

Here is the power of a Catholic Bishop when he prays chapter III, ‘Exorcism against Satan and the fallen angels’ over a city. Remember, a Catholic Bishop of a Diocese is the Exorcist by Office. He delegates those duties to a subordinate holy Priest under his diocese.

Appendix C

Exorcism Against Satan and the Fallen Angels

(Part III of the 1614 *Rite of Exorcism*, also known as the Exorcism of Pope Leo XIII)

Fr. Philip T. Weller, *Rituale Romanum (Roman Ritual)*, pp. 223-229; Weller’s edition appends a translator’s note that says, “Whereas the preceding rite of exorcism is designated for a particular person, the form given here is meant especially to be employed to **expel the devil’s sway over a locality (parish, city, etc.).**” *Here is my commentary, when a Catholic Bishop or the designated exorcist of the Diocese prays chapter 3 of the ‘Rite of Exorcism’ his office and precision of this prayer has the ability to drive demons out of a location. That is a power I can’t even wrap my head around.*

By Rev. Thomas Euteneuer “Exorcism and the Church Militant” page 250

Appendix E

Commentary on the 1985 Letter of the

Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith: *On the Current Norms Governing Exorcism*

Commentary: *Here again, the directive is restrictive of “Christ’s faithful,” i.e., the laity. It restricts in fairly clear terms (“may not employ”) the use of Part III of the 1614 exorcism ritual, which was promulgated during the reign of Pope Leo XIII and added officially to the 1925 revision of the Rite of Exorcism. It is called “Exorcism Against Satan and the Fallen Angels” and has, from its inclusion in the ritual, been considered an **exorcism over places**, not persons.*

By Rev Thomas Euteneuer “Exorcism and the Church Militant” page 262.