of his monastery, and traditional Catholic teaching in his excessive forms of penance and refusal to believe that he had been absolved of sin. Luther was prone to panic attacks. He could not look upon a crucifix. He tried to avoid performing a Mass or being in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament. His life was one continual terror of damnation." (Crocker) [Note: For reasons of propriety, we have substituted asterisks for actual text above.]

"Having sparked a revolution, Luther now became a reactionary, penning his finest work - *Against the Murdering, Thieving Hordes of Peasants* - as well as other insightful books of social instruction. Luther commanded the noblemen who were gathering troops for a counterthrust to 'brandish their swords, to free, save, help and pity the poor people forced to join the peasants - but the wicked, smite, stab and slay all you can'. A prince he wrote can now 'win heaven more easily by bloodshed than by prayer'. ... The peasant's ears, he wrote, must be unbuttoned with bullets, till their heads jump off their shoulders... He who will not hear God's word when it is spoken with kindness must listen to the headsmen when he comes with his axe'. ... More than 130,000 of the peasantry - let alone people of other classes - died in two years of civil war (1524 to 1526). That is sixty five times the number of deaths the Spanish Inquisition claimed in its first ten - and by far its worst

- years. According to the historian William Manchester, the number of German dead numbered to more than a quarter of a million if one includes the years 1523 and 1527. Fifty thousand peasants were refugees. Tens of thousands of other Germans counted the costs in their ruined cities, towns, and countryside - or in those maimed, tortured, and wounded by the peasants and their subduers. True terror was to be found less in the inquisitorial courts of Spain than wherever Protestant reformers did their work." (Crocker)

This is the person you are following? (Note that all Protestants ultimately owe their 'church' to Martin Luther.) You really think this man is an ambassador of God?!

\* Really so surprising what tragedies have occurred as a result of his uprising? Yet you glory that Protestantism is "true Christianity"? What do you claim are Protestantism's main contributions to society? Do you not realize that its true contributions include bloodshed, loss of faith, relativization of truth [Protestantism has had a corrosive effect on the very idea of religious truth" (Crocker)], the loss of precious Christian treasures, and the secularization of society?

"Since Luther's break with the Church had been Protestant contribution to civilization had been the bloodiest peasant uprising in the history of Europe (1524-1526), devastating Germany." (Crocker)

"Protestants dislodged the pope as a serious force in European politics, established the irrelevance of religion to power, ushered in four centuries of skepticism, and marginalized Christianity to an increasingly narrow and personalized sphere. The Age of Faith was over." (Crocker)

"Luther was right about one thing: His sundering of Christendom had opened Pandora's box, and out flew endless phantasmagoric Protestant sects - a process continuing today. If Protestants wanted primitive Christianity, they succeeded at least in reestablishing the chaos of the early centuries of the Church when innumerable heresies contested with Rome and the apostolic faith. In Protestant countries, the one brake against a repetition of German's peasants' war was the forceful intervention of the state. Princes who seized Church lands and the spoils of the monasteries designed the new Protestant settlement of the state controlled churches. Thus it happened in the Scandinavian countries, in the Protestant areas of Germany, and eventually in England." (Crocker)

"Luther and Calvin had called this Holy Church the harlot of Babylon; and yet she had, at that very time, such children as Teresa of Spain, and Philip Neri of Rome, to offer to the admiration of mankind. But Protestantism cared little or nothing for piety or charity; its great object was the throwing off the yoke of restraint. Under pretence of religious liberty, it persecuted them that adhered to the truth faith; it forced itself by violence where it could not enter by seduction; but it never aimed at or thought of leading men to love their God. The result was that whosoever it imposed its errors, devotedness was at an end - we mean that devotedness which leads man to make sacrifices for God or for his neighbor." (Dom Gueranger)

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