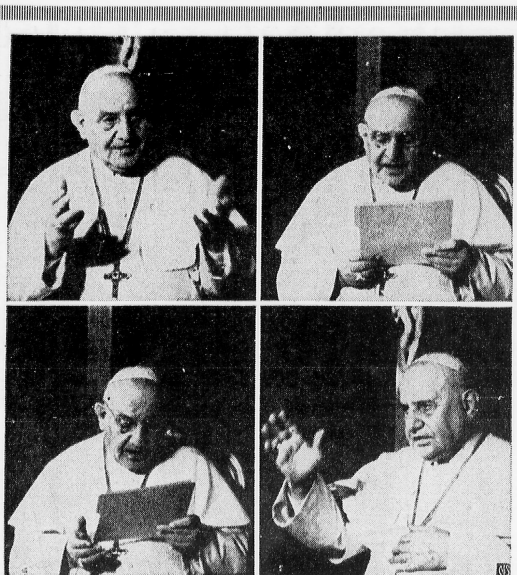


Personal warmth, simplicity 'hallmarks' of Pope John



CAMERA STUDY OF LATE POPE—In a four-part camera study above, Pope John is shown reading from a prepared text during one of his numerous audiences. After reading a statement on a particular subject, the Pontiff often launched into friendly banter with those guests in attendance.

His Holiness Pope John XXIII may be remembered by Church historians as the Pope of the Second Vatican Council, but to thousands of others throughout the world he will always be "Il Papa Simpatico."

Pope John's vigor in promoting the affairs of the Church has amazed those who regarded him on his election to the papacy at age 76 as a "compromise" pope or a pope of "transition." For he brought to the agelessness of the Church the stamina associated with youth, and at the same time has captured the hearts of the multitude with his extraordinary simplicity and warmth.

The world was amazed that at an age when many men are expected to retire from public life, Pope John did the following: convoked the Second Vatican Council—the first general ecumenical council since 1870; increased the total membership of the Sacred College of Cardinals to 87, the highest in history; canonized 10 saints; issued eight encyclicals; named the first Negro, the first Japanese and the first Filipino cardinals; and appointed a Papal Secretary of State for the first time in 14 years.

But thousands of other people not so interested in statistics will remember his friendly smile; his ability to laugh—even when the joke was on him; the occasions when he committed a faux pas—and quickly admitted it; his surprise visits to the poor, sick and imprisoned; his engaging manner of breaking papal protocol; and his readiness to substitute praise for censure.

And if you asked them to sum up their impression in a few words, they would exclaim, as so many have after an audience with Pope John, "He's so natural!"

RARE COMBINATION

Pope John had a dual nature in which the simplicity of a peasant is combined with the dynamic drive of an administrator. He worked as a farmer and as a diplomat and was as much at home among rural people as he was among heads of state.

Pope John XXIII was born Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli on November 25, 1881, in Sotto il Monte, Italy. He was the third of 13 children and the first son of Giovanni Battista Roncalli, a poor farmer, and of Maria Anna Mazzola.

At the age of six he received his first schooling from the parish priest of the nearby village of Cervino. Five years later he entered the minor seminary at Bergamo.

In his early years, Angelo Ron-

calli was a normal but undistinguished student, but even then he was noted for his amiable disposition and his common sense. His growing talents were first recognized when at 16 he became dormitory prefect of his class, a distinction reserved to students of scholastic merit.

In 1898 he received minor orders and by 1900 his superior training was complete. By this time young Roncalli had found his way and had developed into a brilliant student. He won a scholarship to Rome's major seminary, but his studies were interrupted for a year of military duty in 1901. He returned to Rome to continue in the seminary and was ordained a priest on August 10, 1904.

Father Roncalli had earned his laureate in theology and had just started to earn a doctorate in canon law when Bishop Giacomo Radini-Tedeschi of Bergamo called him to his major seminary as secretary, a position he was to hold for the next 10 years.

SCHOLAR AND SOLDIER

It was during this time that he found a set of old documents pertaining to the diocesan visitation of St. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan (1585-1631), and decided to edit and publish them. He persisted in this work off and on until his elevation to the rank of bishop in 1929. The final volume of the project was published after he was pope.

While serving as secretary to Bishop Radini-Tedeschi, from 1903 to 1914, he also taught Church history and apologetics at the Bergamo seminary.

With the outbreak of World War I, Father Roncalli was recalled to military service in June, 1915. He was assigned to the major with the medical corps of the Italian Army, and in 1916 was assigned as a hospital chaplain. He worked as a farmer and as a military service gave him great insight "in the understanding of life and the priestly apostolate."

After the war, Father Roncalli returned full time to the Bergamo seminary. He organized the first students' house in Italy at Bergamo. It provided free assistance to middle class children attending night school. He was instrumental in founding the first organization of young Catholic women in the Bergamo diocese.

In 1921, when Father Roncalli was 40, he was called to Rome to be president of the Italian Society for the Propagation of the Faith and in 1922 he was named Director for the Propagation of the Faith.

One day Father Roncalli decided to spend a short vacation at the summer villa of five seminarians attending the Pontifical Urban College for the Propaga-

tion of the Faith. When he was ready to retire, the seminarians handed him a key and assured that his room was very cool and comfortable.

Father Roncalli opened the door and found himself in a broom closet that had a small bed in it. He decided to go along with the joke, settled down on the bed and went to sleep quickly.

Father Roncalli's task in the propagator congregation was to help coordinate the activities of national missionary societies throughout the world. He did considerable traveling in this post, visiting missionary centers in Italy, France, Belgium and Holland.

ADMINISTRATOR

Father Roncalli became a monsignor on May 7, 1921. He demonstrated his administrative ability in the tasks assigned to him, and his brilliant talents by working as a professor of patristics at the Roman Seminary. He was the chief organizer of the Alessandria exhibit held in Rome during the 1925 Holy Year.

On March 19, 1925, he was consecrated Titular Bishop of Areopolis with the personal title of archbishop and named Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria. It was the first time the Church had sent an official representation to that country since the 13th century.

In his first sermon in Bulgaria, Archbishop Roncalli evinced that long view toward Christian unity which was to become familiar in the discourses and writings of Pope John XXIII. His role in Bulgaria was to protect the interests of the nation's 50,000 Catholics, to encourage the growth and development of the Church there, and to represent the Holy See on a non-diplomatic level.

When he was transferred from Bulgaria to Turkey 10 years later, he had visited every part of the country. The success of his mission in Bulgaria is shown by the fact that in 1932 Pope Pius XI was able to raise the Sofia office to the rank of an apostolic delegation.

Archbishop Roncalli was reappointed Apostolic Delegate to Greece and Turkey on November 23, 1934. At the same time he was transferred to the titular diocese of Areopolis to the titular archdiocese of Mesembria. He was appointed also as Administrator of the Latin Rite Vicariate Apostolic of Constantinople. His tour of duty in Greece and Turkey was distinguished by his zeal in assisting the undernourished Catholic schools and by his ability to create cordial relations between the Church and government circles.

WORLD WAR II was in progress then, and a great part of Archbishop Roncalli's duties con-

sisted in directing works of charity made necessary by the ravages of war. The Apostolic Delegation hummed with activity, much of it dealing with receiving and sending information in collaboration with the Vati.-S. Information Bureau on Prisoners of War and Refugees.

The Archbishop was so active in aiding Jewish refugees fleeing from Hitler's Germany that his efforts were recalled years later by the Grand Rabbi of Israel, Dr. Isaac Herzog Herzog. When Cardinal Roncalli was elected pope, the rabbi sent a message in which he stated: "I am persuaded that your noble faith in the highest values, as shown during the time of Nazi atrocities, will guide you in your new and important tasks."

UNITY THROUGH CHARITY

Archbishop Roncalli's efforts in Greece in this same period created a climate in which the Catholic and the Orthodox put aside their differences to work together in a humane effort directed against the threat of widespread starvation.

It was through Archbishop Roncalli's cooperation with Orthodox and Catholic Damaskians that arrangements were made with the Vatican to bring in a shipment of 350,000 tons of wheat, thereby saving thousands of lives from hunger. The project was accomplished through the combined efforts of the British government, U.S. Catholics and Greeks living in exile.

By 1944 Archbishop Roncalli's time in the ancient cradle of Christianity had run out. Rome decided that the post of 63-year-old Archbishop, now recognized for his knack of getting along well in difficult assignments, was in trouble-shooting Europe. He was assigned as Apostolic Nuncio to Paris and arrived there on December 31, 1944.

FROM PEASANT FAMILY

France had just been liberated and there was strong sentiment among the nation's new leaders that the Vatican representation and some members of the Hierarchy Organization (UNESCO). On November 29, 1952, he was appointed as Apostolic Nuncio to Paris and arrived there on December 31, 1944.

'Pope of common people' appropos of John XXIII

Historians may record Pope John XXIII as the "Pope of the Second Vatican Council." But millions throughout the world will remember him as the "Pope of the Common People."

The son of poor peasants, he was born on a farm where his father worked as a sharecropper. The third in a family of 13 children, he was the youngest when he was born on November 25, 1881, still hears the motor over its door, "Obelisk of the Past" (Oblivion and Peace).

EARLY IN HIS pontificate,

when addressing a large group of farmers meeting in Rome, Pope John said: "We find great pleasure in addressing you. In looking at you one thing we recapture the serene face, though stamped with such weariness, of the good people of the fields with their hands in the soil since infancy. Our thought returns today with particular force to that rural world, filled with our and ever impressions—the first providentially We had had."

On more than one occasion he recalled his pleasure in having met those humble people whose life is the toil of each day and whose knowledge is of the difficulty of life. Through his personal experience he was well aware of their economic problems. Shortly after his election as pope he told them: "Now you have a Pope who is himself a farmer's son and who has never felt humiliated or embarrassed because of his humble origins. You can then well realize how deep is his interest in this class of workers so dear to the Church."

It is said that on his first visit as Pope to Castelgandolfo, the papal summer home, he appeared on the balcony before the crowds. The Pope replied: "If you go on behaving like this I'll have to look for another candidate. I intend that we are still in Venice."

corrected what errors had been committed. He moved with ease among the nation's leaders and diplomats, and also visited 85 of France's 83 dioceses.

But his busy schedule sometimes made him forget his social obligations. One day Francesco Gay, the postwar Deputy Premier, arrived at the nunciature and expressed his pleasure at being invited to dinner along with other VIPs.

"Man a Dieu!" exclaimed Archbishop Roncalli, "I had forgotten."

He quickly talked the French official into helping him make preparations for dinner. "Here, put on this apron," he said, "You have to help me make polenta" (a thick porridge of broth and meal).

DISPLAYS PRUDENCE

While in France the Archbishop was confronted with the problem of worker priests, clergy who had gone into the working man's work to labor and live alongside him in an effort to reduce the Church's loss of souls in wholesale numbers.

The Nuncio advised the Vatican to wait and move carefully in the matter. He was concerned about the problem. Eventually, it became necessary for the French Bishops to issue orders for the modification of the movement, but it was largely through the Nuncio's tact and prudence that what could have been a tragic episode in the history of the Church in France was avoided.

Later, after Archbishop Roncalli had become Pope, the priest worker movement was stopped by official order of the Congregation of the Holy Office on July 3, 1959.

During his stay in France, Archbishop Roncalli was appointed as the first permanent observer at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). On November 29, 1952, he was appointed as Apostolic Nuncio to Paris and arrived there on December 31, 1944.

(Continued on page 4P)

A MAN OF SURPRISES

Late Pontiff shattered many ancient traditions

Pope John XXIII has been a man of many surprises. He not only broke traditions, he established many precedents, and even reinstated old customs that had fallen into disuse.

Although many of the changes he brought about were private or personal things, he did not hesitate to revise or even dispense with age-old papal protocol. He felt that each pope should be free to establish new customs of his own.

Immediately following his election as pope on October 28, 1958, Cardinal Angelo Roncalli deviated from history and chose John for his name. Although a name most chosen by popes, it had not been used for more than 600 years. The fact that it was last used by a false pope did not deter him from his choice.

One of the first customs he dispensed with was the tradition that the pope should eat alone. His immediate predecessor Pius XII had rigidly adhered to this custom. Some other popes on special occasions had shared their food with relatives, but usually they ate at a separate table. Pope John's previous experience as a diplomat and his genial nature were opposed to his eating

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'Pacem in Terris' due in Braille

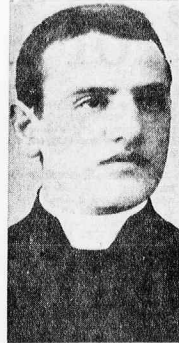
LONDON—The Royal National Institute for the Blind, whose patron is Queen Elizabeth II, is to publish a Braille edition of His Holiness Pope John XXIII's last encyclical, *Pacem in Terris*.

Earlier this year, the institute also made arrangements to publish the Braille edition of the Pope's social encyclical, *Mater et Magistra*, following requests from the Association of Blind Catholics in London.

Significant dates in life of Pope John XXIII

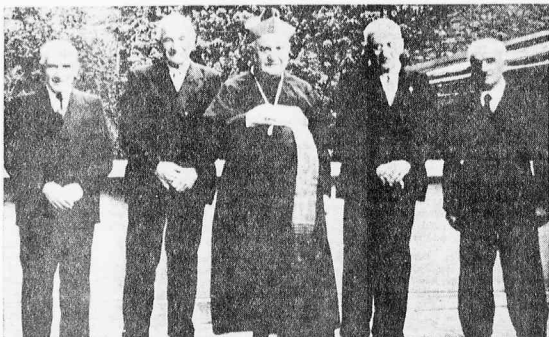
- The following are significant dates in the life and career of His Holiness Pope John XXIII:
- 1881, November 25—Born as Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli in Sotto il Monte in the province and Diocese of Bergamo. The third of 13 children of Giovanni and Maria Anna Roncalli and their first son.
- 1892—Entered minor seminary at Bergamo.
- 1898—Received minor orders.
- 1900—Began theological studies at Cerasola College in Rome.
- 1901—Studies interrupted by one year of military service.
- 1904, August 10—Ordained in the Church of Santa Maria in Monte Santo, Rome.
- 1905-1914—Served as private secretary to Bishop Giacomo Radini-Tedeschi of Bergamo and as professor of Church history, apologetics and patrology at the Bergamo seminary.
- 1915—Recalled to military service as a private in the medical corps of the Italian Army. Promoted to sergeant-major and then to a chaplaincy with the rank of lieutenant.
- 1918-1920—Returned to teaching at Bergamo seminary.
- 1921, May 7—Named monsignor (domestic prelate) by Pope Benedict XV and President of the Italian Society for the Propagation of the Faith.
- 1925—Organized the Mission Exhibit in Rome for the 1925 Holy Year.
- 1925, March 19—Consecrated as Titular Bishop of Areopolis with the personal title of archbishop and named Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria.
- 1931, October 16—Appointed first Apostolic Delegate to Bulgaria.
- 1934, November 21—Named Apostolic Delegate to Greece and Turkey and appointed Apostolic Administrator of the Latin Rite Vicariate Apostolic of Constantinople.
- 1944, December 22—Appointed by Pope Pius XII as Apostolic Nuncio to France.
- 1951, June—Named by Pius XII as the Holy See's first permanent observer at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- 1952, November 29—Named to Sacred College of Cardinals.
- 1953, January 15—Appointed as Patriarch of Venice.
- 1954, October—Served as Papal Legate to the Marian Year Congress in Beirut, Lebanon.
- 1958, March 25—Went to Lourdes, on the 100th anniversary of the apparitions of St. Bernadette there, to consecrate the underground Basilica of St. Pius X.
- 1958, October 25—Entered 78th conclave to elect a pope.
- 1958, October 28—Elected as pope. Took name of John XXIII.
- 1958, November 4—Crowned as pope in St. Peter's Basilica.
- 1958, December 15—Created 21 new cardinals.

PICTORIAL HIGHLIGHTS IN THE LIFE



EARLY LIFE OF POPE JOHN—In these early photos the future Pope John XXIII is shown as he appeared on his ordination day, August 10, 1904; in the uniform of a medical sergeant in the Italian army during World War I in 1915 (the only time he wore a mustache); and as he looked on March 3, 1925, when Pope Pius XI raised him to the episcopate.

POPE AS SEMINARIAN—Left, Angelo Roncalli (seated), poses with two friends during his seminary days at the Pontifical Seminary in Rome.



THE POPE AND HIS BROTHERS—In this picture taken at Paris in August, 1952, Archbishop Roncalli, Apostolic Nuncio to France is shown with his four brothers. From the left, they are: Giovanni (deceased); Saverio, 79; Alfredo, 73; and Giuseppe, 68. His surviving brothers still live in Sotto il Monte, Italy.



BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPE—In this modest farm home, Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, the future Pope John XXIII, was born on November 25, 1881. The Roncalli home was near the little village of Sotto il Monte, "under the mountain" in Lombardy, Italy, not far from Bergamo. The farm property has been cultivated by the Roncalli family for 500 years.



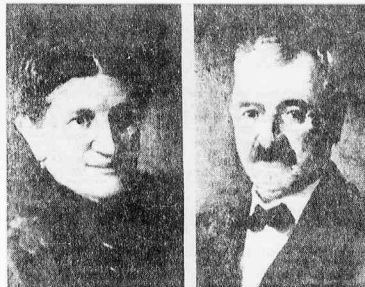
POPE JOHN AND HIS PREDECESSOR—His Holiness Pope John XXIII is shown with his immediate predecessor, Pope Pius XII when he was about to depart as Cardinal Legate to Lourdes in March, 1958. Pope Pius raised the future Pope John to the College of Cardinals in January, 1953, and appointed him Patriarch of Venice, where he served until his election to the Papacy.



PAPAL NUNCIO VISITS PW'S—While serving as Papal Nuncio to France in 1944, Archbishop Angelo Roncalli, assisted by Vicar General Bohan of Paris, visits a prisoner of war camp near Chartres to aid in the distribution of relief materials supplied by War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, agency of the U.S. Catholic bishops.



ENROUTE TO CONCLAVE—Cardinal Angelo Roncalli, soon to be named Pope by the College of Cardinals, is on his way to attend a meeting of Cardinals shortly before the Conclave which would elect him Pope John XXIII. He had just arrived from Venice following the death of Pope Pius XII.



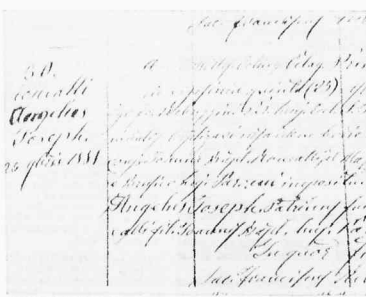
PARENTS OF POPE JOHN XXIII—These reproductions of oil paintings show the parents of Pope John XXIII. His mother, Maria Anna Mazzola Roncalli, died at the age of 96. His father, Giovanni Batista Roncalli, died at the age of 98. Pope John's parents were farmers near the town of Sotto il Monte in Lombardy, Italy.



POPE'S FAMILY AT CORONATION—Members of the family of His Holiness Pope John XXIII are shown seated (middle row) in St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, awaiting the coronation of the new Pontiff. Between two nuns, who are distant relatives of the Pope, are the Pope's sister and three brothers.



POPE'S SISTER—Assunta, 74-year-old sister of His Holiness Pope John XXIII, fondles a kitten in her farm home near Sotto San Giovanni not far from Milan. The Pontiff's three brothers still reside in Sotto il Monte. Pope John was one of 13 children, three of whom died at birth.



POPE'S BAPTISMAL RECORD—This fragment of the baptismal record of Pope John shows his name and date of birth in the upper left margin. His entry was the 30th in the record book of the local parish church. He was the third of thirteen children and the eldest son.



NEW VENICE PATRIARCH ARRIVES—Archbishop Angelo Roncalli, created a Cardinal by Pope Pius XII in the consistory of January 12, 1953, was a few days later appointed Patriarch of Venice. He chose a motor launch, not a gondola, for his arrival there. He served in this capacity until elected Pope in October, 1958.



RECEIVES RED BIRETTA—Named a Cardinal while serving as Papal Nuncio to France, a 400-year-old tradition is followed when French President Vincent Auriol presented the red biretta to future Pope John XXIII, on January 16, 1953. He went to Rome later to receive the Red Hat from Pope Pius XII.

OF HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII



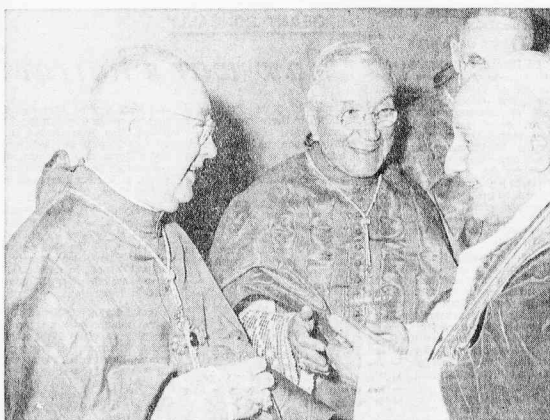
UNUSUAL PHOTO—The Pope is shown in this unusual photo (in reading glasses and wearing his leveled mitre) reading an important papal document.



FORMAL PORTRAIT—This appealing photograph of Pope John was taken only a few months before his death.



VISITS ROME PRISON—At Christmas time in 1958 Pope John set a precedent by paying a visit to the Regina Coeli prison in Rome.



GREETING U.S. CARDINAL — The Holy Father smiles as he greets Cardinal Francis Spellman of New York. In the center is Cardinal Amleto Cicognani, Vatican Secretary of State.



BLESSING A SICK BOY—Pope John confers his blessing on a sick boy in a Rome hospital. He had a particular love for the sick and suffering members of the Mystical Body.

*Motu Proprio
Commissiones
Concilii Vaticani secundae convocando
sollicitudine*

Ioannes P. XXIII

*Supremo Dei muniti factum esse reputamus quod Pater
Sanctus, in Pontificatu ob hunc vice apostolice Commissionis celebrando,
solito fieri inexpectate vero, subit expectata. Ex hoc quippe sollicitudine
erexit. Quod fieri Commissionis sacrosancti Concilium ante nostrum ampliatum,
quod, in hunc partem temporibus, Ecclesiam, in lecta et parva Christi,
haurire potest agnoscere, cuiusque spes affectus et ei, qui abstantia non
sunt decedunt, et cum nihil minus ad hoc deo hypothetice accipit,
divini factus vocem audientes, ad unum Christum remanet Ecclesiam.*

*et angustis, ut deinde non, ut ratio et fides non et memores saltem esse
solentibus, sententiam non abstantibus quibuslibet.
Datum Romae, apud sanctum Petrum, diei Veneris proxima, in festo
Candelae, anno MCMLX, Pontificatus Sancti anno.*

Ioannes XXIII
JH

SUMMONING THE COUNCIL—Above is a facsimile of the official document through which Pope John convened the Second Vatican Council—the highlight of his reign as Supreme Pontiff.



FIRST PORTRAIT—His Holiness Pope John XXIII is shown wearing the official robes of the papacy in what is believed to be the first official portrait of the Pontiff. He was 76 years old at the time he was elected Supreme Pontiff on October 28, 1958.



IN PROCESSION—The Holy Father is shown above being carried into St. Peter's Basilica on his portable throne for a canonization ceremony.



EASTER BLESSING—The Pope gives the traditional blessing "Urbi et Orbi" (To the City and the World) on Easter Sunday.



A BLESSING—Pope John raises his hand to bless a visitor to Rome.



POPE OF UNITY—One of the most notable achievements of the late Holy Father was his highly successful efforts to promote a greater unity between the Eastern and Western Churches. Above an Eastern Rite prelate kisses the papal ring.

Personal warmth, simplicity

(Continued from page 1-P)
named to become a member of the College of Cardinals.
The French government decorated him as a Commander of the Legion of Honor. At 71, with a full and satisfactory career behind him, the Archbishop prepared to leave Paris for Rome and new work in the Church's central administration in Rome.

PATRIARCH OF VENICE

A few days after the publication of the list of new cardinals, Archbishop Carlo Agostini, Patriarch of Venice, who had been named to receive the post, died. Cardinal Roncalli was named to succeed him on January 15, 1952. He received the appointment to Venice on the same day that French President Vincent Auriol presented to him the red biretta of the cardinalate.

Cardinal Roncalli took possession of the Patriarchate of Venice on March 15, 1952, and immediately set to work. He renovated the ancient basilica and the patriarchal residence, personally visited every parish in the archdiocese, organized instructions in Christian doctrine on every level, convoked a synod and began construction of a new seminary. And all during this activity, he was a stickler for details. This characteristic was evident even outside his administrative functions.

One of his nephews, now a chaplain in a parish in Italy, tells this story: "When he was Patriarch of Venice, and I had served his Mass, he told me he wanted to serve mine, and when I protested, he said to me, 'No, no, I want to serve you myself because I want to see whether you know how to celebrate it.'"

Although he was now in a pastoral role, Cardinal Roncalli continued to be called upon to represent the Holy See. In October, 1954, he went as Papal Legate to the Marian Year Congress held in Beirut, Lebanon. In March, 1955, he was sent by Pope Pius XII to consecrate the new underground basilica of St. Peter's at Lourdes.

After the death of Pius XII on October 25, he entered the 78th conclave of the Catholic Church along with 50 other cardinals.

SERVED AS NUNCIO

Pope John had a wide knowledge of France

By MARTIAL MASSIANI

PARIS—There have been few since the Middle Ages who have known every corner of France as well as Pope John XXIII.

During his tenure here as Apostolic Nuncio to Paris, then Archbishop Angelo Roncalli visited great cities, modest towns, small villages and farms in every part of France, including the remote parts of Algeria, graciously accepting every invitation possible and taking every opportunity to meet the people.

His nine-year term as nuncio was crowded with activity. He learned to know and understand the country, the conditions, the problems of the clergy and those of the laity.

More than once when he was traveling by automobile, Archbishop Roncalli would have the car stop and he would get out to talk with the peasants. He always explained to them that he was interested in their lives because he had been born one of them.

ARCHBISHOP Roncalli's journey to France to take over his post as nuncio had been almost unprepared. It was at the end of 1944. Although Paris had been liberated from German occupation, the war was to continue until May, 1945. The allied powers had not yet established themselves firmly in France. The nunciature in Paris, closed during the war, had not yet been reopened.

Archbishop Valerio Veneri, Angelo Roncalli's predecessor as nuncio and now a Cardinal, had remained during the final year of his tenure in Vichy, where the Vichy government was located, like the rest of the diplomatic corps. Certain Resistance movement leaders had blamed him for doing this, although the situation was not his fault. Because of strained conditions he had returned to Rome.

The chief of the provisional government, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, ardently desired to put an end to the regrettable situation. With the approach of the end of the situation, he called for urgent action. This was because the Apostolic Nuncio to France is normally the dean of the diplomatic corps and has the right in that capacity to offer traditional New Year's greetings to the President.

In one of these, delivered to Vincent Auriol on January 1, 1951, he spoke of the situation. "The laws of peace are identical with the laws of civilization. Even before they were engraved

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would be most happy to walk with foot like everybody else," he stated. "Then I think that if I went on foot, no one would be able to follow me. Therefore I use it (the sedia) as an exercise of mortification."

On another occasion he told the captain of the papal gendarmes, "I am certain you are a bigger nose than I am, because I was only a sergeant."

The announcement of the coming ecumenical council was made on January 26, 1959, to 17 cardinals who attended ceremonies commemorating the conversion of St. Paul. Pope John at the same time announced his intention to hold a synod for the diocese of Rome, to bring the Code of Canon Law up to date and to complete promulgation of the code for the Oriental Church.

Hardly three months of his pontificate had elapsed when he decided to create 23 new cardinals, announcing his intention of summoning an ecumenical council.

Pope John gave immediate effect to what he would not resign from. He took over. On the afternoon of his election, he made an unannounced visit to the Vatican Radio station. After taking possession of his cathedral of St. John Lateran, he made visits outside the Vatican's walls to several of Rome's major universities.

ON CHRISTMAS Day he captured the hearts of the humble by visiting several of the city's hospitals, and on the following day he visited the city jail. On January 21, 1959, police were taken aback when, without informing them of his plans, he arrived at a home for the aged. Priests accompanied only by two members of his household.

Before the first year of his pontificate was completed, he also distributed Communion to the street-vendors of Rome, and even left the Vatican. On the fact of Rome's tough Trastevere district to give Communion to a group of working class youths.

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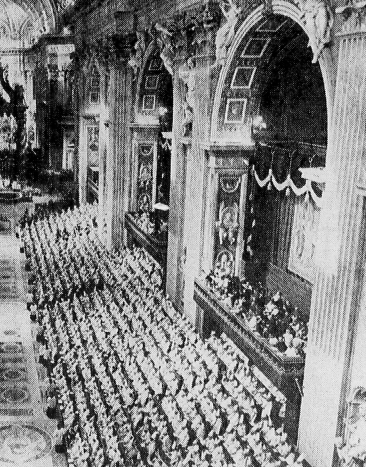
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OPENS ECUMENICAL COUNCIL—Pope John XXIII presides at the opening of the Second Vatican Council—an historic event in his five-year reign as Supreme Pontiff. The council is automatically dissolved with the death of the Pope, but Pope John's successor is expected to reconvene it.

'SERGEANT RONCALLI'

Saw war's horrors as soldier, chaplain

A man of peace, Pope John XXIII knew the horrors of war at first hand. He served his country. At the age of 20 he interrupted his studies to volunteer as an ordinary soldier for six years. Later, during World War I, he was recalled for military service from 1915 to 1919, first as a medical sergeant and later a chaplain.

Angelo Roncalli's first term of military service was with the 73rd Infantry Regiment of the Italian Army. On November 20, 1914, a few days after his 20th birthday, he interrupted his seminary studies to volunteer for one to six months later he was promoted to corporal and was discharged at the end of a year with the rank of sergeant. It is said that at the end of his training his platoon was rated as one of the best.

WHEN ITALY entered World War I, he was recalled to duty. He served in the Balkans. His father Roncalli and all other priests who were drafted were enrolled first as medical orderlies. The future Pope John trained in a military hospital and soon wore the uniform of a sergeant. He was sent off to the Austrian front where he saw the horrors of war at first hand.

In March, 1916, when the government agreed that priests should be enlisted as military chaplains, with the rank of lieutenant, Father Roncalli served in the capacity of various military hospitals near Bergamo and in Turin, Italy.

It was during this period of his career that he grew a mustache, probably to offset his youthful looks. At the end of four years' service, he collected his accumulated back pay, stating that he should show the world what a house which he intended to found upon his return to Bergamo.

In a letter to the president of the Association of Italian Chaplains, he wrote that he was Bishop Roncalli, Patriarch of Venice and his father to age 96.

His colleagues expressed little surprise if he suddenly dashed out of the Vatican to visit an ailing priest, a group of poor people or to cheer up prison inmates. Bishop Peter Canisius van Lierde, the Pope's confessor, once said: "It is the Pope's idea that he should show the world what kindness and humility are."

IN DECEMBER, 1962, Time magazine selected Pope John as its Man of the Year for 1962, and in a poll of newspapers, radio and TV stations, served by the Associated Press, the Pope was voted as the top newsmaker in the field of religion during 1962.

On April 11, 1963, Pope John issued his encyclical Paced in Terris, which was acclaimed throughout the world. The encyclical, a clarion call for world peace, was unusual in that it was addressed not only to the episcopate of the Universal Church and to the clergy and faithful of the whole world, but also to "all men of good will."

One section of the encyclical, on the delicate question of cooperation with communist nations and movements, aroused widespread discussion. The Pope made clear that communism is intrinsically wrong, but pointed out that because of the possibility of change and the existence of some truths amidst Marxist errors, it may be possible to work for peace and good movements for good causes.

In January, 1963, Pope John and Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union were reported to have commended the Pope's greetings. In March of that year, the Pope received in audience Premier Khrushchev's son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubei, editor of the Moscow daily Izvestia.

IN FEBRUARY, 1963, Archbishop Josyf Slipyi of Lviv, sole survivor of the Byzantine Rite Catholic Bishops of the Ukraine, received a hero's welcome from Pope John on his arrival in Vatican City after 18 years of imprisonment and house arrest in the Soviet Union.

Pope John's persistent efforts for change received outstanding recognition on May 11, 1963, when he received the \$160,000 Balzan Peace Prize. He was the first person to receive the prize.

He recalled his war experiences, stating: "I am grateful for everything to the Lord . . . but I especially thank Him for the fact that when I was 20 years old He willed that I should do my military service, and then, during the First World War, serve again as a sergeant and chaplain. What a knowledge of the human soul one gains that way! What experience and what graces were given me to dedicate myself to understand life and the priestly apostolate."

Again, in one of the first audiences of his pontificate, on November 26, 1958, Pope John told members of the British Commonwealth War Graves Commission: "Your presence first of all evokes in Our mind memories which are distant, but still remain among the most moving experiences of an already long life. The high plateaus of Asiago and those lands washed by the Paive River, entered to me by graves of so many of your countrymen, were familiar to Us during the World War I years when We functioned there in wartime hospitals. We brought aid to so many of the wounded. To many of the dying We brought comfort and the peace of final absolution. How many fell on the field of honor!"

THESE MILITARY experiences were again recalled by Pope John in February, 1959, and also in June, 1959, when he received in audience groups of former Italian Army chaplains. Speaking to some 700 of them in the Vatican Gardens (June 14, 1959), the Pope said in part: "The service We performed as chaplain in wartime hospitals is unforgettable. It allowed Us to gather from the groans of the wounded and the universal aspiration for peace, the supreme good for mankind."

Indeed, Pope John never forgot that he was Sgt. Angelo Roncalli. He visited the quarters of the Pontifical

Noble Guards on the feast of their patron, St. Sebastian, (in 1959) he said to a captain of the guard: "Captain, you are a bigger nose than I am, because I was only a sergeant."

On another occasion, while receiving in audience a group of Italian Bishops, he spied the gold stars of a general on the shoulders of Bishop Arrigo Antonello, the Military Ordinary for Italy. "As a sergeant," Pope John said with a smile, "I should really stand at attention before you instead of you kneeling before me."

Traditions

(Continued from page 1-P)
council of the Church, the first in 90 years. It opened on October 11, 1962.

PERHAPS THE most important event in the government of the Church was the fact that Pope John for the fifth time broke precedent by issuing an encyclical. When he increased membership in the Sacred College of Cardinals to a record high of 87, the most in nearly 400 years. In addition he named three Cardinals "in petto." And shortly before the opening of the Second Vatican Council he rearranged the College, making all members bishops.

On one occasion he departed from a provision of canon law to name a new cardinal who had already had a brother in the Sacred College of Cardinals. He was Cardinal Amleto Cicognani, then Apostolic Delegate in the U.S. and later named Papal Secretary of State.

Pope John established another precedent in naming the first Negro prince of the Church, Cardinal Laurent Rugambwa, Bishop of Bukoba, Tanganyika. He also named the first cardinal for Japan, the Philippines, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Significant dates

(Continued from 1-P)
1962, October 4—Traveled 400 miles by train to the Shrines of Loreto and Assisi, Italy, the longest trip by a pope in over 100 years.
1962, October 11—Opened the Second Vatican Council in Rome.
1962, October 25—During the Cuban crisis, Pope John made a dramatic broadcast to world statesmen to "spare the world the horrors of war."
1962, November 27—Confined to bed with what doctors described as "strong anemia," caused by gastric disorder.
1962, December 9—Canonized three saints—Peter Eymard of France, Antonio Maria Pucci and Francesco Maria Grosse of Italy.
1963, January 20—The tenth canonization ceremony of his pontificate, for Vincenzo Pallotti, founder of the Pallottine Fathers.
1963, February 10—Received in audience Ukrainian Archbishop Josyf Slipyi of Lviv, after his 18 years detention by the Soviets.
1963, March 1—Named recipient of the 1963 Peace Prize of the Eugenio Balzan International Foundation.
1963, March 7—Granted private audience to Alexei I. Adzhubei, atheist son-in-law of Soviet Premier Khrushchev.
1963, March 17—Participated in the veneration ceremony at the beatification of Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton, founder of the Daughters of Charity in the United States and first native American to be beatified.
1963, March 19—At beatification ceremonies of Luigi Palazzolo, the fifth of his pontificate.
1963, March 29—Announced establishment of a Pontifical Commission for the Revision of the Code of Canon Law.
1963, April 11—Issued his eighth encyclical, "Paced in Terris."
1963, May 11—Made a visit of state to Italian President Antonio Segni at the Quirinal Palace in Rome, the first pope to call on a president of the Italian Republic.
1963, May 22—Suffering from a recurrence of his illness. All audiences cancelled. Announced plans for a nine-day spiritual retreat.
1963, May 26—Reported suffering from stomach bleeding. Doctors insisted on attendance.
1963, May 31—After three days of improvement, condition took dramatic turn for worse. Extreme Unction administered.

MORE CARDINALS

On December 14, 1959, he added eight more members to the College of Cardinals, continuing the policy established by Pius XII. Among the new members, the body, as of that date, the college consisted of 31 Italian cardinals, 12 English-speaking, 11 Spanish-speaking, 11 French-speaking and five each for the German and Portuguese language groups. Seven other languages were represented by one cardinal each: Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Croatian, Flemish, Hungarian and Polish.

The Pope called the third cardinal consistory of his pontificate for March 28, 1960, which raised the number of cardinals to 54. Among the new members, raised for the honor were the first cardinals to be named for Japan and the Philippines, and the first Negro, who was the first African. Cardinal Peter Tatsuo-Dai, Archbishop of Tokyo; Cardinal Rufino Santos, Archbishop of Manila; and Cardinal Antonio Sambo, Bishop of Bukoba, Tanganyika, who was then Bishop of Rutaba.

Another consistory, the Pope's fourth, opened on June 24, 1961. Raised to cardinal dignity were Archbishop Joseph Konrad Adenauer of Germany, Cardinal Roberto Gozo, Jose Humberto Quintero of Caracas and Giuseppe Ferretto of the Vatican Staff.

POPE JOHN has canonized 10 persons. Among them were: Charles of Szeged and Joaquina de Vedruna de Mas on April 12, 1959; Gregory Barbarigo, May 27, 1960; John de Brito, June 29, 1961; Bernitta Boscardini, May 11, 1961; Martin de Porres, May 2, 1962; Peter of Verona, August 18, 1962; and Francis Crispien, December 9, 1962; and Vincent Pallotti, January 20, 1963.

Pope John also beatified Mother Elizabeth Seton, foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the U.S., June 17, 1962; Augustin Piazolo, a priest of the same order, in the diocese of Bergamo, on March 19, 1963; and announced that Venanzio da Serravalle, a member of the C.S.S.R., Bishop of Philadelphia from 1822 to 1860, would be beatified on June 23, 1963. (A delay in this ceremony is attributed because of Pope John's death.)

Distinguished leaders in the world who have called on the Pope include President Charles De Gaulle of France, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany, President Manuel Pradizi of Argentina, former U.S. President John F. Kennedy, King and Queen of Siam, Queen Elizabeth of England, King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium, President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece, Premier Aristide Fanfani of Italy, U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

A highlight of 1961 was the special encyclical "Mater et Magistra" (Mother and Teacher) issued on July 14 to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's encyclical "Rerum Novarum."

Its 25,000 words set forth four social problems confronting modern man and offer solutions to them. The problems are: the depressed state of agriculture in the underdeveloped and the technological changes in the world, the lack of trust among nations, and the relation of the world population increase to economic development.

Among several new themes presented in the encyclical was Pope John's contention that a carefully regulated socialization can be advantageous.

Pope John's great interest in

the preparations for the Second Vatican Council were evident in the fact that he visited Rome, he had delivered eight major discourses on the subject of the council and had referred to it in 16 other speeches. He made 11 personal visits to preparatory commissions while they were in session and wrote four letters about the council.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1962, he personally consecrated as archbishops six secretaries of Vatican congregations who opened the Second Vatican Council in St. Peter's basilica, with some 2,500 archbishops and bishops present. The Pope permitted him to listen in on the council discussions at his desk in the Vatican.

Pope John set a record for surprise visits and breaking traditions. On occasion he "dropped in" a some of Rome's downtown churches and the Vatican Museums, the pressroom of L'Ocervatore, the pressroom and the Vatican Polyglot Press, the Vatican Library, to the Vatican crypts and grottoes in all Souls Day, the Swiss Guards chapel, the Vatican gardens.

He led the Corpus Christi procession in St. Peter's Square and the traditional procession to the churches of Rome, reviving an ancient tradition of 200 years. At Christmas time he visited with the inmates of Rome's jails and reformatories and at other times visited hospitals and orphanages, bringing joy and spiritual uplift to those confined there.

On October 4, 1962, just prior to the opening of the Second Vatican Council, the Pope made a 400-mile pilgrimage to two of Italy's most famous shrines, Loreto and Assisi.

On October 25, 1962, he made his last public appearance on radio to the world leaders to negotiate to save peace in the current crisis.

HIS SERENITY

But despite the increasing pressure about the Second Vatican Council, Pope John showed little outward indication of the gnawing pain at which he went through the Church's business. He viewed each problem calmly, perhaps recalling occasionally that his mother lived to age 94