

POPE JOHN PAUL I

Premature end to a pontificate which promised the common touch

Pope John Paul I who died on September 28 at the age of 65 had reigned for little over a month. Indeed, his reign, one of the shortest in the long history of the Papacy, was too entirely brief for any assessment of, or even sound speculation upon, its likely course to be made. As a candidate for the papacy after the death of Pope Paul VI he was so far from being in the minds of anyone as a future holder of the office that a great many of the electing cardinals knew of him, rather than knowing directly the man or his work. Yet after one of the shortest conclaves ever to be held, it appeared that, once certain matters had become clear to the cardinals, Albino Luciani's person was one that had very swiftly come to the fore; as a character he was, it seemed, suddenly clearly seen as the man fit above all others, to bring to the office the pastoral, decidedly non-curial qualities of which many had felt it to be much in need. The universal mood among the cardinals was that they had chosen "God's candidate". Though the enigmatic, indeed somewhat paradoxical nature of Pope John Paul's character—on the one hand the son of poor parents and man of the people; on the other apparently a moderate though decided conservative on doctrinal and social matters—was never to be given time to be resolved, one thing had at least become apparent from the first days of his reign, that here was a Pope who in style would find popular communication easy, a Pope in short who had the common touch.

Albino Luciani was born on October 17, 1912, at Forno Di Canale, a village near Belluno in that part of the Venetian region which struggles in the folds of the Dolomites. Born into this region which, unlike the city of Venice itself, is considered one of the most staunchly Catholic areas of Italy, Albino Luciani himself came of poor, working class parents. His father had, on frequent occasions, to go as a migrant worker to Switzerland and on his periods at home with his family was known as one of the village's outspoken Socialists. The family, too, were frequently hungry but his father seems to have raised no objection when the young Albino embarked on that course of education whose only logical end was the priesthood.

Luciani first attended two local seminaries where he ran the gamut of a theological training along the didactic lines, which were common to that period. Later he attended the Gregorian University at Rome where his favourite subjects were philosophy, theology and literature. He graduated in dogmatics and was ordained priest in July 1935. He served as a



and those like him remained important matters of consideration for him.

In 1958 he was appointed Bishop of Vittorio Veneto where for 11 years his ministry continued to have this markedly pastoral, grass roots, character. His translation by Pope Paul in 1969 to be Archbishop and Patriarch of Venice seems to have wrought at least the beginnings of change in the hitherto decidedly provincial bishop. The ostentatious, almost strident paganism of Venice with its monuments and churches which appear to be continual reminders of the splendour of the formerly imperial republic rather than the outward show of intense devotion, may well have taken a little digesting by one who had been accustomed, to living simply. Certainly his sympathy with Socialism appeared to suffer a check. He publicly pronounced that Communism was incompatible with Christianity and his belief that Catholics should vote for a Catholic political party became widely known.

But in Venice too, that dislike of trappings which was to get such a comprehensive demonstration in the first hours of his pontificate, showed itself. One of his first decisions was to permit churches to sell off precious stones to raise money for the poor. On his arrival too, he had refused to allow the procession of gaily bedecked gondolas which traditionally welcomes the new Patriarch. During this period he became well acquainted with Pope Paul, was later invited by him to take part in the synod of Italian bishops and became vice-president of the Italian episcopal conference in 1973.

mania at its height in the 1960s. The letters which, when published in a volume, became an immediate best seller on his election as Pope, also revealed a fondness for Dickens, and his preoccupation with social problems, in particular *A Christmas Carol* and Mr Pickwick. When Archbishop Luciani got his cardinal's hat five years ago his remarks indicated a continued intention to look forward "with fresh hopes and ideas".

Cardinal Luciani, with his background of humble, provincial ministry, was not among the names to be bandied about during the period before the papal conclave. Yet once the mood of the conclave had turned decisively against the idea of a candidate from the Curia, then his claims against those of more prominent names, Cardinals Pignedoli, Benelli and Baggio, suddenly appeared to be quite unmistakable. Unequivocal joy of a character not often seen after such an election was the prevailing mood among those who had taken part in making this weighty decision. Perhaps seldom has the feeling after the conclave been so completely that the new Pope was the choice of God.

By combining the names of his two immediate predecessors Pope John Paul I seemed to indicate that he intended to combine in his own pontificate the progressive and traditionalist qualities of John XXIII and Paul VI. His first moves seemed to lean towards the progressive. He declined the tiara, and dispensed with the sedia gestatoria, the wooden throne carried on the shoulders of Vatican footmen from which Popes have traditionally blessed the

Supreme Pontiff will remain a lasting heritage for us all."

Delegates from 149 countries observed a minute's silence, and flags on the United Nations headquarters hung at half-mast.

The Pope was described by Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, as "humble before God, unassuming among men".

Speaking for French Catholics, Cardinal François Marty, the Archbishop of Paris, said the overwhelming consensus that brought about the Pope's election last month had opened up great hope in the Church.

"He gave us so many signs in the first weeks of his reign that our faith had been justified", Cardinal Marty added, that his death was a "test of faith".

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said the world would long remember the Pope's enlightening smile and pastoral simplicity.

Mr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, who is visiting Sweden, said: "He seemed a pastoral man who believed in the need for evangelism, I join millions of Catholics in mourning him."

In Mexico City, a spokesman said the third conference of Latin American bishops due to open on October 12, had been postponed.

Archbishop Seraphim, the Greek Orthodox Primate, said in Athens that Pope John Paul's early death was a great loss. Leaders of the World Council of Churches, representing 293 non-Catholic churches, said in Geneva that the Pope would be remembered above all for his "utter commitment to Christ and his Church".

In Zaire, President Mobutu cancelled all official appointments and declared three days of national mourning.—Reuter, AP and UPI.

Philippines archbishop heard the last speech

Rome, Sept. 29. The last speech read by Pope John Paul before his death was delivered in English to Cardinal Julio Rosales, Archbishop of Cebu, in the Philippines, and nine other bishops, who called on the Vatican for their periodical report on the church in their dioceses.

The Pope said (in part): Dear brothers in Christ, In welcoming you with deep affection, we wish to recall a passage found in the Breviary.

This passage has struck us forcefully. It concerns Christ, and was spoken by Paul VI on his visit to the Philippines: "I must bear witness to his name: Jesus in the Christ, the Son of the living God . . . he is the king of the new world—he is the secret of history—he is the key to our destiny" (thirteenth Sunday of the year: homily of November 29, 1970).

On our part we hope to sustain you, support you, and encourage you in the great mission of the Episcopate: to proclaim Jesus Christ and to evangelize his people . . .

For us, evangelization involves an explicit teaching about the name of Jesus, his identity, his teaching, his kingdom and his promises. And his chief promise is eternal life. Jesus truly has words that lead us to eternal life. . . .

From the days of the Gospel, and in imitation of the Lord, who "went about doing good" (Acts x, 38), the church is irrevocably committed to contributing to the relief of physi-

cal misery and need. But her pastoral charity would be incomplete if she did not point out even "higher needs".

In the Philippines Paul VI did precisely this, at a moment when he chose to speak about the poor, about justice and peace, about human rights, about economic and social liberation—at a moment when he also effectively committed the Church to the alleviation of misery—he did not and could not remain silent about the "higher good", the fullness of life in the Kingdom of Heaven.

We are aware that the Philippines has a great vocation in being the light of Christ in the Far East: to proclaim his truth, his love, his justice and salvation by word and example before its neighbours, the peoples of Asia.

We know that you have a regard: Radio Veritas. It is our hope that the Philippines will use this great means and every other means to proclaim with the entire church that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and saviour of the world.

Our greetings go to all your local churches, especially to the priests and religious. We encourage them to ever greater holiness of life as a condition for the supernatural effectiveness of their apostolate. We love and bless the families of your dioceses and all the laity. We ask the sick and the handicapped to understand their important part in God's plan, and to realize just how much evangelization depends on them. . . .—AP.

as there is for with . . . it would be a great help," recalled.

One gondolier who remembered the Pope said: "He was a friend, one of us. He would talk to us and we would just call him father."

Signor Giorgio Cardelli, office worker said: "It was a great shock when he was elected and an even greater shock that he's dead. We loved him even in his short time."—Reuter and AP.

Medical check 'found no cause for alarm'

Adelaide, Sept. 29.—Pope John Paul's brother, Signor Eduardo Luciani, said today the Pope had recently suffered "some bad feelings around the heart", but a medical check found nothing to cause alarm.

News of the Pope's death reached Signor Luciani by telephone. He is in Australia with a trade delegation from the Venice area.

Asked in an interview with Australian television what his brother's greatest achievement had been, Signor Luciani said Pope John Paul "believed his main task was to go and minister to the spirit and soul of his people".

Italian officials in Australia had made arrangements for him to leave Australia tomorrow for the funeral in Rome, Signor Luciani added.—UPI.

London mourning

Two thousand mourners gathered at Westminster Cathedral last night for a funeral Mass and prayers for the soul of Pope John Paul.

Shortest reign lasted for a total of two days

Rome, Sept. 29.—The 33-day reign of Pope John Paul was by no means the shortest on record among the 263 successors of Saint Peter.

The shortest pontificate was that of Stephen II, elected on March 23, 752, who died the following day. As he was never consecrated the Vatican omits him from the official records, so his successor, who took office on March 26, 752, was also Stephen II.

In the troubled early years of the Church, short pontificates were by no means unusual, and in the 20 months between April 896 and December 897 no fewer than six Popes held office.

Popes are usually elected in their later years, so long reigns are rarer than short ones. The most notable exception was Pope Pius IX. Elected in 1846 at the unusually early age of

54, he reigned for 32 years until 1878.

The youngest Pope was Benedict XI, whose election at the age of 12 was a political counter-attack against two rival antipopes. Reaffirmed in office twice subsequently, he died at 25.

By tradition the oldest Pope was Adrian I, said to have been 80 when elected in 772. But as he reigned until 795, which would have made him the only centenarian Pope, the record is doubted by historians.

No fewer than 81 of the 263 Popes have been canonized, the most recent being Pius X, the reformist Pope who reigned from 1903-1914. Pope John XXIII, who died in 1963 after a five-year reign—the previous shortest this century—is already a candidate for beatification, the first step towards eventual canonization.—Reuter.



DEATH OF THE POPE

TMS. 30 SEPT 78

Likelihood of non-Italian cardinal becoming next Pope thought greater than at previous conclave

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs
Correspondent

The death of Pope John Paul I left a void at the heart of the Roman Catholic Church far more obviously than the death of his predecessor Pope Paul VI who was plainly at the end of his reign. In one respect, however, the future is less uncertain: the cardinals who have to find their way wearily back to Rome for another conclave have already shown which way their minds work.

The statement of policy issued by Pope John Paul on the morning after his election is far too detailed and lengthy for it to have been composed single-handed, in one night "from cold". No reliable information on its provenance exists, as the most to have come of the conclave has been a way of unsubstantiated leaks of questionable accuracy. But it is not difficult to demonstrate in some form it must have had a prior existence.

The text itself acknowledges contribution made by the cardinals in formulating advice to Pope John Paul on the path he proposed to pursue. The eminent can, therefore, be accused as having the authority

of the whole conclave behind it—a point which mattered less when it also had the full support of the Pope but now becomes of considerable importance in another period of *sede vacante*.

The concept of a "pastoral pope" can equally be traced back to the earlier conclave, and it appears to be a safe speculation to conclude that the choice of an Italian non-curial was a matter of policy. But the search for such a man last month produced a short-list of only one name, that of Cardinal Albino Luciani. Every other Italian non-curial cardinal can virtually be eliminated by reason of health, age, or excessive conservatism.

The election of Albino Luciani was described in *The Times* as a "gamble", an opinion subsequently found agreeable by one authoritative source close to the cardinals. There has, in the last month, been certain signs that the gamble was even more risky. The beginnings of disappointment with Pope John Paul were discernible; or, at the very least, hopes for his reign were more realistic and modest than at the euphoric start of it.

The election of a far less suitable Italian non-curial cardinal would be far more of a risk, one the cardinals would presumably not be willing to run. Once again, therefore, the possibility of a non-Italian cardinal becoming Pope must be considered. The arguments have not changed since August; what will have changed is the mood.

It is less likely that Cardinal Hume will commit himself so wholeheartedly to the chosen one as "God's candidate" in the way that he did immediately after the election of Pope John Paul; and with less obvious confidence that the "will of God" is so readily discoverable, the next conclave could well be longer and more agonizing.

Pope John Paul had begun to set a new style for the papacy, most conspicuously by his decision not to be crowned or enthroned. It is inconceivable, so soon after his death, that the next Pope would want to reverse that decision. The air of simplicity and humility which Pope John Paul radiated—and his good humour—had already won him considerable affection, and in that respect he will be a difficult man to follow.

Village of sorrow mourns its loved son

Canale d'Agordo, Sept 29.—Houses in this Italian mountain village where Pope John Paul was born bear slogans in bright white paint: "Viva il Papa".—Long live the Pope.

The words, proudly painted by the residents have had no time to fade. But today the pride changed to sorrow. The small flag limply hanging at half mast outside the village offices symbolized those throughout Italy and the world.

The bell tolled slowly in the village church, where morning Mass was being celebrated when news of the Pope's death came. His niece Pia was telephoned by a Papal secretary and she rushed to the church where Father Rinaldo Andrich, the parish priest, was saying Mass.

"E morto lo zio", she said—Uncle is dead.

Father Rinaldo told the congregation and broke off the Mass to ring the bell which had pealed with joy on the Pope's election on August 26.

"It is as if every family had lost its dearest one", he said, fighting back tears.

Father Rinaldo said: "As far as I know he had never suffered from serious heart disease. I still can hardly realize he has died."

Father Rinaldo and the villagers were preparing funeral posters and a mass will be said in the evening. "Many will come from nearby villages. The Pope was a loved man in this land", he added.

The Pope was last seen here last spring when he still was Archbishop of Venice. As usual he had stopped in the streets of the village to talk in the local dialect with old friends.

Rome morning papers published special editions and copies were posted up on walls. Groups gathered in the streets to read them, some of the women in tears.

A young student, who proclaimed himself politically far to the left of the Roman Catholic Church, said: "I was profoundly moved, because I had felt with this Pope that here at last we had a man who represented the poor people and not the Italian bourgeoisie."

The bronze bells of St Mark's cathedral in Venice, tolled the news of his death.

"We are stupefied, shocked," said Mgr Giuseppe Bosa, Apostolic administrator of the diocese. "He was received in audience by the Pope only two days ago. He appeared in good health and his doctor, who had seen him only a few days before had found him well."

Cardinal blames the burden of Papacy

Sept 29.—Worldwide sessions of grief and shock at the death last night of Pope John Paul demonstrated warmth and affection he inspired during his short reign.

Austria Cardinal Franz Sigl said his sudden death showed that papal duties had become too arduous for one

should serve as a warning of the physical and mental strain the Pope is exposed to. Washington, President Carter said: "In the brief weeks of his reign, Pope John Paul had red the imagination of his generation and of the world. He had made poorer by his death."

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, Polish Primate, said the Pope had suffered a blow, and added: "It seemed that the death of this relatively young Pope would let the Church work for some longer time in his guidance. But obviously the plans of the good were different."

Kurt Waldheim, the

The Queen praises his humanity and humility

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Two of the most generous tributes to the late Pope came yesterday from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, both of whom saw in his sudden death a lesson in the frailty of humanity. Dr Donald Coggan quoted the words: "In the midst of life we are in death."

He added: "For the Christian it is true that in the midst of death we are in life. May that assurance of hope shine through our grief and comfort us all."

Only a few hours before the Pope died, Dr Coggan had been present when Cardinal Hume addressed the Council of Christians and Jews on the significance of Pope John Paul's election, in which the cardinal described the sense of closeness to God that the cardinals had experienced during their deliberations.

The cardinal's comment yesterday expressed his own shock when he said: "The only thing which is ever certain is that God speaks to us so often through the unexpected." It was never easy to read the meaning of such things, he

buildings were to be flown at half mast, following the precedent set at the time of the death of Pope Paul. She sent a personal telegram to Cardinal Villot, the Vatican Secretary of State, praising Pope John Paul's humanity and humility.

In his statement, Dr Coggan said: "Our hearts go out in loving sympathy to the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the sudden death of Pope John Paul after so short a time in office. His passing, which has come as a shock to us all and is so great a loss to the church and to the world, is a reminder of the fragility of human life."

Cardinal Hume said: "I was shocked when I heard the news early this morning, and very sad. This is the kind of sadness which so many families know—the unexpected death of a loved one."

"Pope John Paul's election was unexpected. His death was equally unexpected. The only thing which is ever certain is that God speaks to us so often through the unexpected. The Pope's reign was perhaps the shortest in history. There are no great deeds to recall or to assess. We are left with the

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AGONY OVER POPE

From JOHN PENROSE
in Rome

THE CATHOLIC Church was in turmoil yesterday after the sudden death of smiling Pope John Paul the First.

Catholics were left stunned and bewildered that the happy, humble man elected to the church's highest office 34 days earlier had died.

It was the shortest reign of any modern-day Pope.

The dilemma facing the Sacred College of Cardinals is finding a worthy successor.

In the words of one Vatican official, it will be a "hard trial."

John Paul, 65, was considered the best person to unite the troubled Church and to deal with the many problems facing it.

He brought a new image to the throne of St. Peter.

In contrast to his predecessor, Pope Paul, he was an outgoing man, always ready with a humorous quip.

In little more than a month, he did away with much of the pomp and ceremony surrounding the Vatican.

His death means the cardinals who dispersed around the world after Pope John Paul's election

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Pope who sent letter to Jesus

A LETTER to Jesus stamped Pope John Paul as a very human man.

His whimsical hobby was writing to famous people, real or imaginary, from the past. But critics accused him of not sending "even a line to Jesus Christ."

His answer was a letter to Jesus in which he wrote:

"I write this trembling in a condition of a poor deaf mute who forces himself to make himself understood."

By MIRROR REPORTER

Later he added: "You have all the air—and this is my impression—of worrying more about the suffering sin causes to sinners than the offence it causes to God."

Butter

John Paul also wrote a letter to the fairytale character Pinocchio twenty years ago.

It read: "I was seven years old when I read about your adventures.

"I can't tell you how much they pleased me. I read them over and over.

"There is something

in you that I recognise in myself.

"You didn't like taking medicine—neither did I. You buttered your bread on both sides. So did I.

"When I was young, I too got involved in battles on the way to school, snowballs in the winter, throwing hay in the summer."

In a letter addressed to Dickens, the Pope compared workers' conditions of Victorian times with the present day.

He praised workers who formed unions to improve their conditions.



LAUGHING POPE: Greeting crowds after the election.

CHURCH IN TURMOIL

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Page One.

will have to gather in the Vatican's Sistine Chapel again.

The Cardinals already in Rome will meet today to start making arrangements for the Pope's funeral and the election.

Vatican observers believe the cardinals will try to choose a carbon

copy of John Paul—a man of God who is also a man of the people.

The shock of his sudden death might make them pick a younger man.

In that case Britain's 55-year-old Cardinal Basil Hume, considered an outsider in the last election, could have a chance.

Tributes to Pope John Paul poured into the

Vatican from all over the world yesterday.

Two thousand people gathered at Westminster Cathedral last night for a mass conducted by Cardinal Hume.

● Ladbroke's, the book-makers, who were criticised for taking bets on candidates for Pope John Paul's election, said yesterday they may not open a book this time.

Cardinal Confalonieri, with 'a most beautiful smile on his face.'

It was the smile that had captured people, a smile that seemed to say that the machinery of power was for other Popes, that he was a simple pastor who understood their hopes and fears and would take them—since he was such a 'young' Pope at 65—by the hand into the next century.

At 5.30 in the morning, his private secretary, Father John McGee from Ireland, knocked on his bedroom door at the Apostolic Palace, surprised not to find the Pope in his private chapel.

Thrilled

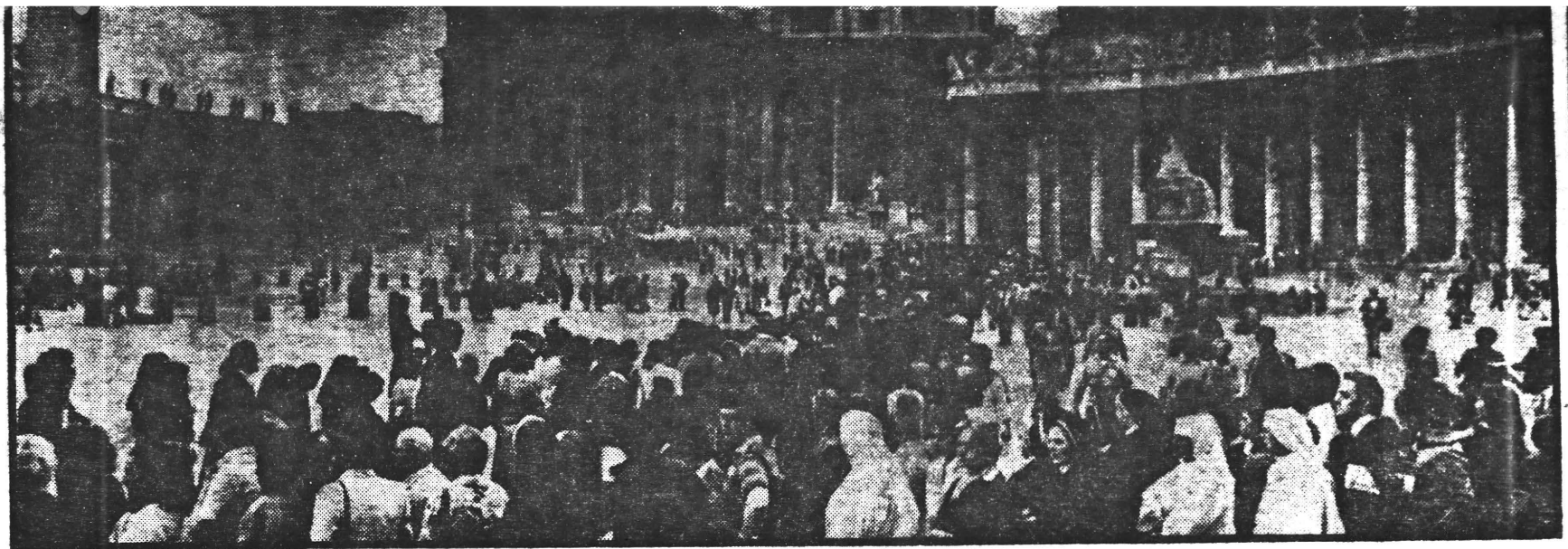
When there was no reply he went into his bedroom and found the Pope lying on his bed. The light was on, and in his hand was a 15th century devotional classic called *The Imitation of Christ*.

Doctors calculated that he had died of a heart attack at 10 p.m. on Thursday night.

Now the Pope's body is lying in state in St. Peter's, his head on two cushions and dressed in red papal mourning.

He had given three Papal audiences during his short but impressive reign and had appeared at the most famous window in the world on five Sundays to bless his people.

But how he made those Sundays count. The people were genuinely thrilled with their new Pope. They loved his sing-song Venetian accent.



The mourners: In St Peter's Square, nuns and people in casual clothes queue for the lying in state

the way he strayed from the orthodox text into homely anecdotes, his intensely human reaction on being elected Pope (when it seemed possible, he had prayed 'let it not be me').

The first person to be told of the Pope's death after his secretary found him was Cardinal Confalonieri, 82, who was moved by what he saw.

'His head was resting on the right,' he said, 'and he was wearing the same beautiful smile for which he had

become known. It was an evangelical smile, so serene.

He had an extraordinary charisma. He touched the heart and soul of the people.

He was with us only 33 days but we were glad even of those. Who knows what is the design of God? I had never seen such a spontaneous presence.'

The Pope had seemed in excellent health. In fact three Popes had shorter reigns. In 1615 that of Leo XI was 17 days.

Today the first meeting of cardinals will be held to discuss the arrangements for the election.

There would be some support for Cardinal Hume of Britain as a compromise candidate.

Contenders

Like Pope John Paul he is noted for his simplicity of spirit and made a favourable impression during the last conclave.

But, at 55, Cardinal Hume is young—and he does not speak Italian.

The contenders who were much talked about before the last election, whom the Romans call 'Papabili' (possible Popes) are led by the Italian Sergio Pignedoli, 68, a former submarine chaplain and the most congenial and outgoing of the top tier.

Others include the Italian Sebastiano Baggio, 65, who, as Archbishop of Cagliari, gamely travelled Sardinia in

a simple black cassock exhorting fraternal love in place of feuds; Cardinal Eduardo Piromo of Argentina, youngest of 22 children, and the most accomplished theologian; and Giovanni Benelli, 57, the dynamic archbishop of Florence who was chief of staff to Pope Paul VI.

But, after the surprise election of John Paul, expert observers are being cautious in their predictions.

Paul Johnson—Page SIX

A humble man with a smile

BRITISH clergy—Anglican as well as Roman Catholic—were stunned at the news.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, said the Pope's death 'will shake the world.'

And Cardinal Hume, head of the Roman Catholic Church in this country and Archbishop of Westminster, added: 'I am not going to try to read the meaning of such events, but they certainly call upon us to trust in God.'

'There are no great deeds of this Pontificate to recall. It is not possible now to sit down and assess policies or anything like that.'

'The only thing that will now be in my mind will be the memory of a very humble man with an engaging smile.'

Last night the Cardinal conducted an hour-long solemn Requiem Mass at Westminster Cathedral, attended by two thousand mourners.

He told them: 'Yesterday we were full of expectation and hope; today we have

known shock and bewilderment.'

'It was not God's plan that we should go forward into the next decade with Pope John Paul. We were given a glimpse of what might have been—no more.'

As he spoke, thousands of messages of sympathy were still arriving at the Vatican.

The Queen sent a message expressing her 'deep sorrow' and said: 'The humility and kindness shown by His Holiness will remain a lasting and inspiring memory.'

Mr Callaghan said he was 'greatly saddened by the untimely death.'

He added: 'The pastoral work which had endeared him to so many held out the promise of a memorable Papal reign. The world is poorer for his passing.'

The betting firm Ladbrokes, who caused a furore a month ago when they ran a book on who would succeed Pope Paul, announced yesterday that they did not think that betting this time would be 'appropriate'.

SUCCESSION OF SORROW

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The 33 d

Continued from Page One

captivated by his promising spirit, would not want to go back to the old ways. They have seen how ordinary Roman Catholics took their unusual Pope to their hearts.

He died according to the Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Confalonieri, with 'a most beautiful smile on his face.'

It was the smile that had captured people, a smile that seemed to say that the machinery of power was for other Popes, that he was a simple pastor who understood their hopes and fears and would take them—since he was such a 'young' Pope at 65—by the hand into the next century.

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But how he made those Sundays count. The people

in ROME
THE children of Rome were weeping again yesterday for their Holy Father.

It is scarcely a month since that uncertain puff of white smoke rose from the Sistine Chapel to announce the election of John Paul I.

Now the black flags are flying around St Peter's Square in mourning for his death.

They are saying here that this Pope who wanted simply to be a parish priest to 700 million Roman

After the white smoke... black flags of mourning

Catholics was killed by emotion, the delayed shock of his unexpected elevation.

And yet the 33 days of Pope John Paul I can already be seen as much more than a pause in the affairs of the Church of Rome.

His influence could have as much impact as many a long and stolid

within three weeks.

For a start, Rome will find it embarrassing to embark on the intense lobbying that has characterised Papal elections in recent times, since John Paul chided everyone for the rather vulgar speculation of the last conclave.

Even the most likely candidates on the basis of the lobbying last time cannot be accounted as such again, because this human Pope and his way of dispensing with the intimidating power of his office will have changed many of their supporters and even themselves.

Most of the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals, wholly

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The mourners: In St Peter's Square, nuns and people in casual clothes queue for the lying in state

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Call for post-mortem check on Pope

INS - 20 OCT 78

By Peter Nichols
The, Oct 1

Crowds waited in heavy rain in early this morning to file through St Peter's, where the body of Pope John Paul is lying in state until the funeral on Wednesday. About a quarter of a million people earlier paid homage to this Pope of little more than a month in the two years in which he lay in the Apostolic Palace.

The General Congregation of Cardinals, which governs the Roman Catholic Church until a new Pope is elected, held its meeting yesterday and decided to open the conclave election of his successor on October 14.

At this time, the 122 cardinals in the right to vote will likely be expected to think deeply before sending an equally excellent but ill-prepared candidate to take over the world's greatest and most sacred religious office.

As much is clear from a series of statements this week.

Cardinal König, the bishop of Vienna, who is again among the candidates for the Papacy, is noted as having drawn attention to the stress which the Papacy imposes in present conditions.

At the same time, a number of leading Catholics here have asked why there should not have been a post-mortem examination. This view was strongly put this morning by Professor Carlo Bo on the front

page of the conservative Milan newspaper, *Corriere della Sera*.

While rejecting sensational readings of the Pope's death, he feels that the openness now required of the church calls for a public explanation of how John Paul came to die so quickly after taking up office.

The Pope himself told a public audience just before he died that he had been eight times in hospital and had four operations.

A post mortem examination would probably produce no new facts but it might at least serve to map the extent of the gap between the weight of the office and the physical capability of John Paul to respond to it.

What has changed radically in the meantime is the basis on which the majority of the cardinals made their calculations in August. They responded then to the demand for a pastoral Pope.

But they could be seen as having made a fundamental error, as pointed out by Cardinal König, of piously seeking a man able to be what they envisaged as a new kind of Pope, without looking at the current state of the office itself.

This time, if the historic conclave is to survive in terms of public credibility, it will have to define its concepts of the papal office for the future, together with the physical ability of a candidate to meet its demands.

Questions on divine guidance,
page 14

D. T. E. - 30 OCT 78
MOURNERS DEFY

RAIN TO PAY LAST RESPECTS

By Our Staff Correspondent
in Rome

Thousands of mourners queued silently in torrential rain yesterday to pay their last respects to Pope John Paul, who died last Thursday.

His body is lying in state in St Peter's Basilica until tomorrow when it will be buried in the Vatican grottoes following a funeral service.

The weather did not deter souvenir sellers who did a brisk trade in mementoes of Pope John Paul, including postcards, bronze head ashtrays and plastic models of St Peter's with a tiny Pope in the window and a music box that plays "Arrivederci Roma."

52

Group seeks Pope inquest

From AP in Rome
ON THE eve of Pope John Paul's funeral, a small ultra-conservative Roman Catholic group announced that it had asked the Vatican courts of justice to open an inquest into the Pope's death.

The organisation, Civiltà Cristiana, said that a copy of the petition had also been sent to Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, Dean of the College of Cardinals, to inform the group that rules the church, until a new Pope is chosen.

But the Italian Cardinal Silvio Oddi said: "I know for certain that the sacred college will not take into consideration the eventuality of an inquiry and will not even discuss the issue. We know for certain that the death of John Paul I was because his heart ceased to beat due to natural causes."

Church rules, governing the period between two popes do not call for a post mortem, although the body of Pope Pius VIII was said to have undergone one in 1830, to dispel suspicion on the causes of his death.

UPI adds: Cardinals yesterday said they had chosen the site for the tomb of Pope John Paul so that it would be close to those of his predecessors, John XXIII and Paul VI are along the route usually taken by visitors. The tomb will be in the right-hand aisle of the Vatican grottoes below St Peter's Basilica, opposite the grave of Pope Marcellus II who reigned for 22 days in 1555.

The choice of the burial site rested with the Cardinals because Pope John Paul had no time during his brief reign to consider the question.

The choice of the burial site was not easy, considering the urgency and the need for a harmonious arrangement of the centuries-old environment of the Vatican grottoes," the Cardinals said.

The Cardinals said that the Pope's sarcophagus will be covered by a heavy stone slab and its corners will be adorned by four small ancient pillars with Corinthian style capitals. The tomb will bear no inscription apart from the Pope's Latin name.

Reuter adds: At least 100,000 people are expected to attend the Pope's funeral in St Peter's Square.

AT PEACE: Pope John Paul lies in state at S VATICAN leaders were urged yesterday to investigate the "true causes" of Pope John Paul's death.

MIR NS - 4 OCT 78

The call, from a right-wing Catholic group, follows increasing suspicion over the smiling pontiff's brief 34-day reign.

From JOHN PENROSE in Rome

Pope John Paul, 65, was found dead in his bed last Friday morning by his private secretary.

The Vatican said he had died of an "acute heart attack."

But many observers have expressed concern that only a simple external examination by one doctor was carried out.

mortem raised "inevitable doubts."

Other newspapers have pointed out that church rules make no provision for Papal post mortem.

The demand for an autopsy on Pope John Paul came from the traditional Civiltà Cristiana group as world dignitaries began arriving in Rome for today's funeral.

The group said it had asked the Vatican's prosecutor to investigate "the true causes of the Pope's death."

But the Vatican's College of Cardinals said last night that it had no intention of opening an inquiry.

Worried

Some ordinary Italians, desperately worried over the country's slide into lawlessness and terrorism, are even asking if anything sinister could have taken place behind the Vatican walls.

The respected daily newspaper, Della Sera said the lack of a post-

Far East

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4M - 5 OCT 78

farewell 'bright star' Pope

More than 100,000 people gathered under a sea of candles crowded in the courtyard of St. Peter's, Rome, yesterday in the final ceremony to say farewell to Pope John Paul I.

The funeral of the 65-year-old Pope, who reigned only 34 days, took place in Vatican City this afternoon before a crowd of thousands of pilgrims.

Last night the doors of St. Peter's basilica were suddenly locked and thousands of pilgrims waiting to file past the body were turned away.

A group of men wearing white smocks were hurriedly ushered into the building. The Vatican refused to comment on the suggestions that they had been called to carry out a post mortem.

According to the spokesman the Pope died of a heart attack and a post mortem was unnecessary.

But a Catholic group, Christian Civilisation, has called for a full judicial investigation into his death.

Asked if they suspected foul play, their secretary general Franco Antico replied: "We have our information which we have placed in the hands of the judicial authorities."

The visiting mourners included the Duke of Norfolk and Mrs Lillian Carter, mother of the U.S. President.

The 95 cardinals, one of whom will be the new Pope, stood in a crimson line in front of the great pillars of the Basilica.

For two hours during the service the coffin lay on a rug on the concourse between the Basilica and the people.

Coaches had come from everywhere. Many contained police—7,000 were on duty, 5,000 in plain clothes.

Many hands stayed close together. Many eyes were fixed on the ever-present smile.

Cardinal Confalonieri, in his Homily, said of the dead Pontiff. "He passed as a meteor which unexpectedly lights up the heavens and then disappears, leaving us amazed and astonished."

He did everything, he said, "with a smile on his lips, that smile which never left him, even in the last instant of his life. In fact we saw him like that in the first hours of last Friday. There on his deathbed, his head lightly inclined towards the right, his lips were half open in his ever-present smile."

Secret inquiry on the Pope's death

By RONALD SINGLETON
A HURRIED post mortem on Pope John Paul may have been carried out overnight following intense speculation over how he actually died.

The funeral of the 65-year-old Pope, who reigned only 34 days, took place in Vatican City this afternoon before a crowd of thousands of pilgrims.

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QUESTIONS

He said Christian Civilisation, an international esteemed group, had discussed making a formal allegation that the Pope had been killed by a person or persons unknown.

"We are not seeking a scandal," he said, "but there are many unanswered questions."

"For a start, where is his death certificate? How could the Pope's light in his bedroom be left on all night without anyone going to see if anything was the matter?"

"He could have been in agony for hours."

The speculation has astounded the Holy See. Andre-Marie Deskur, the president of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, said:

"We are aware of the highly scandalous implications being made all over the place. We are ignoring them."

Before flying to Rome today Cardinal Hume, leader of Britain's Roman Catholics, said: "I am quite sure there wasn't anything suspicious about the death, but in principle I would see nothing wrong in having a post mortem."

Mourning... Eduardo with his wife

Arrivederci

O.E. - 5 OCT 78

Geoffrey Levy
in Rome

A BROTHER says farewell to the man who was brother to millions.

Eduardo Luciani was pictured making his way to the funeral of his brother, Pope John Paul I.

The crowd in St Peter's Square, Rome, yesterday was small.

No more than 40,000 filled part of the square that can take five times that number. Italians, they say, don't come out in the rain.

Those who did wore familiar plastic mackintoshes or bought umbrellas. When it did rain—and heavily—the earnest voices of the 200-strong Sistine Choir did not falter.

Cardinals

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For two hours during the service the coffin lay on a rug on the concourse between the Basilica and the people.

Coaches had come from everywhere. Many contained police—7,000 were on duty, 5,000 in plain clothes.

Many hands stayed close

to openly-worn pistols as the 85-year-old Cardinal Confalonieri, Dean of the Sacred College, preached the sermon.

"Arrivederci in Paradise" (Goodbye in heaven), they cried as the coffin, borne by 12 black-robed pall-bearers was finally lifted up and carried from the square into the basilica.

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He did everything, he said, "with a smile on his lips, that smile which never left him, even in the last instant of his life. In fact we saw him like that in the first hours of last Friday. There on his deathbed, his head lightly inclined towards the right, his lips were half open in his ever-present smile."

58

POISONED PENS

Vatican scorns gossip over Pope's death

From JOHN PENROSE in Rome
MOURS and gossip about the sudden death of Pope John Paul are rife in Rome despite constant assurances from the Vatican that he died naturally.

Italians—with their inbred enthusiasm of and conspiracy—have turned the Pope's death into a classic "whodunnit."

Popes have been murdered in the past. But at post mortem on a pontiff, in 1830, showed Pope Pius VIII died of natural causes.

The present talk is of poisoning and suicide. And some suggest a cover-up by the Vatican,

claiming that more prompt action could have saved John Paul.

The speculation has been fed by several points. Firstly, there was no post mortem. Secondly, a Catholic group Civiltà Cristiana—Christian Civilisation—has expressed doubts.

Thirdly, people ask why the Pope's death from a heart attack was not announced until two hours after it was con-

firmed by a doctor.

And lastly it has been claimed that the 65-year-old Pope's untimely end was discovered not by his private secretary, Father John Magee, as the Vatican said, but by a nun who took him some coffee.

When she later found it untouched she went to the Pope's room and knocked. Through the keyhole she saw him

dead. Then she called Father Magee.

But the Vatican says the report has no foundation.

Dr. Franco Antonicelli, Secretary of the Civiltà Cristiana, says: "We are not necessarily saying anything criminal happened. But there are many suspect facts and the situation is not clear."

In reply to a petition from a Right-wing organisation, the College of Cardinals insisted: "No inquiry will be held. We are convinced his heart stopped due to natural causes."

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F.I.S. 9 OCT 78
on-Italian Pope predicted

eral of the Cardinals gather in Rome to elect a new Pope. He said that a non-Italian may be chosen and some believe John Paul's successor may come from the Third World. The conclave opens next Saturday.

cardinal's conclave

DEL - 9 OCT 78

Express Foreign Service

VATICAN CITY: The elderly cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church will have two worries when they enter their Sistine Chapel conclave this week—electing a new Pope and catching cold.

For the fresco-covered chapel, where the ordeal of choosing a successor to Pope John-Paul I will begin on Saturday, has no central heating.

After a week of rain and Rome's recent epidemic of flu this is cold comfort for the twentieth-century cardinals.

The fear of bugging devices dominated the last conclave. This time it is another kind of

bug which could be a problem.

Once they are locked in the Sistine Chapel for their deliberations the 110 cardinals cannot emerge except in the case of major medical emergencies.

But there is nothing in conclave rules about controlling the spread of a common cold, and Vatican doctors fear the smallest infection might turn into an epidemic of sniffles — or worse.

Epidemic

A flu epidemic during the summer conclave that elected Pope Urban VIII in 1623 killed one cardinal and all the cardinal-assistants.

"When the conclave ended almost all the cardinals imme-

diately fell very ill, including the new Pope. It proved to all what an awful prison the conclave was," wrote Giacinto Gigli, chronicler of Urban's fatal conclave.

In 1287, the plague — already rampant in Europe — killed six cardinals during the conclave choosing a successor to Onorius IV.

The conclave was suspended for 10 months to allow the remaining cardinals to recover. They reconvened and finally elected Nicholas IV, nearly a year after the conclave began.

Meanwhile, the eyes of the Catholic world will be on the latest conclave — watching for the white smoke signal from the chapel chimney and waiting for their new Pope to come out from the cold.

Archbishop of Krakow becomes John Paul II — and the first non-Italian

Cardinals turn to Poland for new Pope

GN. 17 OCT 78

From Baden Hickman in London and Michael Simmons in Vienna

In their eighth ballot yesterday Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church chose the first non-Italian Pope for more than 400 years.

The election astonished not only the 200,000 crowd in St Peter's Square, but also Roman Catholics around the world.

By nominating a 58-year-old Pole, Karol Wojtyla, Archbishop of Krakow, who will be known as Pope John Paul II, the cardinals also threw into the ring a high relief to the oldest fruits of the Vatican's political in the 1970s and the ease of detente between Church and State achieved in Eastern Europe.

Polish radio announced the appointment of the new Pope immediately but Government officials were not immediately available for comment.

Officials were proud of the choice of a Pole but must be discerned that a man with a record of outspoken comment Church-State relations could now be at the helm of the Catholic Church.

But the reaction of ordinary Poles — after initial amazement — was unalloyed joy. Bells will be rung and Te Deums celebrated throughout Poland today. In France and Britain the election was greeted with political and religious bodies. The World Council of Churches issued a statement applauding the choice and declaring that the new Pope would bring "the rich tradition of spirituality of the Polish people" to his office.

For Roman Catholics, and all Christians, throughout Eastern Europe, the election is a vindication of their faith in the often hostile climate of Marxist regimes.

It will reinforce the drive of all churches in the Communist bloc for religious freedom and will strengthen the call for individual freedom of thought, political as well as religious in those countries.

For much of the period since the Second World War, the Catholic Church in Poland was

Leader comment, page 10; profiles of new Pope, page 17

regarded by the Communist Party as a hostile force to be neutralised. For some time the Church leadership also opted for a collision course and refused any kind of compromise between God and Mammon.

But State and Church slowly came together determined to assert the Polish nation and patriotism against external pressure. Yet the church never stopped insisting on the need for the restoration of basic freedoms, including the lifting of censorship.

Only last year at a meeting of Bishops in Rome, Bishop Wojtyla warned that the Church was facing the threat of "programmed atheisation."

Last night the Pope, clearly moved to tears, told the crowds in St Peter's Square first how saddened the cardinals had been at the death of his predecessor. He then described himself as "this man called from a distant country," a country far away but always so

close in communion and Christian faith and tradition.

He said he had been afraid to receive the nomination. But he had acted in obedience to Christ.

Significantly, he used the first person rather than "we" which was one of the endearing characteristics of Pope John Paul I. He said: "I present myself to you all to confess our common faith, our common hope, our confidence, in our Christian Mother Church." He said he regarded his election as the beginning afresh on the road of the continuing history of the Church.

The new Pope is the son of a non-commissioned army officer, he became the first Cardinal Archbishop of the ancient see of Krakow not to come from the aristocracy.

He is a first generation intellectual who as a student at Krakow University joined an avant garde theatre group and wrote poetry. He was also a skier, canoeist and hitch-hiker.

Cardinal Wojtyla developed a reputation as a moderate progressive during the 1962-5 second Vatican Council which brought about liberalisation of the Roman Catholic Church. During the war-time German occupation of Poland, he did forced labour in a quarry and later in a chemical plant.

It was during the war that he opted for a church career, studying clandestinely in Krakow. He has been described as a little doctrinaire and theologically conservative.

"He approaches problems from the top — starting with principles and trying to work down to reality," a friend once said.

The new Pope, who was

Cardinals pick archbishop as

Continued from page one
dinal Wojtyla several times. It is most interesting that the new Pope comes from a country which has possibly suffered more than any other in Europe."

Mr Michael Bourdeaux, director of Keston College, Kent, which researches into religion in Communist countries, said last night: "There are 200 million Christians in the Communist world and for every one of them this is the greatest possible moral boost." The new Pope was a man of "total integrity." The news would be enthusiastically received in Lithuania, which continued to look to the Polish Catholic Church for support.

Members of Britain's large Polish community were delighted with the news from Rome. Mr Wladislaw Balon, who now lives in Ealing, has been a school friend of the cardinal. He said that John Paul II was always top of the form and excelled at history, maths, Latin and Polish in the small secondary school at the town of Wadowice, about 80 miles from Krakow.



Cardinal Karol Wojtyla acknowledges the night after being ele

ordained a priest in 1946, has spoken out strongly on social and economic issues, encouraging workers to demand higher wages while supporting moves to keep prices down.

The late Pope Paul VI's Ostpolitik made its greatest progress in Poland. More than 85 per cent of Poland's 35 million people are practising Catholics.

In December, 1977, Paul received the Polish Communist Party First Secretary, Mr Edward Gierek, in the first meeting between a pontiff and

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IRON

It's John Paul II as the Cardinals choose a worker's son from Poland

CURTAIN

POPE

D. EX. 17 OCT 78
From Page One

guage, if I make a mistake then you will correct me." The crowd roared: "Long live the Pope."

A Vatican official said: "The new Pope is known as a man of reconciliation. He is very affable, speaks good Italian and he has a reputation for being flexible."

Cardinal Wojtyla, born in 1920, was ordained in 1946. He became Archbishop of Cracow in 1964.

Pope Paul created him a cardinal 11 years ago.

The new Pope's father was a working man. During the wartime German occupation of Poland the young Karol did forced labour in a quarry. Later he worked in a chemical factory in Cracow while going to secondary school and university.

He was also an actor in an amateur theatre group.

Then he entered a seminary in Cracow where he studied philosophy and theology.

Elected

In Cracow, despite the obvious pressure of working within a Communist State, he has encouraged the building of new churches.

Church experts say he is open to new ideas, but is no innovator.

When he was elected to cardinal, the appointment was regarded as a progressive foil to the conservative Polish primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

Initially he took a more conciliatory approach to the Polish authorities than the hard-hitting Wyszynski, but in recent years he emerged as even more uncompromising on Church-State relations than the Primate.

At the Synod of Bishops in Rome last year, the new Pope warned that the Church was facing the threat of "programmed atheism."

He also warned against what he called the Marxist offensive against the teachings of the Church.

D. EX. 17 OCT 78

Geoffrey Levy in Rome

for the Communist rulers of the entire Soviet bloc.

They will have to rethink their anti-Church tactics if they do not wish to provoke confrontation with the more militant Catholics.

The Poles are the staunchest Catholics in East Europe. Out of 32 million Poles 80 per cent still go to church.

When he appeared on the floodlit balcony to meet the people, the new Pope held his arms aloft as if to say: "Who would have expected this!"

HIGHEST

In a sonorous voice, the man with a quick smile and craggy features talked of his fear of the highest office and his reluctance to accept it.

Several times he stopped as though having to control his emotions, and he was clearly close to tears.

"The cardinals have called for a new Bishop of Rome" he said.

"The man (referring to himself) has been called from a country distant—a country far, but always so close in communion and Christian faith and tradition."

THE CHOICE of an Iron Curtain Pope fanned many Roman Catholics last night.

Poland's Cardinal Karol Wojtyla is the first Pope from a Communist country, the first non-Italian to be elected for 456 years.

None was more surprised than the 200,000 people who had gathered in St. Peter's Square, Rome. The crowd broke into thunderous applause, waving caps and handkerchiefs into the air, when a senior cardinal appeared on the central balcony of the Basilica, saying: "I announce to you a great joy. We have a new Pope."

But the crowd's mood changed sharply when the name was announced.

One woman said: "I was surprised, but let God's will be done."

Cardinal Wojtyla, 58, has taken the name John Paul II, in tribute to his predecessor, the "smiling Pope," John Paul I, who died last month after reigning only 33 days.

HEARTS

By the time the new Pontiff appeared on the balcony, the crowd had swelled to 300,000 and seemed ready to take him

Friday

becomes John Paul II—and the first non-Italian Pontiff for 400 years

Is turn id Pope

7 OCT 78

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Cardinals pick Polish archbishop as Pope

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Miss Irena Wojciechowicz, stewardess of the Polish Parish Club in Bradford where the Polish community numbers about 4,000, said: "We are thrilled to bits. The church will be holding a special service for the Pope and lots of people are talking of going to Rome to see him crowned."

Father Pavel Przybylski, priest to the 2,000-strong Polish community in Bristol, met the new Pope in Poland some 20 years ago. He remembered him as a warm church leader with the common touch who was very popular with his congregation. "He will be a good pastor," he said. "He is an open and friendly man."

Archbishop Worlock of Liverpool said he was overjoyed at the news. The new Pope was a humble man who listened well and studied all views carefully before coming to a decision.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Dr Tomas O Fiaich, Primate of All Ireland, said the grief caused by the sudden death of John Paul I had been turned into joy.



Cardinal Karol Wojtyla acknowledges the cheers of the crowd in St Peter's Square last night after being elected as the new Pope

ordained a priest in 1946, has spoken out strongly on social and economic issues, encouraging workers to demand higher wages while supporting moves to keep prices down.

The late Pope Paul VI's Ostpolitik made its greatest progress in Poland. More than 85 per cent of Poland's 35 million people are practising Catholics.

In December, 1977, Paul received the Polish Communist Party First Secretary, Mr Edward Gierek, in the first meeting between a pontiff and

a Polish leader in more than 1,000 years.

At their eighty minute audience Paul told Mr Gierek: "The Catholic Church does not ask for privileges but only for the right to be itself and carry out its religious mission without obstacles. Only in this way can the Church fully cooperate as it wishes to cooperate."

Mr Gierek, a pragmatist who has pursued a policy of co-existence with the Church since he came to power in 1970, told Paul that although "elements of controversy existed as they

existed in every normal faith all Poles — Communist Catholic — were united by same goal, the well-being of our country."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, he was "delighted" with election of Cardinal Wojtyla. "I wish him every good. He will be in our prayer in the prayers of the wide Anglican communion."

Archbishop Thomas Whateley of Glasgow said: "This is a joyful news. I have no

Turn to back page.

unmistakably white tonight from the improvised chimney above the Sistine Chapel, sweeping away centuries of tradition in this amazing election which has brought to the Papal throne a Polish cardinal with still nearly two years to go before reaching his sixtieth birthday.

The new Pope until his election this evening was Cardinal Wojtyla, Archbishop of Cracow, who has taken the name of John Paul II. He appeared on practically nobody's list of likely candidates.

To choose a non-Italian, the cardinals had to reach back in history to 1522, the year of the election of Hadrian of Utrecht, a short and featureless reign which remains famous in the annals of the Papacy only because it led to the Italian monopoly of the Holy See.

"The feeling in Rome tonight is a quite extraordinary emotion at this step of such towering importance to the papacy at a delicate moment. The official Vatican press office came out with a statement to the effect that the church had once again expressed "all its richness and inexhaustible vitality" in making this choice.

The surprise was all the more complete because of the undoubtedly distasteful speculation about the political bargaining supposed to be going on behind the walls of the Conclave. This speculation was in part caused by the behaviour of some of the cardinals in statements and interviews before they met beneath the huge fresco in which Michelangelo depicts the consequences of good and of bad decisions on Judgment Day.

They made up their minds quickly. They needed a day more than the August Conclave from which emerged John Paul I but it was still not a long affair by normal standards except to the impatient crowds gathering twice a day in St Peter's Square.

Pope John Paul II has a gentle smile and it was there tonight for all to see as he stepped on to the central balcony of St Peter's to receive his ovation and give his first blessing as Pope. But his face is noticeably strong and quiet strength is the most striking first impression that he gives.

He could not provide a

famous. The addition of the same name must nevertheless be regarded as an intention to follow what John Paul I had pledged to do, in developing the policies laid down by the Vatican Council and to apply them in the way that Paul VI did throughout the 15 years of his crucial Pontificate.

The Roman Church has not only a strong Pope now, but a young one. The cardinals have once again broken with tradition in electing a man so young by ecclesiastical standards.

The shock of this change, too, could be felt amidst the elation and amazement tonight at the presence of this tense and serious figure among the theatrical aspects surrounding a Papal election; the huge crowds, the floodlit palaces, the ancient ceremony of the smoke, the marching troops led by a detachment of the Swiss Guard with helmets and halberds shining, followed by representatives of all the Italian armed forces.

Shortly before his appearance tonight Cardinal Karol Wojtyla suffered the private suspense, not only of hearing that he has reached the required number of votes to be made Pontiff, but of being asked the dramatic question whether or not he accepted and, immediately after giving his acceptance the question by what name he wished to be called.

Then the Papal master of ceremonies, acting as notary with two assistant masters of ceremony acting as witnesses, in accordance with the regulations laid down by Paul VI drew up a document "concerning the acceptance by the Pontiff and name taken by him."

The new Pope is the son of a worker and while still a student worked in a chemical factory in Cracow. He was already actively talking Christianity at the work bench before moving into the main seminary in the city.

He comes from what has been frequently described as the most Catholic country in the world and the beautiful city of Cracow is itself one of the leading centres of Poland's religious and intellectual life.

He will bring, too, a joint experience which is quite unique. First, having to carry out his pastoral duties under a communist regime; and secondly



Pope John Paul II greets the crowds in St Peter's Square on his first public appearance.

only of doing so within the ranks of a national hierarchy which has been dominated for years by the personality of Cardinal Wyszynski, the Polish Primate.

There can be little doubt that he did not always agree with the Primate's behaviour but whatever their personal relationships in public he has been totally loyal to the head of his hierarchy.

The experiment of a Pope whose total experience is with a communist state will be a fascinating one to follow as he takes on the international responsibilities of the Papacy.

It was known that the new Pope was particularly close to Paul VI on the question of relations with the Communist world, which clearly will be one of the principal issues of his reign. He summed up what he feels on this question in an article which he published in February, 1976, in the *Osservatore Romano*. He said: "One can understand that a man may

search and not find; one can understand that he may deny: but it is not understandable that a man may have imposed on him 'it is forbidden for you to believe'."

Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, writes: The election of Cardinal Wojtyla was greeted with great enthusiasm in Britain yesterday by those who know him and those who know Poland.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock, who is a close personal friend of the new Pope, described him as having "the greatest intellect I have ever met."

"He has a wry, wrinkled smile", Mgr Worlock continued. "And he is a man of wonderfully exuberant good spirits. He has a great love for this country. He possesses a fantastic ability to analyse, and weigh everything up."

The archbishop first met the new Pope during the Second Vatican Council, and for 10

years they have served together on the Vatican Council of the Laity, often sitting side by side. He was a man of great courage, the archbishop said, very well able to defend his opinions.

Cardinal Wyszynski, the primate, has traditionally taken a very strong line in relations with the authorities and Cardinal Wojtyla has been seen as a moderating influence in this relationship. He has done so, however, without compromise. He is said to be a supporter of the "flying university" which the Government has attempted to close down, and he has spoken up for student and workers' rights.

Archbishop delighted: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, said he was "delighted" with the election of the new Pope. "I wish him every good wish. He will be in our prayers and in the prayers of the worldwide Anglican Communion", he said.

The new Pope, page 6
Leading article, page 15

Polish Cardinal becomes Pope John Paul II

TMS. 17 OCT 78

Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, Archbishop of Cracow, last night became Pope John Paul II. Aged 58, he is the first non-Italian Pope for 450 years and the first to come from Poland. Son of working class parents, he was created a cardinal by Pope

Paul VI and speaks strong Italian with only a slight accent as he showed when he addressed the crowd in St Peter's Square. He was not on any list of likely candidates and his election on the eighth ballot came as a complete surprise.

First non-Italian for 450 years a surprise choice

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 16

The smoke blew strong and unmistakably white tonight from the improvised chimney above the Sistine Chapel, sweeping away centuries of tradition in this amazing election which has brought to the Papal throne a Polish cardinal with still nearly two years to go before reaching his sixtieth birthday.

The new Pope until his election this evening was Cardinal Wojtyla, Archbishop of Cracow, who has taken the name of John Paul II. He appeared on practically nobody's list of likely candidates.

To choose a non-Italian, the cardinals had to reach back in history to 1522, the year of the election of Hadrian of Utrecht, a short and featureless reign which remains famous in the annals of the Papacy only because it led to the Italian monopoly of the Holy See.

"The feeling in Rome tonight is a quite extraordinary emotion at this step of such towering importance to the papacy at a delicate moment. The official Vatican press office came out with a statement to the effect that the church had once again expressed "all its richness and inexhaustible vitality" in making this choice.

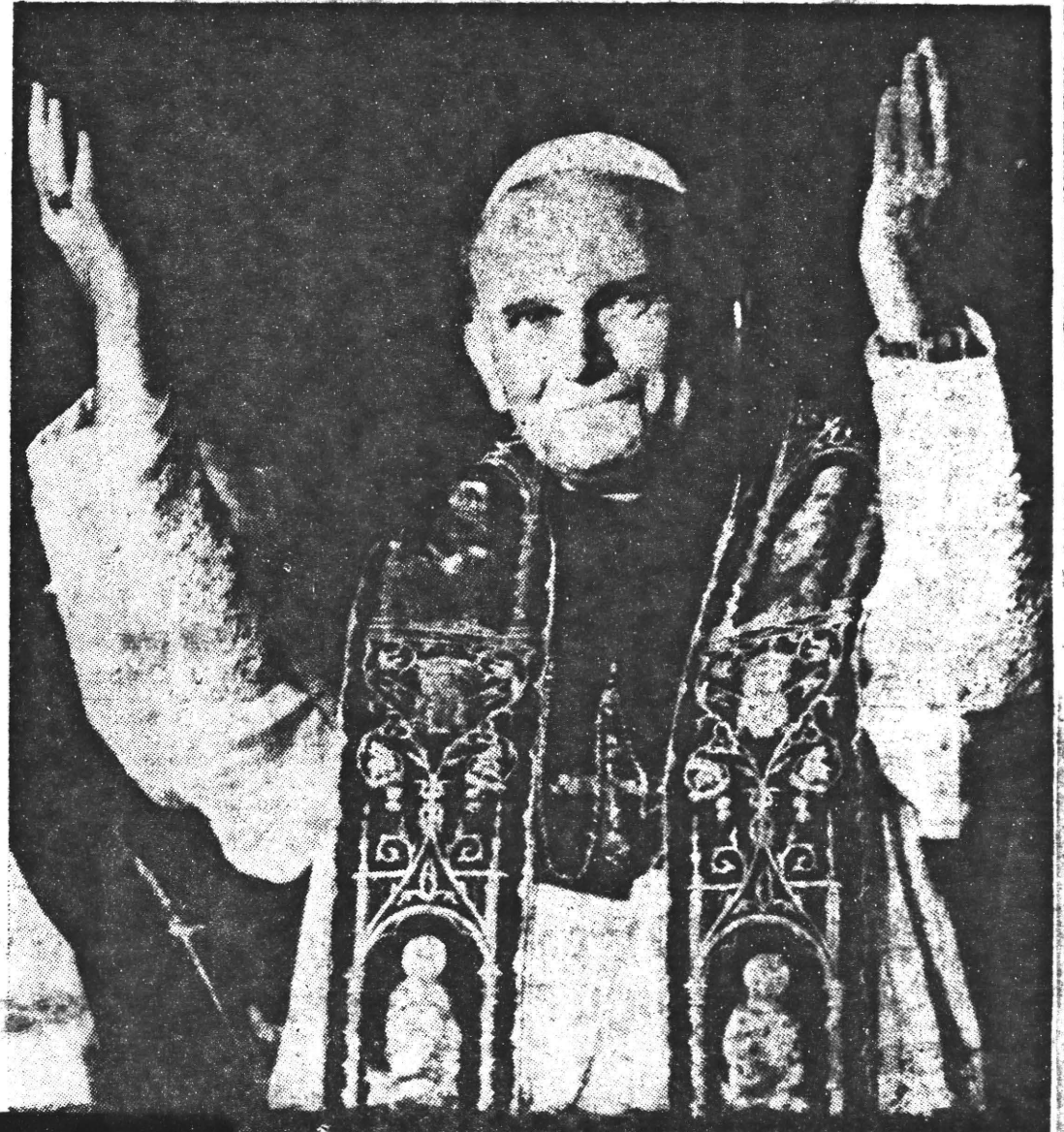
The surprise was all the more complete because of the

greater contrast with the easy smile of his immediate predecessor which became so quickly famous. The adoption of the same name must nevertheless be regarded as an intention to follow what John Paul I had pledged to do, in developing the policies laid down by the Vatican Council and to apply them in the way that Paul VI did throughout the 15 years of his crucial Pontificate.

The Roman Church has not only a strong Pope now, but a young one. The cardinals have once again broken with tradition in electing a man so young by ecclesiastical standards.

The shock of this change, too, could be felt amidst the elation and amazement tonight at the presence of this tense and serious figure among the theatrical aspects surrounding a Papal election; the huge crowds, the floodlit palaces, the ancient ceremony of the smoke, the marching troops led by a detachment of the Swiss Guard with helmets and halberds shining, followed by representatives of all the Italian armed forces.

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Paddle power

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When he was first made Archbishop of Krakow, Karol Wojtyla was on a canoeing course with some young people. An envoy travelled up into the mountains to convey the momentous news that the people of Krakow were waiting for him. The envoy arrived when there were still two days of the canoeing holiday left—and the new Archbishop asked the Monsignor to let him finish the course before the official announcement meant he had to return from paddling his own to paddling those of Roman Catholics all over Poland.

Not unnaturally, the large Polish community in London is rather proud of its countryman's achievement and there was some riotous celebrating on Monday night in South Kensington, where the Polish Hearth Club is situated. But the Polish Church was rather nonplussed by events—when it was rung on Monday evening for its reaction, a spokesman said he had no comment to make at all. Not even "Congratulations."

ON 18 OCT 78

MIR NS 18 OCT 78

THE IRON CURTAIN POPE

Man to cope with red power



ENRICO BERLINGUER

CARDINALS who elected Pope John Paul II were at great pains yesterday to insist that political considerations did not play a part in the secret conclave.

But Cardinal Wojtyla is, in political terms, an excellent choice.

One of the hurdles in the past in selecting a non-Italian for Pope has been the belief that he would have to be closely involved in the internal politics of Italy, the Vatican's host country. An outsider it was argued, could not possibly cope

But coming from Poland, since the war a proving ground for Communist-Catholic relations, the Cardinal has an unrivalled experience of a land under Communist control.

Italy itself is fast turning to Communism and the Cardinals must have considered this when they made their choice.

The Italian Communists led by Enrico Berlinguer will almost certainly gain power in this Pope's lifetime, as he is only fifty-eight.

According to Vatican observers the new Pope "understands the appeal

of Communism." It is a guarded appreciation of the man that is also a far cry from Pope Pius XII who warned Italians that they would be excommunicated from the Church if they voted Communist.

John Paul's background must give him more chance than many of understanding the sort of politics Italians want.

It could also be seen by the Polish authorities as a conciliatory move, aimed at improving relations between the Vatican and the Communist bloc.

Just how the authorities will react remains to be seen. But the appointment carries a certain irony.

In 1966, Pope Paul VI wanted to join the millions of pilgrims celebrating the thousandth anniversary of the birth of Christianity in Poland.

But the Polish Government told the Vatican that a visit would be "inopportune."

Pope Paul replied with a stinging rebuke, claiming the attitude was "unjustified."

JOT

POPE JOHN PAUL II—the first non-Italian pope in four and a-half centuries—yesterday issued a preliminary policy statement implying that his papacy is likely to be marked by a liberal policy on social issues and a centrist and generally traditionalist approach on theological and doctrinal issues, Paul Betts reports from Rome.

Specifically, and with assigned prominence, he called for a re-affirmation of the policy emerging from the Second Vatican Council. In particular, he suggested no alteration in the increasingly controversial question of priestly celibacy or the

church's traditional view on divorce and related family issues.

Alluding to the traditionalist doctrinal policies of the "rebel" French prelate, Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, Pope John Paul said: "Fidelity... excludes arbitrary and uncontrolled innovation or the resistance to that which has been legitimately prescribed and introduced in the sacred rites."

In a reference to church-state relations throughout the Roman Catholic world—an issue on which the new pope must be particularly sensitive given the delicate relations between government and

church in his own native Poland—the new pope insisted that the institutional church as such had no direct role in political life.

However, in a remark which is interpreted as applying particularly to the Communist world and Latin America, he emphasised the need to ensure fundamental human rights and freedoms for all citizens, thus appearing to endorse the "politically activist" involvement of many Roman Catholic missionaries.

Overall, and while explaining in his statement that he was not making any definitive declarations, the new pope was seen to reflect the fundamental

philosophies of the papacy of Pope Paul VI in the areas of doctrinal, social and political-diplomatic affairs.

He also laid considerable stress on the need to advance the spirit of ecumenism with the other churches. "We intend," he said, "to proceed along the way already begun, by favouring those steps which serve to remove obstacles. Hopefully, then, thanks to a common effort, we might arrive finally at full communion."

Despite the uniqueness of his election as the first ever pope from a Communist country, the general trend of Pope John Paul II's initial

statement and the preliminary analysis of Vatican observers suggests that there are unlikely to be early and dramatic overtures between the Vatican and the Communist world. The new papacy is likely to endorse and reaffirm the gradual "opening to the East," a dialogue between the church and the East-European Communist countries launched unexpectantly some three years ago.

However, it is noted here in particular, that Sig. Giancarlo Fajetta on behalf of the Italian Communist Party had publicly welcomed Pope John Paul's accession saying he hoped it

would stimulate the dialogue between the church and the Communists.

The consensus in the other lay Italian parties was that the election of Pope John Paul was likely to weaken the traditionally strong, if recently informal links between the Vatican and the long ruling Christian Democrat Party.

On the other hand, Pope John Paul II's essential lack of knowledge of and intimacy with the workings of the central government of a church with an estimated 700 million adherents around the world is thought likely to reaffirm the influence and authority of the Roman Curia.

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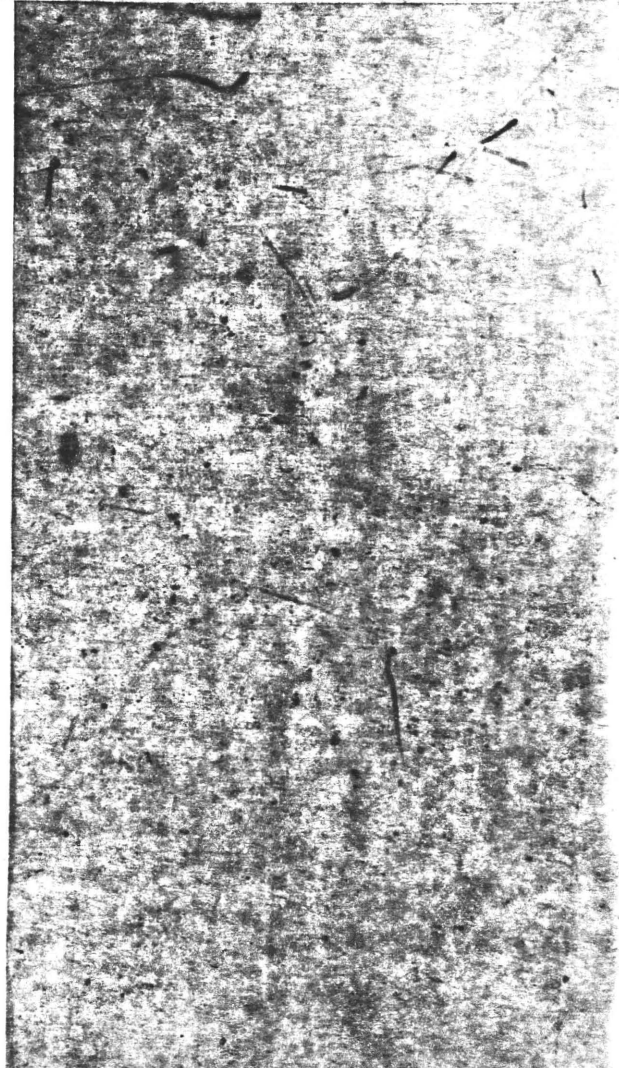
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plied with



PAL PS
19 OCT 78

New Polish
John Paul II, had the
name of 'The Hooligan'
when he was a
beer man in the
se of Rabka, near
ow, just after World
II.

soubriquet stemmed
his antics on his 'bike,
h he used to ride
nd after dark
out lights. One night
was chased by the
l police, whose own
s had sidecars.
evade them
er Karol Wojtyla, as
hen was, raced into
cal Rabka park
ch had a gate wide
ugh only for a bike
not a sidecar. When
pursuers followed, the
vitable happened.

MA 20 OCT 78

ells his name slightly differently
t he's the new Pope's cousin. He
n't afford the fare to Rome yet will
there on Sunday for the inaugura-
on. President Carter heard about
ojtylo and offered him a free trip
ith the official U.S. delegation to
he Vatican.

Vatican Cabinet delay

AM 20 OCT 78
From AP
Vatican City

DEPARTING from past practice, Pope John Paul yesterday deferred ~~picking~~ his top Cabinet officers, indicating a possible reshuffle in the Vatican's central administration.

A Vatican spokesman said there was not likely to be any word this week on the appointments. It was the first time in modern Papal transitions that the chief department heads have not been continued or promptly renamed to office.

The new Pope obviously "is going to put his own strong stamp" on his administration, rather than "just giving automatic, blanket approval" of the previous office holders, said the Rev. Vincent O'Keefe, second-in-command of the Jesuit order.

The new approach, by the first Polish Pope, from a break with the course of his predecessors, including Pope John Paul I, who two days after his election renamed Vatican officers to their posts.

Pope John Paul II clearly "is not just rubber-stamping" the past Cabinet, but is "going to make his own decision about it," said the Rev Paul Boyle, Superior-General, of the Passionist Fathers.

The Pope, in his fourth day in office since his unexpected election on Monday, took the first respite from the heavy schedule of speeches and activities, possibly for private talks about staff appointments.

UPI adds from Warsaw: The State President, Mr Henryk Jablonski, will lead Poland's delegation to Sunday's investiture of the Pope. The delayed announcement, originally scheduled for earlier in the day, came after a meeting of the Communist Party's Politburo.

20

Papal prank ends in prison

ON 24 OCT 78

From George Armstrong in Rome

TWO ROMANS have been in the Queen of Heaven prison since Saturday night, charged with having insulted the State religion—Roman Catholicism—and with having insulted the head of a foreign state, who is Pope John Paul II, ruler of the state of Vatican City.

On Saturday morning, the staff of Italy's only satirical magazine, Male, held a press conference at their office to protest that the weekly's latest issue had been impounded by the police.

A magistrate in Aquila, who holds the country's record for ordering films and publications to be seized, decided that the issue contained obscene material. Male, which first appeared last February, and which now sells about 50,000 copies, has had 21 of its issues impounded by the police.

After the press conference, five of the staff dressed themselves as cardinals or nuns, and one as the Pope. They appeared on a balcony of the block of flats where they have their office. The one dressed as the Pope said a few words, trying also to

imitate the new Pope's accent when he speaks Italian.

Eight hours later, the police arrived and took three young men away for questioning. One of them was the magazine's cartoonist, Carlo Zaccagnini, who also is the son of the head of the Christian Democrat Party. He was quickly released.

The other two were gaoled. One is a contributor to the magazine while the second is a friend of one of the staff, and he was arrested as he was entering the building. Neither of the two had been dressed as the Pope.

A bitter farewell for Pope

ON 24 OCT 78

From UPI in Vatican City

The Pope, fighting back tears, bade farewell yesterday to more than 3,000 Polish visitors who had travelled by car, bus and plane to see him ascend the throne of St Peter.

"It is not easy for me to leave my beloved countryside of Poland. But if it is God's will, I accept," the former Cardinal Wojtyla of Krakow said as the crowd cheered and sang folksongs. The Pope insisted on the afternoon audience for the thousands of Polish Catholics who were granted special visas.

"Ours is a difficult history. We have struggled together and we will continue together. Maybe this separation will aid us in our spiritual unity."

He spoke in Polish from a prepared text then mingled with the crowd for more than an hour. The 55-year-old Pontiff, visibly moved by the waves of acclaim that shook the hall, stopped to embrace men and women, priests and nuns—many from the Krakow archdiocese.

Before the Pope began his speech he and Cardinal Wyszynski the prelate of Poland—kneel and embraced. "We know how much it costs you to accept the papacy. We understand the sacrifice. Now you must embrace not only Poland but the world, Cardinal Wyszynski told the Pope in a 20-minute eulogy.

"But we are here to tell you that all of us are with you in heart. All of us, including the people of the cities and the mountains. We will not abandon you. We will visit you to cheer you up and pray for you always," Cardinal Wyszynski said as the crowd sang "Sto Lat"—one hundred years of life to you.

The Pope, his face red with emotion, asked Cardinal Wyszynski to sit beside him while he addressed the audience. "If it weren't for your faith I would not be here," he told the crowd. Then he paid tribute to Cardinal Wyszynski.

"I ask you all to stand strong against everything that might abase the condition of man. I want you never to compromise your beliefs for anyone," the Pope told the crowd.

Conclave secrets leaked

ON 24 OCT 78

Poland's Cardinal Wojtyla was elected Pope on the eighth ballot through the backing of two or more German cardinals and many of the Americans, and his campaign was led by Philadelphia's Polish-American Cardinal Krol, according to a report in the latest issue of Time magazine.

A key factor in the Polish Cardinal's election was the friendship cemented during his wide travels to the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Latin American countries, and most of Europe, the report says.

His election is owed partly to his familiarity with these nations and partly because of his doctrinal conservatism and anti-Communism. The original impetus, however, came from a more liberal nucleus of Europeans who stressed his commitment to the Second Vatican Council's reforms.

Cardinal Wojtyla did not acquire any significant support until after the fifth ballot, when Holland's Cardinal Willebrands withdrew and gave the Pole his backing, the magazine said. Talk turned to non-Italians when a deadlock loomed and, according to one participant, it was "like spontaneous combustion." The germ of Cardinal Wojtyla's candidacy began overnight with "a word here and a word there."

"Wojtyla gained noticeably on the sixth ballot," Time reports. "Over lunch, Wojtyla was so upset by the coalescing forces that his friends feared he might refuse the papacy. On the seventh ballot, only a lack of votes from the 25 Italian cardinals stopped his election. Then . . . all but the ultra-conservatives swung to the Pole. On the eighth and final ballot . . . he won a comfortable 94 votes. . . ."

Papal mission for Coggan

B. MA 24 OCT 78

From RONALD SINGLETON in Rome

THE Pope has invited the Archbishop of Canterbury to visit Poland.

Dr Donald Coggan has accepted and there is speculation that he might accompany Pope John Paul II if he in turn accepts his countrymen's invitation to attend a religious festival next May.

The Archbishop was among more than 20 leaders of non-Roman Catholic Churches who were given an audience with John Paul II following the Pope's installation.

At one point during the meeting the Pope and his visitors all held

hands — 'I thought we were about to sing Auld Lang Syne', said Dr Coggan.

But it was a symbolic act of Christian solidarity and prayer.

Meanwhile, Polish television, radio and newspaper correspondents are being accused of censoring the Pope's address.

Instantaneous TV and radio translations became confused when the Pope said: 'Don't be afraid of being Christian . . . let the frontiers of States be opened.'

Later the words were deleted. But the Poles deny censorship.

MIR NS 24 OCT 78

Homeward bound

POPE John Paul II said yesterday that he hopes to visit his native Poland next year.

69

Lefebvre reconciliation hopes diminish

From George Armstrong
in Rome

ARCHBISHOP Marcel
Lefebvre has done everyone
a favour by speaking his
mind in an interview to be
published in this week's
issue of La Domenica del
Corriere, a Milan weekly.

He emerges more intransigent than ever in his opposition to all changes in the Church in the past 20 years. There is even some humour to be found in his personal "optimistic" view of Pope John Paul, who, he says, is

● Archbishop Lefebvre

not warped by any notions of "democracy, freedom, and equality."

Earlier this month, the French prelate, who retired some years ago from his archbishop's see, was questioned from three mornings in the Vatican. After each session, he emerged beaming with confidence that his quarrel with Rome (which led Pope Paul VI to suspend him from the Ministry) would soon be patched up. The Vatican has not issued a statement regarding the meetings, but at the weekend Pope John Paul was

given a copy of the Archbishop's replies to the interrogations.

"Why should I renounce the truth?" the Archbishop asked in the interview. "Rome, and not I, is in error. The cause of the dismembering of the Church can be found in the Council (Vatican II of 1962-65). Why should I submit to the modernistic, Liberal-Communist reforms of the Council? We belong to Catholic Rome, custodian of the Church of Pius XIII, but we refuse teachings of Popes John XXIII and Paul VI."

Seemingly ignoring the praise which the present Pope has paid to the Council, which he says will govern his own reign, the Archbishop said that when he met the Pope last November the Pope embraced him. "He had words of praise for the apostolate, which I am carrying out in the seminaries. Wojtylla (the Pope's Polish name) absolutely wants to settle this dispute. But he is not linked to the false ideas which Montini (Paul VI) had, such as democracy.

"The decision about my case will be taken by him and not by those Cardinals, Garzone, Villot, and Willebrans, who are warring against me within the Vatican."

The Archbishop has said that his adversaries in the Vatican, and outside, belong to a masonic plot against him. His reference to "freedom and equality" probably refer to his abhorrence of the concept of religious freedom for those outside the Church of Rome and his mistrust of the present Christian Unity Movement.

POLISH PRIMATE

SEEKS CHERISH
L. TEL 25 JAN 79

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, met the Communist leader Mr Edward Gierek in Warsaw yesterday for talks on the Pope's proposed visit to Poland in May.

The official news agency, P.A.P., said the two men "continued an exchange of views on the most important questions of the nation and the church." The visit would draw gigantic crowds and be a massive affirmation of religion in the heart of the Soviet bloc.—Reuter.

BNL 22 JAN 79

Leftist clerics

By IAN BRODIE in Mexico City

S. TE. 28 JAN 79

THE POPE, faced with the delicate task of forestalling a rift between opposing Roman Catholic factions in Latin America, has suggested in a veiled way that Left-wing "progressives" should restrain their surge for change.

Without naming them directly, he used his first sermon in Mexico City to rebuke those who want to build a so-called Church of the Future, disconnected from the present.

To do so, he said would be unfaithful to the Church. Instead he urged a new study of the Second Vatican Council which pointed towards more concern for the poor, social justice and pastoral work.

"Then you will discover there is no 'New Church'," the Pope said. "The Council revealed with more clarity the one Church of Christ with new heights but the same essence."

Such spectacle

There is so much spectacle attached to the Pope's visit that threatens to overwhelm the religious substance. His arrival in Mexico City on Friday was greeted, according to official estimates, by an ecstatic crowd more than a million who turned the day into a religious festival.

Several trips have been planned for the week ahead, including a visit to Mexican prisons. The Pope may also visit a prison.

Already there are grumblings among clerics because the Pope will spend only one day with more than 300 cardinals and bishops gathered in Mexico City to plot the political, social and

economic future of the Church in Latin America.

In the decade since the clerics' last meeting, when they endorsed human rights and new hopes for the poor, there has been continued growth of a Left-wing movement against the region's military dictatorships and widespread, racking poverty.

Many bishops and priests are now tinged with Marxism. Some like Don Helder Camara, Archbishop of Recife, Brazil, argue that revolutionary violence is the only answer to regimes which keep the masses downtrodden.

Coming into this argument just three months after his surprise election, the Pope is seen by some almost as a reactionary figure because he spent his career opposing Communism in Poland.

The Pope's doubts

On the plane crossing the Atlantic he told reporters of his doubts about the "theology of liberation" which is embraced by Latin American clerics ranging from guerrilla priests to moderate "progressives." The problem, he said, was that if it followed doctrines which were un-Christian, it was no longer a theology at all.

The Pope is not expected to side with the few hard-line Conservatives who still support oppressive governments unquestioningly. Already he has called for an end to exploitation and talked of his prime concern for the poor.

So far he has not given his views on how the church can work for change while remaining non-political. Even if he does, he may not have much influence with Left-wing extremists.

Editorial comment—P 16

The Pope opposes 'new Church' bid

By IAN BRODIE in Mexico City

IN HIS first sermon on the eve of inaugurating the controversial Latin American bishops' conference Pope John Paul II spoke out against those wishing to form a 'new Church.'

This line is likely to be reinforced today when the Pope attends the first working session of the conference in Puebla. Hundreds of thousands of Mexicans will line the 100-mile route to Puebla.

After arriving here on Friday, the Pope told a congregation including 350 bishops in the cathedral and 100,000 Vatican-flag-waving people in the central square that there was only one Church and not an 'old' and a 'new' one.

This was a clear reference to the two opposing stances which are being adopted by a minority of conservative and progressive bishops over what direction the Church should take in the face of the continent's repressive military regimes. The Pope is steering a middle path.

Mexico was shaken emotionally and physically when the Pope arrived and kissed the ground. An earth tremor rippled through the city just before his flight touched down but that did not unnerve the estimated one million people who lined the route from the airport to the cathedral in bright sunshine to throw flowers and confetti at him and shout: 'Viva el Papa.'

One of the most outspoken voices at the Puebla conference will be that of Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Archbishop of the Central American Republic of El Salvador. 'I am just the voice of the people who cannot be heard,' he says.

Many times threatened with death for attacking the Government of his namesake, General Humberto Romero (no relation), in his sermons for its violation of human rights, the 61-year-old Archbishop is explicit on the role of the Church in dictatorships.

'If defending human rights is called subversion, then I am a subversive. In the conflict in my country between the Government and the people the Church is with the people,' he told me.

El Salvador, the smallest country in Latin America with one of the harshest regimes, is continually racked by political violence. Two British bankers kidnapped by the FARN guerrillas are still being held after two months.

The Church is fiercely persecuted in El Salvador. Over the last few years five priests have been killed, eight expelled from the country, three arrested and tortured and five have fled into exile.

For the Archbishop El Salvador is a microcosm of what is happening in most Latin American countries where the Church is often the only effective voice of opposition. And the stance which the Church should adopt to military regimes will be the most important part of the conference.

While the Archbishop does not condone violence, he is increasingly coming to believe that 'when all other means have been exhausted and you are convinced that the evil of the system you are attacking is less than the evil which will replace it,' then violence often becomes the only resort to achieve effective change.

CAUTIOUS POPE /

POPE John Paul II disappointed the bishop's conference in Mexico yesterday because his opening speech didn't take a firm stand on what role the Latin American church should play in politics.

M. 28 JAN 79

others, to bring to the office the pastoral, decidedly non-curial qualities of which many had felt it to be much in need. The universal mood among the cardinals was that they had chosen "God's candidate".

Though the enigmatic, indeed somewhat paradoxical nature of Pope John Paul's character—on the one hand the son of poor parents and man of the people; on the other apparently a moderate though decided conservative on doctrinal and social matters—was never to be given time to be resolved, one thing had at least become apparent from the first days of his reign, that here was a Pope who in style would find popular communication easy, a Pope in short who had the common touch.

Albino Luciani was born on October 17, 1912, at Forno Di Canale, a village near Belluno in that part of the Venetian region which snuggles in the folds of the Dolomites. Born into this region which, unlike the city of Venice itself, is considered one of the most staunchly Catholic areas of Italy, Albino Luciani himself came of poor, working class parents. His father had, on frequent occasions, to go as a migrant worker to Switzerland and on his periods at home with his family was known as one of the village's outspoken Socialists. The family, too, were frequently hungry but his father seems to have raised no objection when the young Albino embarked on that course of education whose only logical end was the priesthood.

Luciani first attended two local seminaries where he ran the gamut of a theological training along the didactic lines, which were common to that period. Later he attended the Gregorian University at Rome where his favourite subjects were philosophy, theology and literature. He graduated in dogmatics and was ordained priest in July 1935. He served as a curate in two parishes, but also taught, and later obtained a further degree from the Gregorian University with a dissertation on Father Rosmini. In 1937 he became deputy director of the seminary in the Belluno diocese where for 10 years he taught moral theology, canon law and sacred art.

In 1948 he became Vicar General of the diocese, one of the principal assistants of the Bishop of Belluno. Here he was in charge of the discipline of priests which naturally involved him in their problems. As far as teaching went he concentrated in making the Catholic faith as intelligible as he could to the simple mountain folk and these twin aspects of the struggle for the faith found expression in a book entitled *Crumbs from the Catechism*, which went into seven editions. This was to be his first venture into print, but certainly not his last. Communication on this level was a necessity with him and he is said to have remarked that if he had not become a priest, then he might well have been a journalist. He was noted, too, for his good working relationships with the local Communists. On his own soil among the people from whom he had sprung, the preoccupations of his parents



and those like him remained important matters of consideration for him.

In 1958 he was appointed Bishop of Vittorio Veneto where for 11 years his ministry continued to have this markedly pastoral, grass roots, character. His translation by Pope Paul in 1969 to be Archbishop and Patriarch of Venice seems to have wrought at least the beginnings of change in the hitherto decidedly provincial bishop. The ostentatious, almost strident paganism of Venice with its monuments and churches which appear to be continual reminders of the splendour of the formerly imperial republic rather than the outward show of intense devotion, may well have taken a little digesting by one who had been accustomed, to living simply. Certainly his sympathy with Socialism appeared to suffer a check. He publicly pronounced that Communism was incompatible with Christianity and his belief that Catholics should vote for a Catholic political party became widely known.

But in Venice too, that dislike of trappings which was to get such a comprehensive demonstration in the first hours of his pontificate, showed itself. One of his first decisions was to permit churches to sell off precious stones to raise money for the poor. On his arrival too, he had refused to allow the procession of gaily bedecked gondolas which traditionally welcomes the new Patriarch. During this period he became well acquainted with Pope Paul, was later invited by him to take part in the synod of Italian bishops and became vice-president of the Italian episcopal conference in 1973.

His attitude on many of the problems of the Catholic church was addressing itself to remained essentially conservative; he supported the Pope's encyclical, *humanae vitae*, (it appears he was never, as widely believed at the time, a member of the Pontifical Commission on Birth Control which had reported in favour of birth control under certain circumstances, though he may well have been a consultant to the commission) and took his stand on the sanctity of marriage against divorce. But his conservatism was one of enlightened good sense, a quality which pervaded everything he wrote on moral problems. This good sense was to continue to be evidenced in a strikingly open-minded article he recently published on Louise Brown, the "test tube" baby.

Besides his writings on ethical matters Albino Luciani also turned his attention to the more purely literary sphere in a series of whimsical letters written by him addressed to long dead authors, characters in fiction, opera and those of the stage. One of the letters was to Pinocchio, another to Figaro, a feuilleton which he used to deliver a light-hearted attack on the absurdity of Beate-

mania at its height in the 1960s. The letters which, when published in a volume, became an immediate best seller on his election as Pope, also revealed a fondness for Dickens, and his preoccupation with social problems, in particular *A Christmas Carol* and *Mr Pickwick*. When Archbishop Luciani got his cardinal's hat five years ago his remarks indicated a continued intention to look forward "with fresh hopes and ideas".

Cardinal Luciani, with his background of humble, provincial ministry, was not among the names to be bandied about during the period before the papal conclave. Yet once the mood of the conclave had turned decisively against the idea of a candidate from the Curia, then his claims against those of more prominent names, Cardinals Pignedoli, Benelli and Baggio, suddenly appeared to be quite unmistakable. Unequivocal joy of a character not often seen after such an election was the prevailing mood among those who had taken part in making this weighty decision. Perhaps seldom has the feeling after the conclave been so completely that the new Pope was the choice of God.

By combining the names of his two immediate predecessors, Pope John Paul I seemed to indicate that he intended to combine in his own pontificate the progressive and traditionalist qualities of John XXIII and Paul VI. His first moves seemed to lean towards the progressive. He declined the tiara, and dispensed with the sedia gestatoria, the wooden throne carried on the shoulders of Vatican footmen from which Popes have traditionally blessed the crowds. Though this latter step might please progressive intellectuals it was not to the taste of the ordinary people of Rome whose displeasure caused the new Pope to reverse it. But if this indicated perhaps the unfamiliarity of the provincial with the time hallowed practices of Rome, Pope John Paul soon captured the sympathy of the general public and press with his infectious smile—a smile qualifying almost for the title of grin, such was the degree of its warmth—and his easy, informal manner. He dispensed with his first speech to the cardinals as being too curial in style and spoke extempore. He held a thousand journalists in the palm of his hand at his first press conference when he remarked that St Paul would doubtless have become a journalist and head of Reuters to boot if he had lived in the 20th century. Communication, at least, seemed to present him with few problems. All pointed to a pontificate which in its relaxed, informal manner seemed likely to fulfil at least one aspect of the cardinals' hopes, that of a Pope able to come to terms with the vocabulary of the times. A shockingly premature death must leave all else in the realm of speculation.

WORRIES ROME

By FRANK TAYLOR in Rome

THE Vatican was under growing pressure last night to authorise Papal post-mortem examinations following a weekend of agitated debate over the circumstances of the sudden death of Pope John Paul. **L.T.E. 2 - OCT 78**

Questions were also being asked concerning the presence of emergency medical assistance in the Pope's apartments. When Pope John Paul was found at 5.30 Friday morning, a doctor concluded that he had been dead for about 6½ hours following a heart attack.

His only means of contact was a bell-push and the nearest duty aide was posted in a room beyond calling distance.

Now Italian newspapers, private radio stations and many ordinary people are demanding to know why the leader of the world's 700 million Roman Catholics did not have better "surveillance" to try to avert that kind of lonely death.

It was pointed out that even had the Pontiff been able to summon help, there could have been a fatal delay as the acting chief Vatican physician, Prof. Renato Buzzonetti, works mainly at a Rome hospital and is not able to "guarantee absolute availability."

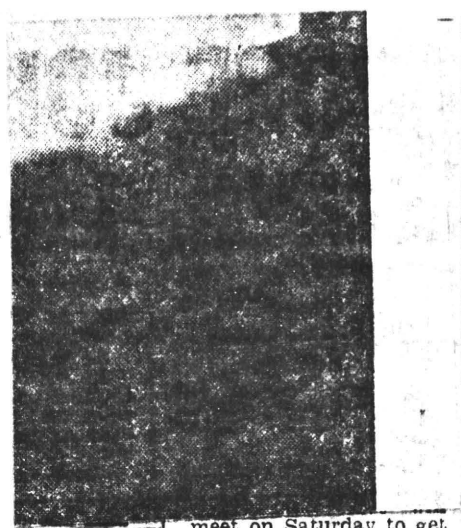
Many Italians, ever on the alert for conspiracies, have not hesitated to suggest that the sudden death of an otherwise apparently healthy Pope can only be clouded by doubts in the absence of a post-mortem.

Second opinion

St. ni. Phnom Penh in April 1976. Since he resigned appearance since he resigned. Heved to be his first public State, has made what is be- former Cambodian Head of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. By Our Bangkok Correspondent

BY COMMUNISTS SIHANOUK DINED

jeopardy. three-party system will be in future of Germany's traditional hurdle. If they fail again the to clear this five per cent. and Lower Saxony, after falling ments this year, in Hamburg pitched out of two state parlia- They have already been Hesse state assembly. need for representation in the the five per cent. minimum they crats, who are on the brink of to Herr Geyscher's Free Demo- More immediate is the threat an early general election. prefer to go to the country in year term Herr Schmidt might the remaining half of his four Rather than struggle through the government's legislation could be able to block some o



meet on Saturday to get down to the very real problem of electing his successor.

One of the men on the short list is Cardinal Basil Hume, 55-year-old Archbishop of Westminster.

His age could make him a favourite among those cardinals who feel that the strains of the Papacy are too much for older men.

Happy

Only five hours before Pope John Paul's death, he was reported to be in good health and happy — and that happiness is one of the things for which John Paul, the son of a bricklayer, will be best remembered.

As Archbishop Aurelio Sabattini said during a requiem mass on Friday night: "He was like a smile from God sent to uplift a doubt-ridden and anguished world."

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Klein,
Hans Joachim
TMR - 7 AUG 78

Terrorists 'planned to kidnap the Pope'

Hamburg, Aug 6.—West German terrorists planned to kidnap the Pope and ransom him for their jailed colleagues, but Dr Wadie Haddad, the late Palestinian terrorist leader, vetoed the plan, a report in the news magazine *Der Spiegel* said today.

Hans Joachim Klein, who was wounded in the raid on the headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in Vienna in December, 1975, claimed in an interview with the magazine that the terrorists had worked out the kidnap plot to free members of the Red Army group from jail.

Gang members kept the Pope under close surveillance in April, 1976. But Dr Haddad, who provided the German terrorists with weapons and money, refused to sanction the plan, Herr Klein went on. "Haddad said that if you kidnap the Pope, it must be a suicide action. No Arab nation could officially permit you to run around free afterwards."

Herr Klein, who is wanted in connexion with terrorist activities, said that he decided to break with the terrorist movement after being wounded in the Opec raid led by Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as "Carlos".

Herr Klein was writing a book about his experiences while living in hiding with counterfeit identity papers and help from comrades. "If my former people catch me, they will kill me", he told the magazine.

He claimed that West German terrorist groups, such as the Red Army group and the June 2 Movement, cooperated and that "nothing goes without Haddad". He did not believe reports that Dr Haddad had died.

He and other Germans were involved in the Opec raid because Dr Haddad wanted to see something for his money, which included monthly payments of \$3,000 (£1,580) to terrorist cells and weapons smuggled into Europe in Arab diplomatic bags.

The idea for the Opec raid came from "an Arab president" whose country also provided all essential information to carry out the raid. It was represented at the meeting, Herr Klein said, but he refused to name it.

Before the raid "I picked up a very large diplomatic bag stuffed with weapons, which an ambassador had hauled through Rome customs, at the ambassador's private residence in Vienna".

On the attack, Herr Klein said: "The Vienna police probably still wonder in which sort of vehicle we stole it to the Opec headquarter. Well, we simply took the subway, getting off right at Opec's front door."

Herr Klein said that Carlos had since cut his ties with the terrorists. "I think in May, 1976. It is hard to say why, but it is in connexion with the Opec affair. I cannot imagine that he is going to join the terrorist scene again. The newspapers and police made him such a figure, and he liked it".—AP and UPI.

POPE TO REST

Pope Paul, 80, has been told by his doctor to take a complete rest. He has a form of arthritis.

POPE TO REST

POPE PAUL, suffering from a recurrence of a form of arthritis, has been ordered by his doctor to take a complete rest.

The arthritis which has plagued the 80-year-old Pontiff for some time worsened in the last few days, an official Vatican announcement said yesterday.

The Pope has taken the advice of his doctor to rest for several days and was unable to make his usual Sunday appearance today to greet crowds outside his summer residence of Castelgandolfo.

Pope Paul has suffered from arthritis, a painful joint ailment, for several years and because of it often finds walking difficult.

Paul VI, the rock in the whirlpool

The death of Paul VI will command the personal mourning of more people throughout the world than that of any other individual. That in itself is testimony to a Pope who, during a reign of fifteen years, has probably witnessed more social changes than any of his predecessors and as much religious novelty as any since the Reformation. Under his pontificate the Church has transformed itself in many parts of the world from a conservative to a radical force. Not everywhere is that true, and not in every field was Pope Paul anxious that the changes should go further; but the new expressions of Catholicism which came into being under John XXIII, and were invoked by him in calling the Second Vatican Council, made the framework within which Paul was to work.

Other communions may feel that he has sometimes faltered, but he has presided with as much success as could have been expected of any man over the ripening new relationship with the Anglican Church. The Anglican bishops now meeting for the Lambeth Conference can take pride in their share of the work of the joint Roman-Anglican commissions which have gone such a long way to smooth the way towards eventual unity. They will hope to see this impetus not only maintained but increased. There has been much digging in of heels on both sides, especially of course on birth control, the celibacy of the priesthood, and the ordination of women, to which Anglicans have found no theological objection. These dilemmas pose themselves within the Catholic Church as well as outside and the successor to Paul VI will not be left free of them for long. But he will inherit a Church whose sudden radical propensities — in strictly ecclesiastical as well as secular matters, as for instance in the reform of the Mass and the tentative acceptance of Anglican orders — have been moderated by a conservative Pope. To have

kept his arm around such a broad spread of humanity at a time of such radical upheaval has been Paul's notable achievement.

'CARLOS' TOOK VIENNA TRAM TO RAID OPEC

D. TE. 7 AUG 78

By DAVID SHEARS in Bonn

"CARLOS," the notorious terrorist still at large, led his gang to the 1975 raid on the Oil Ministers meeting in Vienna on board an otherwise empty tramcar, one of the raiders says in an interview published in *Der Spiegel* today.

Hans-Joachim Klein, 30, a former terrorist now in hiding from both police and his erstwhile accomplices, gave the Hamburg news magazine many details of international terrorist activities.

On the Viennese tram ride to the OPEC headquarters "we could hardly sit down for all the stuff we had—pistols, machine guns and hand-grenades," says Klein.

The idea (for the attack in Vienna) came from an Arab President," says Klein, and he has refused to name the President or his country.

Carlos — alias Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, the Venezuelan-born "jackal" — emerges from Klein's account as a cool and able ring-leader. But Klein denies that Carlos was the "super-terrorist" in command of the entire German-Palestinian network.

'Wadi Haddad not dead'

Klein insists — and here he agrees with many official experts — that overall command was exercised by the Palestinian terrorist Wadi Haddad, and Klein says he does not believe that Haddad is dead.

Klein further claims that "Carlos" deserted the Haddad forces about May 1976, shortly before the skyjacking of a French airliner to Entebbe and the ensuing Israeli rescue operation.

Klein finds it hard to explain Carlos's defection. Certainly Carlos had received a large sum of money from an Arab country — which Klein did not identify — to spare the lives of Sheikh Yamani of Saudi Arabia and Mr Jasmid Amouzegar of Persia after they been taken hostage in Vienna.

Carlos had been "dead scared" that he would be murdered for leaving the Haddad movement. So he had written a letter in several copies, one of which went to the revolutionary cells, announcing his plans. He informed Haddad accordingly.

"Okay, go your own way," Haddad is quoted as saying. Whether Carlos is still an active terrorist is a question Klein could not answer with certainty. "All I know is that he got out of it then and I do not believe he got back in," says Klein.

Carlos is described as a vain man constantly mocked by his German accomplices for "always

taking showers and powdering himself from head to foot."

With his "leader-mentality," he was always tarrying to assume command of the Revolutionary Cells, although they were strictly German.

Klein mentions a number of kidnapping projects which were later dropped. For instance, the German "June 2 Movement" which kidnapped Herr Peter Lorenz, the Berlin politician, in February 1975 wanted to seize the Pope the following year.

The objective would have been to force the release of jailed German terrorists, and the Pope was closely observed for a month while his abduction was being considered.

But Klein says that Haddad vetoed the project by saying: "If you kidnap the Pope you will have to make it a suicide operation since no Arab country could officially allow you to run around free afterwards."

Early in 1975, says Klein, Haddad proposed the kidnapping of rich men named as El Tadshir (in the German rendering) living in Kensington, Road, London.

Klein claims that this man had a personal fortune of \$13,000 million (about £8,750 million) and was seeking to "buy up half London." After his kidnapping a ransom of at least £25 million would have been demanded.

Two bodyguards

Carlos, Klein and five others were chosen for the attack. But Carlos had dropped the idea after it had been found that the prospective victim was constantly on the move and escorted by two armed bodyguards.

Klein was badly injured in the Vienna raid and spent some time in an Algiers hospital before he and the other terrorists were flown to another Arab country which he refuses to name

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KLEIN
HANS
JOACHIM
2

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Herr Klein said that he had since cut his ties with terrorists. "I think in 1976. It is hard to say if it is in connexion with this affair. I cannot imagine he is going to join the scene again. He is a terrorist? The newspaper police made him such a and he liked it." — AP

DEAL WITH EX-TERRORIST DOUBTED

"Nothing was known" Israel yesterday about reports that Hans-Joachim Klein, a German former terrorist, said he had been wounded in the 1975 raid on the Oil Ministers' meeting in Vienna. Had found refuge in Israel or that he had undergone plastic surgery there, been given new identity papers, and allowed to leave.

An Israeli source said that a contention that Israel had offered to help Klein in return for information about terrorist training in Iraq and Yemen was "not serious." Israel already had a good idea of what was going on in terrorist camps.

Rumours persist in Israel that Klein may have entered the country under an assumed name some months ago and then left. But Israeli police continue to insist that Israel would not give refuge to such a figure wanted by various security services.

KLEIN
HANS JOACHIM

SECRETS

E ST: 17 AUG 78

From Theodore Levite

CARLOS the Jackal's right-hand man, Hans Joachim Klein has told Israeli intelligence all he knows about the world's most wanted terrorist — in exchange for a new identity.

In an extraordinary deal West German Klein

has traded his intimate knowledge of the international terrorist network—including Italy's Red Brigades, Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang and the Provisional IRA—for a new future.

And the Israelis have given 31-year-old Klein Carlos's second in command during the attack on the OPEC headquarters—plastic surgery, to change his appearance completely.

Now with a different name and passport he has "disappeared" from Israel to settle in another country.

Behind him he has left a dossier on The Jackal revealing his movements, his contacts, his hideouts and his plans.

Among his revelations are reported to be details of the OPEC assault, the kidnap and murder of former Italian premier Aldo Moro and a plot to kidnap an Arab multi-millionaire from his home in Kensington, London.

Details of the astonishing bargain were first revealed yesterday by the French newspaper L'Aurore. The report that Klein was still being held in a heavily-guarded kibbutz in the Megev area sparked a massive search by Pressmen.

The authorities at the time denied all knowledge of his presence in the country and today it was said that although he visited the country two or three months ago he had since left under a new guise.

According to L'Aurore's reporter Philippe Bernert, Klein, who has also given the Israelis vital details of terrorist training camps in Iraq and South Yemen, began to have a change of heart after the terrorist attack on the OPEC headquarters in Vienna in 1975.

The plan there was to kidnap 11 ministers and release

Cont. Back Page, Col. 1

Israelis buy the Jackal's secrets

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Continued from Page 1

them one by one after they had made pro-Palestinian declarations. The Saudi Arabian and Iranian ministers were to have been killed.

The operation was carried out by Carlos with Klein at his side—but it went wrong. Klein now says that Carlos

was told to drop the full plan in return for a generous pay off.

Klein was seriously wounded in the attack and thanks to the Italian-German terrorist connection was sent to recover at a secret hiding place in Italy.

It was there that he started thinking and on April 26, 1977,

he mailed his Czech-made revolver to a West German publication with a note saying "I'm dropping out. I've done enough harm as it is."

Hunted by both police and his comrades Klein made a secret deal with the Israelis to get asylum in return for telling all he knew.

As his mother was Jewish he

could claim "right to return" to Israel and to prove his *bona fides* before getting asylum he gave the Israelis enough information to let German police prevent attacks against two leading Jews in Berlin and Frankfurt.

Terrorist

drove Sartre

See 14C Summary
from NORMAN CROSSLAND
Bonn, January 7

An alleged West German terrorist who was badly injured in the attack on the OPEC building in Vienna on December 21 is said by the weekly newspaper Die Zeit to have chauffeured Jean-Paul Sartre when he visited the urban guerrilla leader, Andreas Baader, in jail 13 months ago. The West German terrorist as identified by the Federal Criminal Investigation Department as Hans-Joachim Klein, aged 28, who had worked in a lawyer's office in Frankfurt, was taken to hospital after the attack but was discharged on the insistence of his comrades who were then flown with their hostages to Algiers. Die Zeit, which is on sale tomorrow, has two photographs of Klein, one showing him in a car with M Sartre and Baader's former lawyer, Herr Croissant, the other at a press conference with the philosopher after the attack.

At this conference M Sartre said the conditions under which Baader was being kept amounted to torture. Baader, aged 32, is now on trial at Stuttgart with three other members of the Baader-Meinhof group of urban guerrillas. M Sartre's allegations were refuted by the authorities and so rejected by independent servers. According to Die Zeit, there are many connections between the "internationale" of terrorism and the Baader-Meinhof group.

ON JAN 10 JAN 76

A KARLSRUHE judge issued a warrant for the arrest of Hans-Joachim Klein, a West German shot and wounded during the kidnapping of 11 oil Ministers in Vienna last month, on a charge of criminal conspiracy. He is thought now to be in Libya.

Algeria deports

'Jackal'

From Siegfried Buschschluter
Frankfurt, September 12

Two international terrorists, Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos, or the Jackal; and his alleged German accomplice, Hans-Joachim Klein, are said to have been deported by the Algerian authorities.

According to a report in the German weekly, Der Spiegel, Carlos and Klein were put on a flight to Belgrade last Monday. When the plane landed at Belgrade airport, the two terrorists were followed by Yugoslav security officials, but not arrested. Der Spiegel says.

Yugoslav security forces, according to Reuter, however, have been told to look out for Carlos and Klein. Security chiefs were alerted about a week ago that Carlos and at least two other guerrillas were thought to be planning to spend several days in Yugoslavia.

Last December, Carlos, Klein, and five other terrorists attacked the OPEC headquarters in Vienna, killing three people and taking 12 ministers hostage to Algeria. Klein who was seriously injured by a bullet in the stomach during the attack, was taken to the plane on a stretcher. He was later treated in hospital, in Algiers. The West Germans repeatedly asked for his extradition, but there was no response from the Algerian authorities.

The Der Spiegel story, however, says that on Thursday, Carlos and Klein were brought to the airport in Belgrade under strict security precautions and put on a Boeing 727 of the Yugoslav airline GAT, which left Belgrade for Damascus and Baghdad at 7.50 p.m.

Last Friday, the Yugoslav authorities are said to have announced that neither Carlos, nor Klein had been in Belgrade. The people concerned were an Algerian television engineer and a professor who was known in Yugoslavia. Police in West Germany, France, Austria, and the US are now said to have asked for fingerprints and other details of the two visitors to Belgrade.

KLEIN
HANS - 30. ACH 17

German terrorist reveals murder list

From Siegfried Buschschluter in Frankfurt

The German terrorist, Hans-Joachim Klein, who was wounded in the raid on the OPEC headquarters in Vienna in December, 1975, has warned West German security of attempts by anarchists to assassinate two prominent Jews in West Germany.

In a letter to the news magazine, Der Spiegel, Mr Klein says that the presidents of the Jewish community in West Berlin and Frankfurt, Mr Gaimski and Mr Lipinski, are to be shot dead. By writing his letter to Der Spiegel he wanted to disclose himself from "this act of madness" planned by "revolu-

tionary cells" in West Germany, he says.

Enclosed with the letter received by the magazine last week and published in today's edition were his loaded pistol, a leather holster, and a bag with 12 rounds of ammunition.

According to Der Spiegel, two fingerprints were examined by experts and found to be authentic. Confirmation is expected from the Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau in Wiesbaden.

Mr Klein has been on the Bureau's most wanted list since the terrorist attack in Vienna, in which three people were killed. Mr Klein was severely wounded by a shot in the stomach and identified after being taken to hospital for an emergency operation. His comrades, said to have been led by the Venezuelan terrorist Carlos, insisted that he be brought to the plane, on which they were taking their 42 hostages, including 12 Oil Ministers, to Algiers, on a stretcher.

Mr Klein, who lives in a secret hideout, says he became fed up with the methods used by his terrorist comrades which he described as "contemptuous of human life." In February, 1976, two months after the OPEC raid, which occurred on his 28th birthday, he decided to withdraw from this kind of policy as soon as possible.

For a year, he successfully tried to keep out of his comrades' terrorist plans by using the excuse that his wound was still bothering him. He finally found someone who was prepared to help him break with his associates, at a time when he was under great pressure to rejoin them.

When he told his comrades that they would have to do without him, he was told he knew too much, specially about international connections. There was a barely disguised attempt to abduct him to an Arab country, which "I would hardly have been allowed to leave again."

He also alleges that the plans to assassinate the two Jewish leaders in Germany were in-

ternationalist "terrorist favour" with an organisation that had become impatient with the revolutionary cells in Germany after a number of recent blunders. This is an apparent reference to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Dr George Habash, which has long been suspected of playing a key role in international terrorism.

Mr Klein is going to publish his experiences with the international guerrilla scene to discourage potential sympathisers from joining the underground. Anybody with only a flicker of political sensitivity left, he says, would be sickened to death by it.

Police in Bonn say they are taking the warning seriously.

A reformed rebel tells his secrets

By **HANS JOACHIM**

From **Walter Schwab** in Paris

A jaundiced inside view of international terrorism has been given to a writer in Liberation, the Left-wing Paris newspaper, by **Hans Joachim Klein**, the wanted ex-terrorist who began to repent after taking part in the kidnapping of OPEC ministers in Vienna in 1975.

Klein now reports that President Idi Amin, of Uganda, confessed to the late Waddi Haddad, the Popular Front leader, that after the Israeli raid at Entebbe in 1976 he had killed Mrs Dora Bloch, the Jewish hostage, "with his own hands" as she lay in her hospital bed.

Klein, who said he had been leading "a dog's life" for years, hunted by police and rejected by former associates, had invited Liberation's foreign affairs specialist, Jean-Marcel Bougereau, to a secret meeting "somewhere outside France." Klein said that Waddi Haddad had told him of Idi Amin's confession, and that he had helped to turn him against the organisation he worked for as it was an example of "pure and simple savagery."

Klein said that the OPEC kidnappings in Vienna had originally been suggested to Waddi Haddad by an Arab Head of State "who also gave us inside information for the job." He claimed that two of three people killed in the oper-

ation had died unnecessarily and that "Carlos," leader of the operation, had "emptied his magazine" into an already wounded and helpless Libyan guard.

He added that "Carlos" had told him that the operation's aim was twofold: to extract a pro-Palestinian statement from each of the ministers and to execute the Iranian and Saudi Arabian Ministers — Mr Amouzegar and Sheik Yamani. In his operational instructions to the group "Carlos" had ordered them to "execute" anyone who resisted, tried to run away, or became hysterical. They were also to kill anyone in the commando group who refused to obey an order or who put the operation in danger.

In a further article due to be published in today's Liberation, Klein quotes "Carlos" as confirming that he organised the bombing of the Paris chemist shop in 1975, aimed at securing the liberation of a Japanese terrorist.

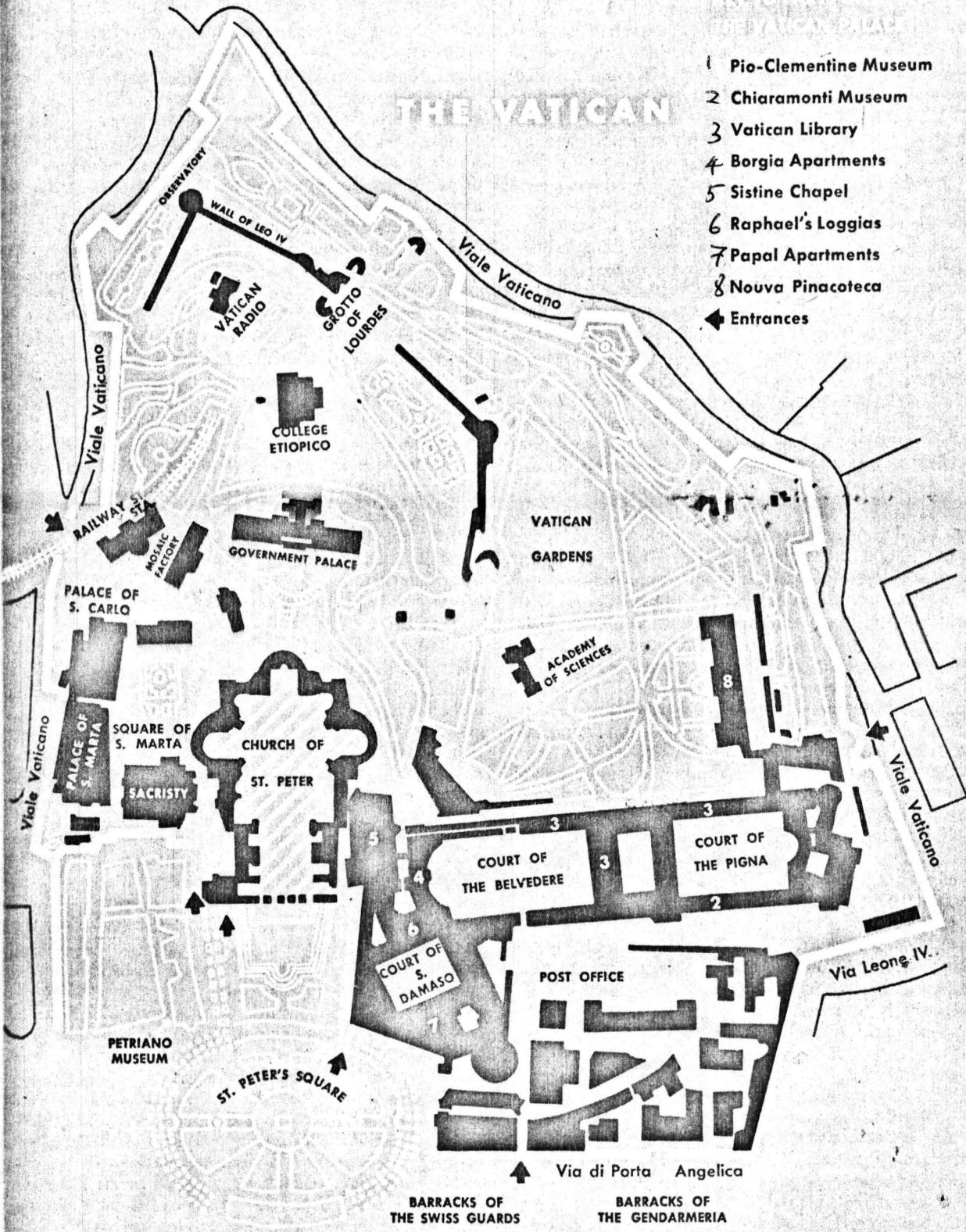
Klein, a Frankfurt policeman's son, grew up in the anti-Vietnam protest movement and student groups to become a conscientious objector in the army before graduating to an anarchist group. He finally joined an action group called Revolutionary Cells.

Klein, seriously wounded in the Vienna action, later left the movement, only to be hunted by its members.

4 Carlos only

THE VATICAN

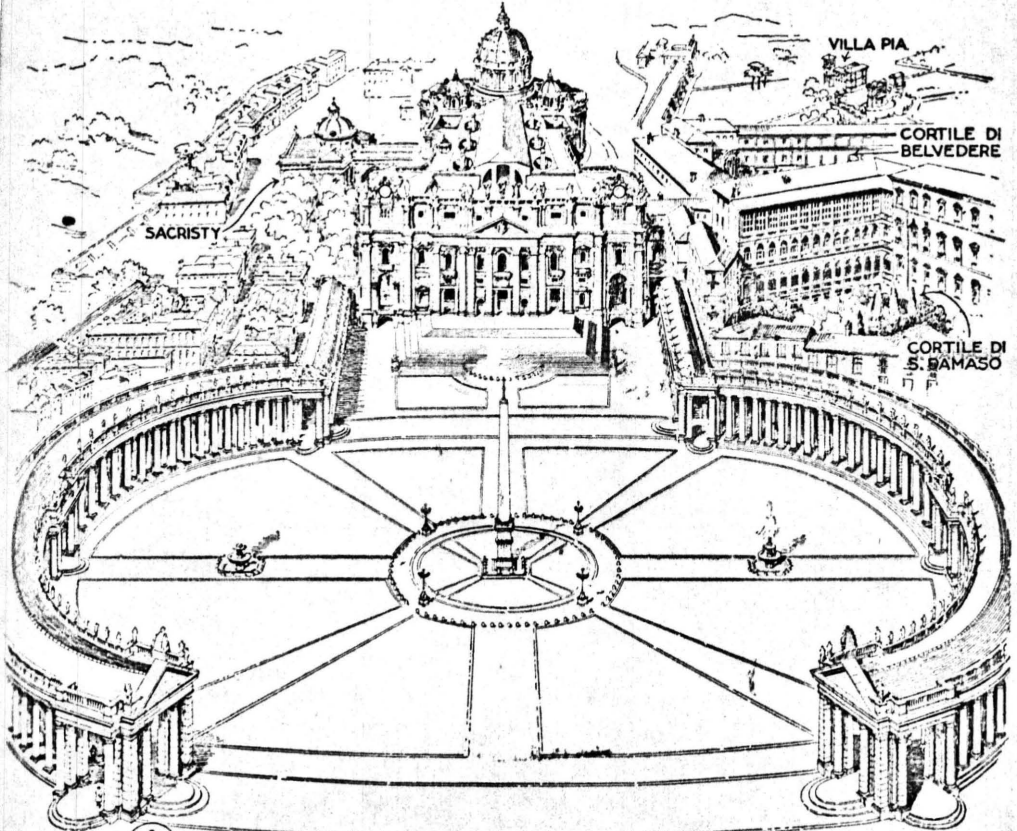
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- 2 Chiaramonti Museum
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- 5 Sistine Chapel
- 6 Raphael's Loggias
- 7 Papal Apartments
- 8 Nouva Pinacoteca
- ◀ Entrances



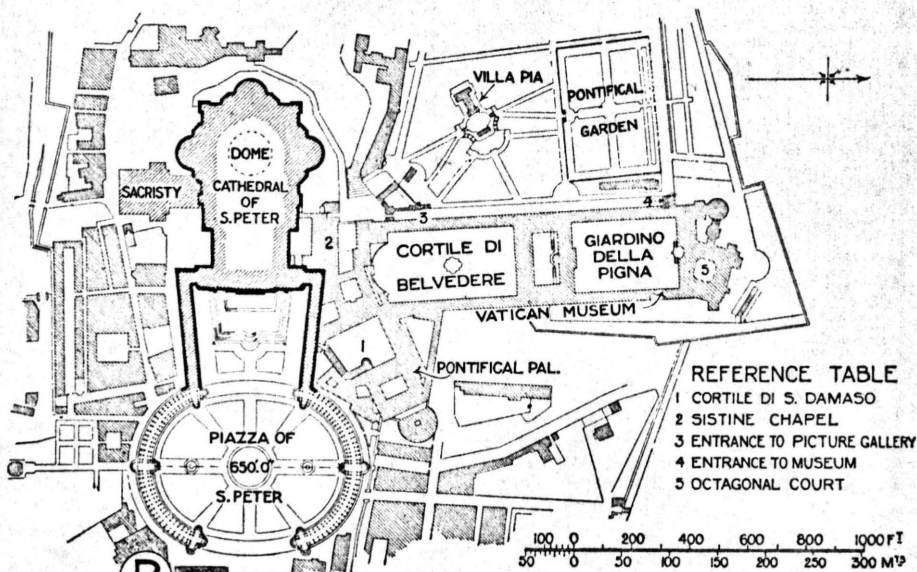
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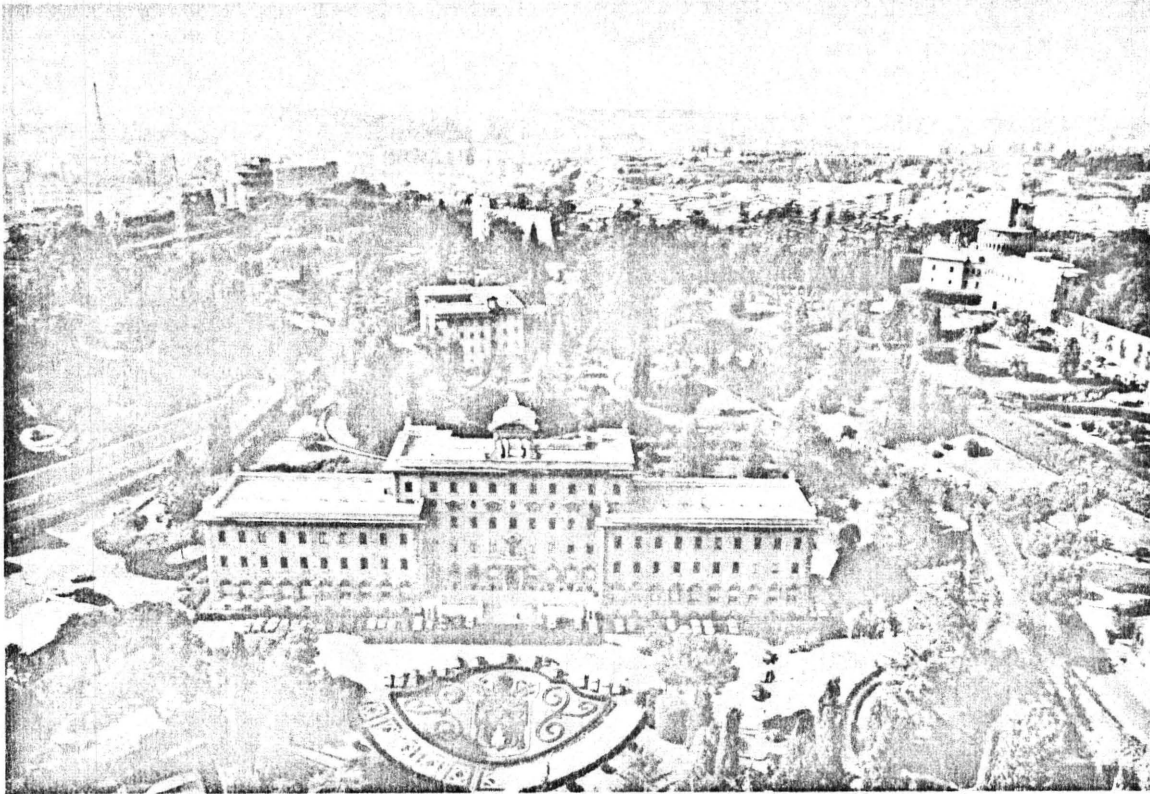
S. PETER : ROME



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF S. PETER AND THE VATICAN



B PLAN OF S. PETER AND THE VATICAN



The Government Palace (centre foreground), Vatican City. In front of the palace is the coat of arms of Pope Paul VI. Behind the palace are the Ethiopian College and the Vatican Gardens.

B. Pellegrini—M. Grimoldi

The secular governmental structure

the Holy See. The Papal Commission for Vatican City is composed of three cardinals and a secretary. It exercises the papal powers of government. Administrative powers are delegated to a governor, who may also compile legislation. The governor is assisted by a central council composed of the directors of the secretariat office, the office of monuments, museums, and galleries, and the office of technical services. The general counsellor has consultative powers.

Justice is administered by a tribunal of first instance, a court of appeals, and a court of cassation (an appeals court that deals with the application of law). Access to the supreme tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura is also possible.

Of the previous four armed defense organizations, the largely ceremonial Noble Guard and Palatine Guard of Honour were disbanded in 1968, and the gendarmerie was dissolved in 1971. Internal security and public order are maintained by the Swiss Guard. Italian police patrol St. Peter's Square, and the Vatican must extradite to Italy persons charged with criminal acts.

Services. The railway station, located along the south wall, was built in 1931. Like the Vatican prison, it represents more of symbolic than utilitarian value. For long-distance travel, the Vatican charters airplanes from the Italian airlines and paints them with papal insignia. Cardinals and other papal employees use cars that bear Vatican State license plates and are cared for in the Vatican's garages. The Vatican has its own pharmacy, but there are no health or educational facilities.

The Vatican maintains its own stamps and currency, which are interchangeable with those of Italy. It operates postal, telephone, and telegraph services linked to the outside world.

Cultural life. Cultural life has much declined since the Renaissance, when the popes were among Italy's foremost patrons of the arts. The Vatican Museums, the frescoes by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel, the frescoes by Pinturicchio in the Borgia Apartment and Raphael's *Stanza*, or rooms, nevertheless attract critics, artists, and flocks of tourists from all over the world. The Vatican Library contains a priceless collection of manuscripts

World-famous art collections

from the pre-Christian and Christian eras. The Vatican publishes its own influential daily newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, and its press can print books or pamphlets in any language from old Ecclesiastical Georgian to Indian Tamil.

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(B.J.W.)

Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de

Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban, marshal of France, may have been the foremost military engineer of all time. He not only revolutionized the aggressive art of siege craft but also became a master of defensive fortification as well. He fought in all of France's wars of Louis XIV's reign (1643–1715), a principal objective of which was to attain defensible frontiers, secured by fortresses. Consequently, enemy fortresses had to be besieged and taken and then strengthened so that the enemy could not take them back. Vauban's strongholds—each designed for its particular site, though generally in accord with his own theory of fortification—were to constitute the defensive wall around the French king's property. At the same time, painfully aware of the tax burden on France's labouring class, he devised a remarkable but abortive project for reform that anticipated the political economy of the later 18th-century theorists.

Achievements as engineer and marshal. Vauban was born on May 15, 1633, at Saint-Léger-de-Fouchere, rest,

BIBLIO-
GRAPHY

Red Brigades kill Rome court guard

By ALAN COPPS

in Rome

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL in Italy's paramilitary police was shot dead by Red Brigades terrorists yesterday as he drove to work along the banks of the Tiber in Rome.

Col Antonio Varisco, 52, who was in charge of security at Rome's law courts, died instantly after terrorists pulled alongside his car and fired three times.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed, in a telephone call to a news agency, by the Red Brigades, who, last year, kidnapped and murdered Signor Aldo Moro, the former Italian Prime Minister.

The caller described Col Varisco as "a right hand man" of Gen Alberto dalla Chiesa, head of the Carabinieri's special anti-terrorist squad.

This squad has scored several notable successes against the Red Brigades in recent months, including the discovery of the Scorpion machine pistol used to kill Signor Moro and several other victims.

Among papers found in the same flat as the gun was a Red Brigades death list on which Col Varisco's name appeared. A couple arrested in the flat were recently jailed at the law courts for seven years on arms charges. They now face trial concerning the Moro case.

Col Varisco, a bachelor who had worked at the law courts for more than 20 years, was due to leave the Carabinieri within a month to become a security officer with a private firm.

Politicians shocked

Among the first people on the scene of the shooting was Signor Giovanni de Matteo, Rome's chief public prosecutor. He said: "We are alone, abandoned. I say this not just from grief but from a sense of despair."

"We have lost a friend... a victim of an accurately prepared assault carried out with the usual cold criminal technique that characterises the Red Brigades."

The killing shocked Italy's politicians who are in the midst of delicate negotiations to form a new government. Signor Craxi, the Socialist Prime Minister designate, was quick to condemn it as were other party leaders.

Signor Signorile, the deputy Socialist leader who headed the party's delegation which conferred with Signor Craxi yesterday, said the attack was a dramatic reminder of the need for a government "to struggle against crime."

After the delegation's two-hour talk with Signor Craxi, Signor Signorile said there was an air of cautious optimism about his chances of forming a government. Signor Craxi is expected to tell President Pertini today that he will open a second round of negotiations next week.

COUPLE ARE KIDNAPPED BY RESORT GANG

By Our Rome Correspondent

A wealthy Italian couple were kidnapped near Olbia, Sardinia, late on Thursday as they were driving home with friends in a minibus. It was the second kidnapping in three days in the area.

Police said they believed the kidnappers were members of a gang which specialises in abductions of well-to-do holiday-makers from expensive resorts.

In Rome yesterday a court jailed 15 people at the end of a trial in which 37 were accused of operating a criminal syndicate known as "Kidnappers Anonymous." There were not guilty verdicts for 22. The five chief defendants were sentenced to a total of 69 years.

CONFERENCE PLEDGE

By Our Geneva Correspondent

Twelve countries have so far promised to send their Foreign Ministers to the Geneva conference on the Indo-China refugee problem next Friday and Saturday. They are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and the Philippines. Of the 72 countries invited, 26 have so far accepted, including China.



EMBASSY REOPENING DELAYED

By A. J. McILROY

Salvador, El Salvador

AN unprecedented 11 days of diplomacy electronics the British Embassy in San Salvador

to re-open on

rule yesterday.

Embassy's telephone ans-

machine was switched

callers were told by the

mean pro-consul that

we plan to re-open on

"

Pat La Touche, a pro-

member of the British

ate community, said yes-

"Frankly, I don't care

er the Embassy comes

or not."

he said that for the

0 days or so Britons in

vador had been given no

but to talk to their

sy through an answering

ne and each day they

told "The Embassy will

opened on Friday, July

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SPANISH HOTEL FIRE CODE SOUGHT

Our Madrid Correspondent
e blaze at the Corona de
an Hotel at Zaragoza on
sday which killed 72 people
injured more than 100 has
to demands for an
ediate national fire code in

Zaragoza mourned the
victims of the country's
ever hotel fire at services
e ancient cathedral, it was
ted that many of those
parished might have been
but for lax fire precau-

drill.
a few of the guests
ed to find the centre
se that runs up through
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contain fire instructions
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Permission obtained; design &
Construction carried out.

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VATICAN UPSET AS THE POPE CASTS OFF TRADITION

D. T. E. - 4 SEP 78

By FRANK TAYLOR in Rome

THE INFORMAL, almost breezy, style of Pope John Paul is upsetting Vatican traditionalists. They feel his departures from the norm amount to a breach of papal protocol and diminish the "mystery" surrounding the successor to St Peter.

The Pontiff's decision to dispense with the portable throne and any kind of crown at yesterday's inauguration was the first indication that he was not about to follow tradition blindly.

Then, in addresses during audiences for his cardinals, for diplomats accredited to the Holy See, and finally for journalists, he refused to use the royal "We", referring to himself in the first person singular.

The Vatican bureaucrats at first insisted on issuing texts of his speeches with the "We" still there, finally "surrendering" only yesterday.

The Pope also began departing from the prepared texts when he received almost 1,000 journalists and photographers last Friday. As he was leaving the audience hall, he stopped to look at a cartoon of himself in a newspaper held by one journalist.

He laughed uproariously when he saw that the drawing depicted him wearing the triple crown and laughing at himself in a mirror. He wagged his finger at the journalists as if to say "Rascals."

Almost trotting

Those who attended the audience noted that the Pontiff entered and left at a speedy walk—some said he was almost trotting—and this, too, is being seen as a departure from the usual papal decorum.

In its report of the audience the Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, pointedly omitted his asides to the journalists and there was one report yesterday that the Curia, the Vatican's central administration, had sent Cardinal Felici, the acting Dean of the Sacred College, to the Pope to "suggest" that he curb his

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D. T. E. - 4 SEP 78

A simple

D. T. E. - 4 SEP 78
ceremony

for Pope

By FRANK TAYLOR in Rome

POPE JOHN PAUL officially began his ministry as "Supreme Pastor" of the world's 700 million Roman Catholics when he celebrated a Solemn Mass before tens of thousands of people in St Peter's Square yesterday afternoon.

It was a papal inauguration with a difference. The smiling Pontiff, an energetic 65, walked from St Peter's Basilica into the square, having ruled that he would not use the portable throne. He was "crowned" only with a mitre instead of the triple tiara.

The ceremony was cut from six hours to less than 2½ hours, but its deep significance was in no way diminished. Pope John Paul, had, it was agreed, substituted splendour with simplicity, magnificence with dignity.

Hours before the Mass began, Rome police and the Carabinieri mounted one of the biggest security operations in the history of the city. About 10,000 uniformed men stood on duty at strategic points in and around the Vatican, and at Embassies.

The security services were concerned not only for the safety of the Pope himself, but for the many foreign dignitaries attending the ceremony. Many of them, however, brought their own security escorts.

Videla protest

Among the heads of delegations were King Juan Carlos of Spain; King Baudouin of Belgium; the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk representing the Queen; Vice-president Mondale of the United States; Mi Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister; Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor; Mrs Giscard d'Estaing, the wife of the French President; President Sarkis of the Lebanon; and President Videla of Argentina.

Before the Mass, 30 Left-wing demonstrators were detained by police after petrol bombs were thrown at parked cars to protest against the presence in Rome of President Videla.

27
Many of these who took part were young Argentines protesting against alleged violations of human rights in Argentina. Amnesty International sent a petition of 26,000 signatures to the Pope during the weekend claiming alleged repression in Argentina.

There was a great burst of applause when the Pope, preceded by Cardinals, entered the sunlit square from the doors of the Basilica. All were clad in white vestments and the Pope carried his pastoral cross.

After receiving the Pallium, a 2½-inch wide white woollen band signifying the fullness of his power as Pontiff and then the jewel-encrusted Mitre, Pope John Paul was approached by each of the Cardinals in turn.

As he gave them the embrace of peace, he whispered to them animatedly and clasped their hands. Throughout this part of the ceremony the Sistine Choir sang "Tu Es Petrus — You Are Peter."

Later in the Mass, as the sun went down behind the great dome of St Peter's, the Pope himself helped to distribute Communion, offering the wafers to 40 of his relatives and other

Car hitch

The group of relatives arrived by air in Rome on Saturday, but had to hitch-hike from the airport because the Vatican forgot to send cars for them.

Pope John Paul brought the Mass to a conclusion by descending the Basilica steps and extending a greeting to everyone in the now-floodlit square, and another greeting directly to the members of the foreign delegations.

Vatican upset—P15

SOVIET TRAINING FOR PLO MOSCOW BACKS TERROR INC.

By ROBERT MOSS

IN THE STORM of controversy inspired by the red-carpet reception that the Austrian Chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, recently accorded PLO leader Yasser Arafat, one vital fact passed largely neglected.

This is that it is a tragic error for any Western government to confer any degree of legitimacy on the PLO, not only because of its methods — the deliberate assault on innocent men, women and children in many different countries — but because its operations are directly supported and, in some cases, controlled by the Soviet Union.

I have called attention in this column in the past to the services that the PLO has rendered to the Soviet KGB; for example, by providing a link, or "cut-out," between Moscow and Ayatollah Khomeini's entourage before the overthrow of the Shah; by helping to set up a new revolutionary secret police in Teheran; and by arming and advising extreme Left-wing groups in Turkey.

I can now make public some important new evidence of the degree of Soviet involvement in PLO activities. The Russians are currently training hundreds of Palestinians — in addition to recruits from the radical Arab states and carefully-picked non-Arabs of the "Carlos" type — in establishments near Moscow and along the Black Sea.

There are similar training camps (at which the East Germans figure prominently as instructors) near Varna in Bulgaria and in Czechoslovakia.

Reception centre

The military academy at Simferopol in the Crimea is a primary reception centre for PLO men selected for sabotage and terrorist training in the Soviet Union. Courses specially tailored for the Palestinians (according to sources inside the PLO) include river crossings and all types of sabotage.

These courses are attended by mixed groups of 50-60 PLO trainees, drawn from different guerrilla organisations according to a quota system.

At a typical course at Simferopol, there were recruits from Fatah, Saiga (a Syrian-based group whose foreign operations are under the direct supervision of Syrian Military Intelligence), the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and George Habbash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

The differences between these rival terror groups were apparently submerged, on this occasion, for the sake of collective self-advancement.

However, two other Palestinian groups that were invited to send trainees to the course declined the invitation: the Iraqi-based Arab Liberation Front (nominally headed by Abu Chamel but in reality a wholly owned subsidiary of Iraq's G-2) because it was jealous of the preponderance of Fatah members; the overtly Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), headed by Naif Hawatmeh, on the grounds that, as Communists, their members already had ample facilities available to them in the Soviet Union that were not open to other Palestinians.

Doctored passports

Significantly, efforts to indoctrinate PLO trainees in the virtues of the Soviet system begin even before their departure — equipped with doctored Jordanian, Iranian or Lebanese passports — from the camps in Lebanon and Syria.

Officers from the "political department" of Fatah like Abu Khalid Hussein, formerly based at the Shatila camp, provide crash courses in the achievements of the Bolshevik revolution and the Soviet model of society.

On arrival in Moscow, Palestinian recruits are received by Al-Amid Al-Sha'ar and Hikmat Abu Zaid, the director and deputy director (respectively) of the PLO office in Russia.

Palestinian trainees of above-average aptitudes are sometimes transferred for special courses in KGB or GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) schools, which also receive a steady intake of intelligence officers from Libya, Syria, Iraq and South Yemen.

In the Soviet view, the PLO is a tremendously useful asset. It can supply (a) shock-troops, like the members of Idi Amin's bodyguard in Uganda (b) subversive agents, like the networks in the Gulf sheikhdoms and Saudi Arabia that can now hold a knife to the throats of pro-Western monarchs and (c) all-purpose terrorists — without automatically implicating the Russians in PLO operations.

Euphemistic phrasing

The PLO can also serve as the middleman in supplying arms to the "national liberation movements" that the Soviet Union is pledged to support under Article 28 of its revised (1977) constitution—a document that openly defines support for terrorism as a permanent element in Soviet policy, under the euphemistic phrasing, and should therefore bring down on the Russians' heads the opprobrium deserved by a "terrorist state."

In the view of some Western analysts, it was thanks to the PLO that Joshua Nkomo's Zapu terrorists were able to shoot down two Rhodesian civilian airliners with Soviet-

made Strela (Sam-7) missiles. The inventory of Soviet-made arms in the hands of the PLO is long and impressive, including many types of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, artillery, and the same kind of sub-machine gun (the Czech-made Skorpion) that Italian ballistics experts have now concluded was the murder weapon in the Aldo Moro case.

The PLO under Soviet guidance has not been parsimonious about making its extensive armoury available to sympathetic groups in other parts of the world. Gen. Ergun Gokdeniz, in a recent interview with a Turkish Army magazine, confirmed my reports in this column about the PLO's role in arming Turkish rebels, and commented that, thanks to the Russians, the PLO "have been trained for wars of liberation to be fought with Marxist-Leninist methods."

Convincing evidence

It is not difficult today to provide convincing evidence of ambitious Soviet-bloc involvement in the arming, training and financing of the PLO and its non-Arab friends. A more challenging problem, in this respect, is to prove direct Soviet involvement in the "tasking" of specific terrorist operations.

Yet there are disturbing cases where at least circumstantial evidence suggests that the PLO and its auxiliaries have been assigned to carry out missions of specifically Soviet rather than Palestinian, interest.

One such case was the PLO plot to blow up fuel depots in West Berlin, which was first disclosed in this column. Another was the attempt by a Palestinian hit-team in Holland in 1975 to hijack a train carrying Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union.

Soviet-bloc involvement with the Red Army Faction (RAF) in West Germany—which conducts joint operations with Fatah and the PFLP—had been amply documented, and precludes the emergency of that group as an avowedly terrorist organisation.

The East Germans financed Ulrike Meinhof, one of the RAF's founders, before she and her friends took to terrorism, and East Berlin has provided a safe haven and jumping-off-point for Palestinian terror attacks in Western Europe assisted by the Baader-Meinhof underground.

Following his split-second escape from a terrorist landmine (for which elements of the Bader-Meinhof underground have claimed responsibility) Gen. Alexander Haig, the recently-retired Nato commander in Europe, publicly stressed the Soviet involvement in international terrorism.

Jerusalem conference

Earlier this month, I attended a conference on international terrorism that was convened in Jerusalem under the auspices of the Jonathan Institute, which is named after Lt-Col Jonathan Netanyahu, the young Israeli hero of Entebbe. Other British delegates included Merlyn Rees, Hugh Fraser, Paul Johnson, Lord Chalfont and Brian Crozier.

It was an extraordinary occasion, not least because the majority of the 70 international delegates found themselves in agreement that the Soviet Union is directly involved in international terrorism, and that, for this reason, an effective counter-strategy must include sanctions against the USSR and other states that abet terrorists.

The final manifesto, read by Senator Henry Jackson, called for a concerted effort by the civilised world to deny terrorists their present bases, to consider economic reprisals against governments that aid them and, at all costs, to avoid endowing groups like the PLO with the spurious legitimacy that Herr Kreisky and Herr Willy Brandt have now seen fit to accord. I hope Mrs Thatcher's government will study this document.

Remarkable aspect

Not the least remarkable aspect of the Jerusalem conference was that it took place in Israel, whose leader must necessarily always be mindful of the plight of the three million Jews behind the Iron Curtain who can be held hostage for "good behaviour." It is high time that a similar inquiry was initiated in other Western countries.

For the sake of a cosmetic detente with Russia, there has been a malign tendency on the part of some Western governments to keep from the public the mounting body of evidence now in the hands of Western intelligence services of Soviet guidance for the PLO and international terrorism.

It is time for all civilised nations to stand shoulder-to-shoulder on the issue of international terrorism, and condemn those (like Chancellor Kreisky) who have been ready, for the sake of short-term expediency, to accord a false respectability to those who murder women and children with the aid of the KGB.

BUS FALL KILLS 60

Sixty people were killed and 33 injured when an overloaded bus plunged into Lake Victoria, at Lugezi, the Tanzanian Sunday News reported yesterday. —UPL

Euro-MPs prepare for first meeting

By ALAN OSBORN
Common Market
Correspondent

THE historic first sitting of the new elected European Parliament begins in Strasbourg tomorrow with the item of business the election of the chief officers.

The contest for the presidency of the Parliament, looks being between Mrs Sir Veil, the former French Minister and leader of the card Republicans in Strasbourg and Mr Emilio Colombo, Christian Democrat President of the old Parliament.

Mrs Veil won the back a number of political when they met informally Luxembourg last week by Christian Democrats, largest single party in Assembly, have put off final decision until just tomorrow's balloting.

A compromise move by Mr Colombo to serve limited period, perhaps next March, is expected proposed by some Christian Democrats, though this resisted by others who favour new Parliament should a clean break with the past.

Agriculture committee

The 410 directly elected (81 of them British) will pick vice presidents and committee chairmen. The 60 Conservatives, who have to call themselves European Democrats in Strasbourg, expected to be given at two committee chairmanships including the important agriculture which is likely to go to the former farmers Sir Henry Plumb.

Equally important this will be any move the Conservatives might take to align themselves with other groups Centre Right.

One reason for their of name is the belief in word "Conservative" for other European parties right who associate extremism.

But even without arrangements the European Group will be the third in Strasbourg after the Christian Democrats and Socialists.

The leader of the British Conservatives is Mr James Hopkins while Mrs R. Castle will lead the 17 elected Labour MPs at Strasbourg. They will join the Communist Group in the Parliament.

EEC Budget

A number of formal opening speeches will be made on Tuesday by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Brussels Commission Mr Jack Lynch, Prime Minister of Ireland and leader of the political groups.

The Irish Foreign Minister Mr O'Kennedy, will give a view of the Irish presidency of the EEC over the next months and the 1980 Common Market budget will be formally presented to the House on Monday by the Brussels Budget Commissioner Mr Tugendhat.

Separately today the Brussels Ministers will meet in Brussels where Sir Geoffrey Howe will try to secure Britain equal financial commitments for joining the European Monetary System as those by Ireland and Italy.

Each of these has been a substantial interest rate rate but the rest of the Nine agreed that Britain should receive pro rata concession.

In any case this will not judge Britain's decision on and if the pound is brought into the system will be taken in September. Most of today's meeting be a largely gloomy and the largely economic and monetary developments in the in the next few months.

DO NOT FORGET HELL POINTS WARNS SINNERS

By Our Rome Correspondent

Hell exists for unrepentant sinners and paradise elect, states a sermon addressed to all bishops of the Congregation for the Causes of the Faith on behalf of John Paul II.

The most solemn pronouncement of the Roman Church in many years. "There will be eternal punishment for the sinner, who be deprived of the sight of God.

"Doubt is gradually invading itself deeply into people's minds. Part of the cause is the unintentional effect of people's minds of theological controversies, which are wide publicity," the letter said.

BUGANDA 'MO FOR SECESSION

By Our Staff Correspondent
Nairobi

Secessionist groups led by Buganda politicians and military officers intend to force Buganda from the rest of Uganda before the end of the year, Nairobi newspapers reported.

The groups were identified as "Mau Mau" and "Chama Mapinsuzi." But the no independent confirmation what most observers rather as bellicose threats out of disenchantment with Binasa Government.

OFFICERS JAIL

By Our Srinagar Correspondent

Srinagar courts martial have found 20 Indian officers and sepoy guilty of spying for Pakistan in Srinagar. Sentences range between 10 and