

Pio-Benedictine Code (1917)

CANON 1322 (1983 CIC 747)

§ 1. Christ the Lord entrusted the deposit of faith to the Church, so that it, with the unfailing assistance of the Holy Spirit, would maintain in a holy way revealed teaching and faithfully expound it.

§ 2. The Church has the right and duty, independent of any civil power of teaching all peoples evangelical doctrine: and thus, by divine law, all are bound to embrace the Church of God and to rightly heed its truth.

Canon Law Digest

II: 393; III: 521; IV: 364-365; V: 618; VI: 763; VII: 832; VIII: 916-932; IX: 747-753; X: 194.

CANON 1323 (1983 CIC 749-750)

§ 1. All of those things are to be believed with a divine and catholic faith that are contained in the written word of God or in tradition and that the Church proposes as worthy of belief, as divinely revealed, whether by solemn judgment or by its ordinary and universal magisterium.

§ 2. It belongs to an Ecumenical Council or to the Roman Pontiff speaking from the chair to pronounce solemnly this sort of judgment.

§ 3. A thing is not understood as dogmatically defined or declared unless this is manifestly established.

Canon Law Digest

III: 521; VII: 832.

CANON 1324 (1983 CIC 754)

It is not enough to avoid heretical depravity, but also those errors should be diligently fled that more or less approach [heresy]; therefore, all must observe the constitutions and decrees by which these sorts of depraved opinions are proscribed and prohibited by the Holy See.

Canon Law Digest

I: 607-619; II: 393-409; III: 522-530; IV: 365-378; V: 618-622; VI: 763; VIII: 932-937; IX: 753-757.

CANON 1325 (1983 CIC 209, 751, 755)

§ 1. The faithful of Christ are bound to profess their faith whenever their silence, evasiveness, or manner of acting encompasses an implied denial of the faith, contempt for religion, injury to God, or scandal for a neighbor.

§ 2. After the reception of baptism, if anyone, retaining the name christian, pertinaciously denies or doubts something to be believed from the truth of divine and catholic faith, [such a one is] a heretic; if he completely recedes from the christian faith, [such a one is] an apostate; if finally he refuses to be under the Supreme Pontiff or refuses communion with the members of the Church subject to him, he is a schismatic.

§ 3. Let catholics beware lest they have debates or conferences, especially public ones, with non-catholics, without having come to the Holy See or, if the case is urgent, to the Ordinary of the place.

Canon Law Digest

I: 619-622; II: 409; III: 531-542; IV: 378-385; V: 622; VIII: 937.

CANON 1326 (1983 CIC 753)

Bishops also, although individually and even gathered in particular Councils they do not partake of infallibility in teaching, nevertheless, for those faithful committed to their care under the authority of the Roman Pontiff, they are truly doctors and teachers.

Canon Law Digest

IV: 385-386; V: 623; VI: 764; VII: 832-833; VIII: 937-940; IX: 757-759; X: 194.