

Churches with Valid, Doubtful and Invalid Baptisms

CHURCHES WITH VALID BAPTISM

All Eastern Non-Catholics	African Methodist Episcopal
Amish (not infants)	Anglican
Assembly of God (no infants)	Baptists (not infants) after 13
Christian and Missionary Alliance	Church of Brethren (Dunkers)
Church of Christ	Church of God
Congregational	Disciples of Christ
Episcopalian	Evangelical
Evangelical United Brethren	Liberal Catholic
Lutheran	Methodist
Old Catholic	Old Roman Catholic
Polish National	Presbyterian
Reformed Churches	United Church of Canada
United Church of Christ	United Reformed
Uniting Church of Australia	Waldensian
Zion	

CHURCHES WITH DOUBTFUL BAPTISM

Mennonite
 Moravian
 Pentecostal
 Seventh Day Adventist

CHURCHES WITH INVALID BAPTISM

Apostolic Church
 Bohemian Free Thinkers
 Christadelphians
 Christian Community (Rudolf Steiner)
 Christian Scientist (no baptism)
 Church of Divine Science
 Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons) (see reference)
 Church of the Universal Brotherhood (Doukhobors)
 Jehovah's Witness
 Masons (no baptism)
 New Church of Mr. Emmanuel Swedenborg (Church of New Jerusalem in USA)
 Peoples Church of Chicago
 Quaker (Society of Friends, no baptism)
 Reunification Church (Moonies)
 Salvation Army
 Shakers (no baptism)
 Unitarians

(SOURCE: The Pastoral Companion: A Canon Law Handbook for Catholic Ministry by John M. Huels, J.C.D. New Series, Third Edition, Revised and Updated 2002, pp. 332-333)

MORMON BAPTISM (Invalid baptism)

In 2001, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith declared that Mormon baptism is invalid. This was a declaration based on the divine law and is therefore retroactive. Some practical consequences for pastoral ministry are:

1. Mormons who want to become Catholics are to be accepted into the Catechumenate and go through the stages of the RCIA like other unbaptized persons.
2. If a former Mormon has already been received into the Church without Christian baptism, or conditional baptism, he or she should receive privately the three sacraments of initiation, and the bishop should dispense from observance of the Catechumenate.
3. A Mormon may not be the Christian witness to baptism.
4. A Mormon may not receive any sacraments, even under the conditions of can. 844, §4.
5. The marriage of a Mormon and a Catholic, which requires a dispensation from the impediment of disparity of cult, may not be celebrated during Mass; the minister must observe the Rite of Marriage Between a Catholic and a Catechumen or a Non-Christian, which may be celebrated in a church or oratory or another suitable place.
6. Any marriage between a Catholic and a Mormon is invalid if it had been celebrated without a dispensation from disparity of cult (or without permission for a mixed marriage with the dispensation *ad cautelam*). It may be convalidated if both parties are willing, or the diocesan bishop may grant a radical sanation at the request of the Catholic party, provided there are assurances that the marriage is stable, i.e., both parties wish to remain married.
7. A Mormon who was previously married, divorces, and wants to marry a Catholic is eligible to apply for a dissolution of the previous marriage in favor of the faith (Petrine Privilege).
8. A Mormon, married to a Mormon or other unbaptized person, who divorces, is baptized, and wishes to marry a Christian, is eligible to request the investigation for the Pauline Privilege.