Refutation of infallible canon law in the Roman Catholic Church (RCC)

Abstract: The conjecture that traditional Church teaching can not contradict itself, from the catholic catechism (ca. 94-100), is refuted.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VŁ4 with Tautology as the designated proof value, F as contradiction, N as truthity (non-contingency), and C as falsity (contingency). Results are a 16-valued truth table in row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables for more variables. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

LET  \( p \):  canon law;
    \( \sim \)  Not;  \( > \)  Imply;  \( < \)  Not imply;  \( = \)  Equivalent;
    \( (p=p) \)  Tautology as designated proof value.

From: ncregister.com/blog/astagnaro/traditional-church-teaching-can-never-contradict-itself
[The author is known as a professional stage magician.]

Traditional Church teaching can never contradict itself, catholic catechism (94-100): "Neither the pope nor any individual Christian has the right to change God's law." (1.0)

We write this as expressed in one variable.

If canon law implies itself as a theorem, then it cannot be dis-asserted as such. (1.1)

\[
(p > (p = p)) \sim (p > \sim (p = p)); \quad \text{FIFT FTFT FTFT FTFT} \tag{1.2}
\]

Eq. 1.2 as rendered in not tautologous, meaning canon law of the RCC can be dis-asserted as such and hence is fallible and thus subject to contradiction.

Remark: The antecedent as "canon law implies proof of itself" for \( p > (p = p) \) means \( p \) as a non-tautology implying itself as a tautology. In other words, \( \text{FIFT} > \text{TTTT} = \text{TTTT} \). The consequent as "not (canon law implies not proof of itself)" is also \( \text{FTFT} \). Hence, \( \text{TTTT} > \text{FTFT} = \text{FTFT} \), not a theorem.