

EMUCAL

(Continued from page 9) Bulgaria. Then in 1944 he was...



POPE JOHN'S ENCYCLICAL ON PEACE WON ACCLAIM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD PRIEST, SCHOLAR, DIPLOMAT

Views reflect world concern

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope John, a scholar in his priestly days and a Vatican diplomat before he became pontiff, commented on a wide range of topics. His words reflected his concern for the state of the world and its people. Often they revealed a quick wit and basic humanity. Here are some examples from his addresses and writings.

On sports — "Sports have a place of merited significance amounting to a most valid element for the harmonious development of man. There is wisdom in the ancient aphorism 'mens sana in corpore sano' (a sound mind in a sound body)." (January, 1963, audience.)

On New Year's Day of 1945, Roncalli presented his credentials to the French president...

As the new papal nuncio, Roncalli set about mending fences. He was a seasoned diplomat. He had the quality of joyfulness that distinguishes people from Bertrame Providence.

On disarmament — "Justice, then right, reason and humanity urgently demand that the arms race should cease; that the stockpiles which exist in various countries should be reduced equally and simultaneously by the parties concerned; that nuclear weapons should be banned; and that a general agreement should eventually be reached about progressive disarmament as an effective method of control."

On interpreting the Bible too literally — "The last judgment will be in the valley of Josaphat. I have been there myself, and I don't see how everyone will fit." (1959 general audience.)

On family size — "Don't be afraid of the number of your sons and daughters. On the contrary, ask divine providence for them so that you can rear and educate them to their own benefit and to the glory of your fatherland here on earth and of that 'fatherland' in heaven." (1958 address.)

On travel — "I especially like to travel by plane. You can see so much of the world in a short time. . . I hope to travel some more." (After his October, 1962 pilgrimage across Italy in the first papal train trip in a century.)

On daily toll — "It is in fact a high mission. It is for man an effective and intelligent collaboration with God the creator, from whom man has received the goods of the earth, to cultivate them and make them prosper." (May, 1961, audience.)

On gossip — "The tongue is an organ between nose and chin which sometimes is used disproportionately. H o l i t ." (December, 1958, audience.)

On automation — "Its negative effects should not be borne exclusively by the workers or by certain groups of workers . . . (but rather should) weigh equally, or even more heavily, upon the investors of capital and, when opportune, even upon all members of the political community, since all in the final analysis benefit by such changes of automation." (October, 1961, audience.)

On thoughts of death — "Any day is a good day to be born and any day is a good day to die. . . I always think of that other shore and submit to the will of the Lord, whether He decides to keep me here or call me to Him." (81st birthday, Nov. 25, 1962.)

On the possibility of nuclear warfare — "We cannot believe that the terrific energy now under the control of man will be released for the world's destruction. For, side by side with elements of fear and apprehension, there are positive signs of and productive of good." (1961 Christmas message.)

On science — "Whether it be the investigation of the scientist or the skill of the technician or the courage of the operator, the church applauds forces of nature. She rejoices at all progress, present and to come, which enables man to perceive more clearly the infinite grandeur of the creator." (Diplomatic audience in December, 1962.)

On racial equality — "Our sorrowing gaze turns also to the other children of God everywhere, suffering because of race or economic conditions, or through limitation on the exercise of their natural and civil rights." (1960 Easter message.)

On sports — "Sports have a place of merited significance amounting to a most valid element for the harmonious development of man. There is wisdom in the ancient aphorism 'mens sana in corpore sano' (a sound mind in a sound body)." (January, 1963, audience.)

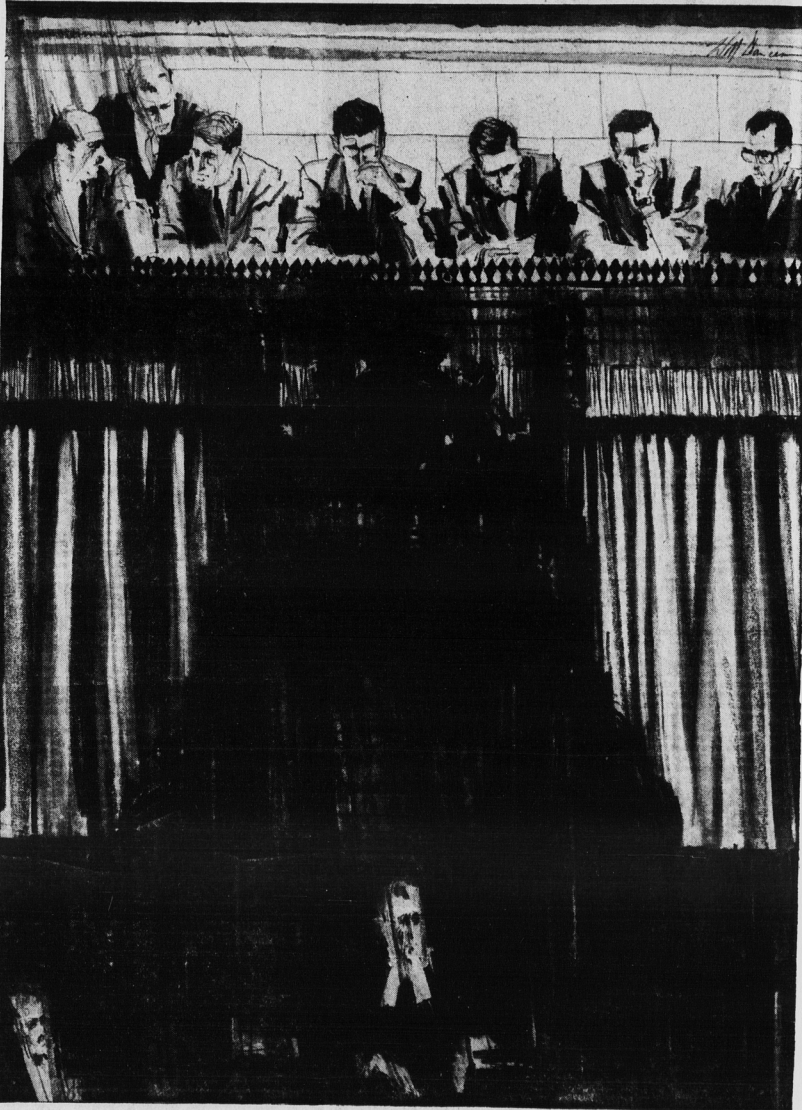
On a godless society — "The most fundamental modern error is that of considering the religious demand of the human soul as an expression of feeling or of fantasy, or a product of some contingent event and should be thus eliminated as an anachronism and as an obstacle to human progress." (1961 encyclical letter Mater et Magistra.)

On the United Nations and similar agencies — "It is a characteristic of the modern world that there do in fact exist at international level institutions which devote themselves to the task of making law respected and of restraining violence. It is everyone's duty to ensure the success of their efforts." (December, 1962, diplomatic audience.)

On disarmament — "Justice, then right, reason and humanity urgently demand that the arms race should cease; that the stockpiles which exist in various countries should be reduced equally and simultaneously by the parties concerned; that nuclear weapons should be banned; and that a general agreement should eventually be reached about progressive disarmament as an effective method of control."

Princes of church will meet to name Pope John's successor

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The successor to Pope John XXIII will be elected at a secret conclave of the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. With the death of the Pope, the princes of the church will come to Rome from all parts of the Christian world. In two to three weeks they will baroque themselves in the Sistine Chapel and the adjoining Vatican apartments. They will not emerge from the tightly guarded conclave area until a new Pope—almost certainly one of their own number—is elected by a majority of two-thirds of the cardinals present. There is no foretelling how long the conclave might last. The election of Pope Pius XII in 1959 took just 30 hours. Pope John was elected on the 21st ballot in a four-day conclave in 1963. The conclave that elected Pope Gregory X in 1271 took two years and nine months—the longest on record. With the election of the new pontiff—who will be regarded by Catholics as the 262nd Vicar of Christ on earth and a direct successor to St. Peter—a cardinal dean will appear on the central balcony of St. Peter's basilica to announce to the great crowd in the square below: "Nunzio vobis gaudium magnum: Habemus papam—I announce to you tidings of great joy. We have a Pope." The cardinal dean will announce the name. Then the new Pope will step into view, garbed in newly-tailored papal vestments, and slowly raise his hands in benediction. The method of electing the Pope evolved over many centuries. St. Peter received his mission directly from Jesus Christ. During the first three centuries of Christianity the bishops of Rome, who are the Popes, chose their successors, sometimes with the advice of bishops of nearby sees. From the time of the Council of Antioch in 341 until the eighth century synods were held to take the vote of clergy and faithful, which led the way to considerable lay meddling. Even after the cardinals won the right to elect the Popes they were subject to interference. They also found the task difficult because of their own differences. To prod them, the Franciscan monk Bonaventura suggested in 1268 that the cardinals be locked up and given skimpy rations of food and water until they made up their minds. A wing of the Vatican palace will be given over to the conclave. With about 20 aides, the cardinals will remain under lock and key—virtual prisoners—until they have chosen Pope John's successor. Each cardinal will have a small apartment of three rooms in which he will live with his concave secretary and personal servant. The apartment will be outfitted with beds, tables and chairs—little more.



The Fourth Estate

Burke said there were Three Estates in Parliament; but, in the Reporters' Gallery under, there sat a Fourth Estate more important far than they all. When Thomas Carlyle wrote these words more than a century ago, adding the press to the church, the peerage and the commoner, he was looking shrewdly into the future. He could see despotism on the march in countries with newspapers under the thumb of government. He could see freedom on the march where the press was free. No other term than "Fourth Estate" could adequately describe the function of a free press—not quite a part of parliament—but not outside it either.

It's the same today. The press gallery staff of The Canadian Press, the daily newspapers' co-operative association, and reporters assigned to the gallery by individual newspapers, inform millions of Canadians daily on the debates and decisions that affect their daily lives. These journalists serve as a guarantee that the smallest act of government shall be fairly reported to the people—a built-in barrier against encroachment on freedoms taken so much for granted. You have only to pick up your newspaper to read it all. News from Ottawa. News from everywhere. Keep abreast of the world every day . . . in your daily newspaper.

PRECEDENT BREAKER, POPE OFTEN LEFT VATICAN CITY

WORK IS DONE IN LATE HOURS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS There was no time, Pope John XXIII thought, like the quiet night hours for getting work done. So when he broke up his six hours of sleep to work at his desk. Frequently he retired at 8 p.m. and awoke at midnight. Then he worked until 6 a.m., when he returned to bed for a two-hour nap before starting his regular day. However, he usually did not retire until 10 p.m. But then he was up at 4 a.m. for an early start at the day's work.