

Chapter 1 : Bishop's Speak on Medjugorje

Egyptian palaces and villas by Shirley Johnston, , H.N. Abrams edition, in English.

He looked around the room, found a gallon tin of acetone for cleaning the press and spread it over everything, including Hartog. He dribbled a train of acetone to the bottom of the stairs and then used the lighter to start the fire. By the time they reached the store itself, Holliday realized they were too late. Someone was rattling at the door. There was a quick, brittle sound of glass breaking and then the door was unlatched. Holliday motioned Eddie to the left as the two men slipped in between the hanging racks of costumes. As the two men approached, he tensed, waiting for the right moment. He had the flat little Walther, but small caliber or not, it still made a lot of noise. When it came, it came without thinking for both men. Holliday used the butt of the Walther to punch him in the throat, swept his legs out from under him and broke his neck. The smell of smoke was very strong now, and Holliday could see flames behind the glass in the office window. He flipped his man over and checked in his pockets. KLM flight the following day and arrived in Toronto in the late afternoon. Holliday gathered up his key card and went down to the business center. He was asleep within a minute of his head hitting the pillows. The next morning he and Eddie went to the hotel concierge, asked a number of questions and got satisfactory answers. Their first chore was a taxi ride to a store called Save More Surplus on the western edge of a public housing project ten or eleven blocks from the flying saucer shape of Toronto City Hall. While the taxi waited Holliday went into the big store, bought a Nikon D2X camera body and every lens and accessory that was available as well as a large block of cutout hard foam to protect it all. They dropped their purchases off at the hotel, then took a second taxi to the local Walmart, where they bought a commercial-grade Weston Vacuum Sealer with an eighteen-inch seal, a box of one hundred large bags, two bottles of Crazy Glue and a black yoga mat. The main branch of the bank was housed in a somewhat ostentatious skyscraper with gold-tinted faceted windows. Banks, never really liking the idea of people withdrawing money, balked slightly at Holliday requesting a hundred thousand dollars in American twenties, but eventually and after a few phone calls to the Bahamas they complied, giving him the money in a white cardboard box with a discreet lion rampant logo in one corner. Holliday immediately took the money back to the hotel, and the real labors began. One hundred thousand dollars in American twenty-dollar bills weighs almost exactly eleven pounds. Each bill is approximately six inches by two inches, which means that a total of twenty-seven stacks of forty-seven twenties, or one hundred thousand dollars in total, can be vacuum-sealed in a single eighteen-by-eighteen-inch bag a little less than a quarter of an inch high. With the black lining of the Samsonite carefully removed, the bag could be glued to the back of the suitcase, covered with a carefully cut piece of black foam from the yoga mat and then the black nylon lining replaced. Which is exactly what they did. Back in their suite, Holliday trimmed the camera foam to the exact dimensions of the doctored suitcase, then cutouts for the camera body, the lenses and accessories. Considering the fact that Havana was a Unesco World Heritage city, it made sense that they would send a photographer assistant around every few years to document and project on the restoration of historic buildings in the city, and all the camera equipment in the suitcase would easily disguise the added eleven pounds of weight. The office was pretty much the way Holliday had remembered: Holliday made the introductions and they sat down in what little space was left. It had never occurred to him that there would be a litter of bodies left behind him on his search or that the monk Helder Rodrigues would pass along the best-kept secret in seven hundred years before dying in his arms. According to Braintree, after the dissolution of the Templar order by Pope Clement in , its remnants fled in all directions, some across the English Channel into England and Scotland, some-as Holliday well knew-to the Azores and some to Portugal and Spain. The ones who crossed the Pyrenees Mountains into the Catalonian Province of Spain enjoyed a brief life as the Christ Knights of Catalonia, but they were quickly rooted out by the Catholic king of Spain. Those who traveled by sea and landed in Portugal fared much better and came under the protection of King Diniz under the name the Order of Christ in , which led directly to Emmanuel I and Christopher Columbus. Although virtually every school history text in North America identified Columbus as an Italian from Genoa, there was virtually no real evidence of this at all. It was far more likely

that he was born in either Spain or, even likelier, Portugal. By , the year Columbus sailed west to what he thought was the Indies, both Columbus and Emmanuel I were members of the Ordem Militar de Cristo, or the Military Order of Christ, the present incarnation of the Knights Templar in Portugal at the time. Although Columbus sought funds from Isabella of Spain for his voyage of discovery, he already had a secret pact with Emmanuel that any information about his voyage that he gave to Spain should also be given to Portugal. Columbus agreed and the Templar cross on the sails of his famous ships, the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria, were a signal to Emmanuel that their secret bond would be kept. Columbus spent very little time on the island of Cuba before moving on to Hispaniola, or what is now known as Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. For the next five years Don Diego Velazquez established a number of settlements, including, most notably, Santiago de Cuba and San Cristobal de Havana, a small town just west of present-day Havana. Very soon after this, at least between its members it became known simply as La Hermandad or the Brotherhood. Most probably the Brotherhood died with him. The gently rolling countryside below could just as easily have been rural France-fields, farms and small villages crouched in broad valleys or perched on low hills, all connected by country roads that led to broader highways. Eddie raised an expressive eyebrow. An instant later the slightly ominous whir and thump of the flaps lowering filled the interior of the aircraft and they began their final approach to Jose Marti International Airport. Terminal 3 at Jose Marti was built specifically for international arrivals and departures, showcasing Cuba as a modern twenty-first-century country, which everybody, especially the Cubans, knows it is not. The architecture was slick: The Cuban government might hate American foreign policy and politicians, but they love American tourists. Although there have been no sanctioned flights to Cuba since , the Cubans found ways around the problem almost immediately. Americans could reach Cuba by first going to Canada, Mexico or the Bahamas and flying onward from those countries. Instead of passport entry and exit stamps, Cuban customs provided the tourist with a small separate visa slipped into the passport on arrival and removed on departure. On the other hand, there is a regular St. After all, it was rumored that even Che Guevara had Irish-American roots, and of course, even Castro himself had an American connection-in the late s Fidel had been offered a five-thousand-dollar signing bonus by the New York Giants. Holliday shuffled toward customs in the big, noisy terminal trying to figure what the impact on the world would have been if Castro had signed with the team and had a career as a major league pitcher. Perhaps there would have been one Batista after another for the next fifty years, all with a cozy relationship with the United States. American sugar, fruit and tobacco interests would have flourished, and so would the Mafia. Cuba could have stayed as corrupt as any of its neighbors to the south, or its slightly wackier compatriots in North Africa and the Middle East. American servicemen from Guantanamo on leave in Havana, picking up hookers in the bars and clubs and gambling in the casinos like the Riviera, the Capri or the Sans Souci. Blacks still unemancipated, working as cane cutters or in the tobacco fields, the vast majority of the country illiterate and poor. He reached the head of the line, put both bags on the big industrial scales and waited while the weight figure was computed, paying the fee in U. Then he was signaled to the customs counter. Behind him sat two men in suits and dark glasses, both reading Granma, the official newspaper. These would be the airport police that Eddie had warned him about. Holliday handed over the blue-covered Canadian passport identifying him as John Leeson, smiling pleasantly. All of us have our bosses, right? Please, senor, put your suitcases on the counter and open them. Once the cases were on the counter, he unlocked them and pulled them open. The customs official rummaged through the clothes, felt the sides, bottom and back, then indicated that Holliday could close the first up. The customs man checked the second suitcase. At some invisible signal the two men reading newspapers stood up and stood beside the suitcase. As well as the camera case, there were round slots for thirty metal film containers. The taller of the two security men opened a few of the film containers at random while the other watched for a reaction from Holliday. The tall security man then told Holliday to take out the hard foam insert. Holliday handed it to the man, who checked the bottom before setting it aside; if things could be inserted into the foam from above, it was logical that they could be inserted from below. He turned his attention to the red nylon lining, poking at it with a long finger. It was the mark of an experienced traveler who had to explain the same thing to other customs and security people at airports all over the world. I prefer any old suitcase myself. He closed the suitcases, found

his way to the exit and stepped outside into the blistering heat to wait for Eddie. He stared right ahead. It reminded him of the smell of rubber on a hot day and egg salad sandwiches when he and Henry and his cousin Peggy went on camping trips. Like many things in Havana, the Hotel Nacional was definitely a blast from the past. They booked the Rita Hayworth two-bedroom suite and settled in. The suite had a balcony that looked out over the Malecon seawall to the ocean, and that was certainly something. He sipped his rum and stared thoughtfully out over the Malecon and the darkening sea beyond. Everything was ahead of us. We went out into the fields each year to gather vegetables and to cut the cane and pick the fruit and it meant something. Fidel would lead us to better times, better days ahead. Everything was about the future, and for a while it was true. Before Fidel a black man could never have gone to university. There were rumors that all was not well among El Comandante and his friends. Have you ever heard the name Manuel Pineiro Losada? Between Losada and Fidel they convinced Che that the next step in the socialization of the Americas lay in Bolivia, of all places. Bolivia is more than four thousand kilometers from Cuba-what did it have to do with us? He left Cuba with his little group of less than twenty men in the middle of February, and by April he was dead, his guerrilla force wiped out, betrayed to the CIA by Losada. How do you say, the people and the government becameâ€isolated from each other. There was no food, no coffee, no parts to replace the aircraft and the tanks. There was only the black market and the generals smuggling drugs. We traded doctors and engineers to Venezuela for gasoline, but that was all.

Are you sure you want to remove Egyptian palaces and villas from your list?

It runs from Cristobel in the north to Balboa in the south. With the recent expansion of the overseas network, the AFP is placed to further enhance its international reputation and commence relationships with nations not previously exposed to the AFP. One such nation is the Central American country of Panama. Historically, Panama has been seen in AFP investigations as a source and staging point for the international distribution of cocaine, but the previous unstable political climate meant entering into law enforcement arrangements could be difficult and dangerous. With the decline of the Noriega regime in the early s, an opportunity arose to begin relations with Colombia through liaison visits. Historically, Panama has been a pivotal point for Australian law enforcement with respect to money laundering and the international movement of cocaine to Australia. With the recent detection of significant cocaine loads into Australia emanating from or transiting Panama, liaison was instituted to facilitate inquiries and gain an understanding and appreciation of the legal and law enforcement environment within the Central American nation. More importantly, establishing liaison has garnered information relating to the type of inquiries and intelligence that can be now undertaken in Panama by AFP liaison officers. The two oceans are linked by the Panama Canal, cut into a gap between the Cordillera de Talamanca and the San Blas mountain range and stretching for more than 65km 40 miles. Panama City, the capital, is a curious blend of old Spain, modern America and the bazaar atmosphere of the East. The new Panama is a bustling eclectic urban city possessing an array of towering new buildings that house the economic and banking industries of the nation. The Panama Canal to the west of the city itself attracts many visitors where an average transit takes up to 8 hours to complete. Coln named after the Christopher Columbus " Columbus apparently loosely translated in Spanish means Colon is the second-biggest city and also borders the canal. To the north of Colon is Cristobel also named after the Christopher Columbus " Christopher apparently loosely translated in Spanish means Cristobel , a rather impoverished town, but one which is increasingly becoming of interest to Australia with regards to vessels transporting narcotics using the canal to transit from the Atlantic to Pacific oceans. Ships all over the world are built to fit the three sets of double locks that are an essential part of this 80km-long waterway. History The Spanish conquered Panama in , ostensibly because it was a pivotal trade route and collection point for the Spanish plunder of the New World. This abundance of transient wealth also attracted many foreign pirates and buccaneers such as Henry Morgan and Sir Francis Drake. The region achieved independence as part of Gran Colombia on November 28, Panama attempted to secede from Gran Colombia four times between " , during which time a treaty was made with the US to build the Panama Railroad. Construction of the Panama Canal began in the same year and the Panama Canal Zone either side of the canal became an American protectorate. The canal provides easy and reliable crossings from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Ships all over the world are built to fit the three sets of double locks that are part of this 80km-long waterway, which can be visited any time. Significant changes were made in the Constitution of Panama in , , and again in A military coup led by General later Brigadier-General Omar Torrijos Herrera took place in , and he effectively maintained power despite surrendering the presidency until his death in Several modifications were made to the Constitution in and from to the country was effectively run by the armed forces chief, General Manuel Noriega. US intervention became more likely after the presidential election of May However, the election was almost immediately annulled without reasonable cause. After a few days of fierce fighting, mostly in the capital, the bulk of resistance to the invasion " from troops loyal to Noriega and from the paramilitary Dignity Battalions " was suppressed. Despite the relative success of the military operation, the US forces for a while failed in one key objective: On Christmas Day , after delicate negotiations, Noriega was taken into the residence of the Papal Nunciature in Panama City, where he sought political asylum. On January 4, , the General finally surrendered to US forces. He was immediately flown to the US and put on trial: After a low start caused by chronic lack of finance, the Endara government gradually started to put the country back on its feet. Early discontent was reflected in a number of coup attempts during and , although all were easily quashed. The

evident stability of civilian government has encouraged the US to keep to its schedule regarding withdrawal from the Panama Canal Zone which, under an agreement negotiated by President Carter, vacated in 1979. The prospect of Noriega having unrestricted control of the canal was an important reason behind the American invasion. At the presidential election held that May, the victor was Ernesto Perez Balladares, backed by a three-party centre-left coalition under the banner of Pueblo Unido. The alliance narrowly failed to gain a majority in the Asamblea Legislativa, but is operating with the support of two small parties relatively successful to date. People and cultures from all over the world meet and mix there, resulting in an atmosphere of tolerance where people know how to successfully get along with each other. Panama is a microcosm of the Americas with a mixture of Latin, European, black and Indian populations. Sixty-five per cent of Panamanians are mestizo European-Indian mixed and the other 35 per cent are a combination of traditional Indians, Caribbean blacks, European and Chinese. Traditionally though, there are six different Indian cultures in Panama and each one of them practices its very own ancestral customs. Each province of Panama has a varied folklore reflected through its dances, music and cuisine. In the deeply Catholic provinces of Cocolé, Herrera and Los Santos churches are found on the main town square Plaza , as was the Spanish tradition. Nata, one of the oldest colonial cities, boasts the oldest Christian church of the American continent. There are more than 100 foreign banks represented in Panama from varying nations. Information from local and international LEAs indicate that money laundering is a significant component of many of those banks being represented in Panama. The US Drug Enforcement Administration DEA devotes one agent exclusively to identifying and investigating potential money laundering activity in the area. The genesis in enacting the new legislation came because of an investigation by the G8 Financial Action Task Force FATF which looked at countries sympathetic towards allowing the creation of off-shore tax havens and money laundering. In doing so, this would preclude banks and financial institutions belonging to G8 member nations from continuing or establishing further contact with Panama. Such a move would be devastating to the economy of Panama as presently there are in excess of 80 foreign banks undertaking business from within Panama. The Government enacted two pieces of legislation and invoked a Presidential Decree to establish the mechanisms forcing financial institutions in Panama to capture and record all financial and suspect transactions and report them to the Financial Analysis Directorate.

Chapter 3 : List of diplomatic missions of the Holy See - Wikipedia

An Apostolic Nunciature is a top-level diplomatic mission of the Holy See, equivalent to an embassy. However, it does not issue visas, nor does it have consulates. The head of the Apostolic Nunciature is called a nuncio, an ecclesiastical diplomatic title.

It was thus that I had several opportunities of getting to know Pilsudski. I gradually discovered him to be guided far more by his imagination and his passions than by logic; presumptuous rather than ambitious; and gifted at bottom with more will power than intelligence. Like all Poles who come from Lithuania, he was not afraid of calling himself obstinate and even mad. The mere story of his life would not have won him the friendship of Plutarch or Machiavelli. To me his personality as a revolutionary seemed of considerably less interest than that of such great anti-revolutionaries as Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, or Foch, whom I had met and closely followed at the Peace Conference. As a mere revolutionary, Pilsudski did not seem to compare with Stambuliski, who gave me the impression of a man lacking any moral sense whatever, a very fiery and cynical Catiline who dared to speak about peace and justice among nations in the Europe of I was taken by surprise at my first meeting with Pilsudski in the Belvedere at Warsaw where he lived. His appearance and his manner were unexpected. Here was a genuine bourgeois Catiline, absorbed in the conception and execution of the boldest schemes so long as they agreed with the civilized and historical ideas of his age and people and conformed to the laws, which he nevertheless intended to break without putting himself outside their pale. The Polish people, at the end of autumn, recognized Pilsudski as the only man who could be trusted with the destiny of the Republic. At that time he was head of the State, but his power was only provisional pending the Constitution which was to be drawn by the Diet in January. The authority of the Head of the State was further hampered by party intrigues and personal ambitions. As he faced the Constituent Diet, Pilsudski was in much the same position as Cromwell facing the Parliament on September 3, Public opinion vainly expected him to dissolve the Diet and to take over the responsibility of Government. The Dictator, being both violent and bourgeois, factious but careful of appearances of legality and impartiality in the eyes of the people, a kind of Socialist general, a revolutionary above the waistline and a reactionary below it, could not decide between civil war and war against Soviet Russia. The man did rouse some astonishment and not a little anxiety in public opinion. It was not only the Socialists but also the men of the Right who were very anxious to know what would become of this Theseus who had been toying with the thread of Ariadne for more than a year without finally deciding to use it either to get out of the political and financial Labyrinth in which the State had gone astray, or else to strangle the Republic. He seemed to like wasting the time he managed to spend at Belvedere, the summer residence of the Kings of Poland, in matching his intrigue and cunning with the Prime Minister Paderewski. The authority of the Head of the State was decreasing every day in the eyes of the people. It was being wasted in parliamentary controversy and party intrigue. But when their ambitions suddenly revived they were convinced that Pilsudski could no longer protect public liberty against an attack from the Right and that henceforth he would not be an obstacle to their freedom of action. Pilsudski bore no grudge against Prince Sapieha who was a Lithuanian like himself but a great gentleman, winning, courteous, and elegant to the point of a frivolous hypocrisy. His elegance was easy and careless, rather like that English carefreeness which foreigners who have been educated in England acquire with such ease that it becomes their second nature. Pilsudski was careful though quarrelsome, and being also disdainful of Polish aristocracy to the point of indifference, he wreaked his vengeance on Sapieha by appointing him ambassador to the court of St. It was not only among the reactionaries who feared the danger which Parliamentary disorder threatened to Poland that a plan to seize power by violent means was conceived. Joseph Haller, the General, came back from the war after having fought on the French front, and stood by, at the head of an army of volunteers who were devoted to him. He was an enemy of Pilsudski and he was ready at any moment to claim the succession. General Carton de Wiart, the head of the British Military Mission, who reminded the Poles of Nelson because he had lost an eye and an arm in the War, used to say that Pilsudski should beware of Haller. Haller limped like Talleyrand. Meanwhile the internal situation grew

steadily worse. When Paderewski fell, the party struggle grew fiercer again and the new President of the Council, Skulski, was not fitted to tackle either the political or administrative disorders, the claims of each faction or the plots which were being secretly hatched. When the decision to capture Kiev had been taken, Haller withdrew to the country and held aloof in an attitude of reserve that hardly seemed justified in relation to the strategic importance of the decision. On May 18th, the conquering hero was received by the inhabitants of Warsaw with a triumphal welcome which the most ingenuous of his fanatical followers were pleased to compare to the reception of the hero of Marengo. Meanwhile, early in June, the Bolshevik Army under Trotsky began the offensive. When the news suddenly reached Warsaw, the ensuing fear and disorganization roused all the parties to action and whetted the pretensions of everyone who had any ambitions. Skulski, President of the Council, handed over his office to Grabski, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Patek, was replaced by Prince Sapieha, the ambassador in London, who came back peacefully imbued with English Liberalism. The entire people rose up in arms against the Red invasion: Haller himself, though at enmity with Pilsudski, rushed to the rescue of his humiliated rival and brought his volunteers with him. But the noise of party factions still seemed to predominate. Among the silent anxious crowds in the town seeking for news at every street corner there were bands of deserters, refugees, and fleeing peasants: The new President of the Council, Grabski, fell and Witos, his successor, who enjoyed no confidence from the Right, made a hopeless effort to bury party differences and organize civil resistance. There was talk of German military intervention which Witos was said to have asked for in order to check the Bolshevik offensive. Later on we heard that the negotiations with Berlin had indeed been undertaken but by Witos in complete agreement with Pilsudski. The men of the Right who had always stood for co-operation with French policy accused Witos of inefficiency and double-dealing and clamored for a strong Government. Witos involuntarily increased the general confusion by being utterly unable to quell the tumult of party factions and by attributing all the responsibility for the disaster first to the Right and then to the Left. The enemy was at the gates of the town. Hunger and sedition had already taken hold of Warsaw. Processions marched up and down the streets of the suburbs, and on the pavements of the Krakowskie Przedmiescie, bands of hollow-faced weary-eyed deserters wandered about in front of the banks, the palaces, and the houses of the rich. The decision to take this step had been reached the day before, after a lengthy discussion among all the members of the Diplomatic Corps in the office of the Nuncio. Most of those present followed the example of the British and German ministers, Sir Horace Rumbold and Count Oberndorff, in advocating the immediate transfer of the Diplomatic Corps to a safer place such as Posen or Czenstochowa. Sir Horace Rumbold had even suggested that the Polish Government should be pressed to choose Posen as a provisional capital. The only two who were in favor of staying in Warsaw to the very last moment were the Nuncio, Monsignor Ratti, and the Italian Minister, Tommasini. Their attitude at the meeting had been keenly criticized and it was not favorably received by the Polish Government: Thus the Papal Nuncio would have an opportunity for opening negotiations between the Vatican and the Soviet Government on religious questions of interest to the Church. The Church had long been an observer of Russian events and was only waiting for an opportunity to enlarge her sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. As for the Italian Minister, Tommasini, he was thought to be carrying out the orders of his Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, who was also inclined to get into friendly relations with Russia for reasons of internal policy chiefly dictated by the exacting demands of Italian Socialists. If Warsaw should be occupied by the Bolsheviks, the presence of the Italian Minister Tommasini would provide Count Sforza with a suitable opportunity in which to open up diplomatic relations with the Government in Moscow. Yet it was agreed that the Polish Government would move to Posen and would see to the transference of the Diplomatic Corps in case of danger. Next day, on August 8th, very many Legation secretaries left Warsaw. The vanguard of the Bolshevik army had already reached the gates of the town. Warsaw these days looked like a town waiting to be pillaged. The great heat seemed to suffocate all voices and noises. The crowds in the streets were perfectly noiseless. Now and then an endless convoy of trams carrying the wounded would slowly steer through these crowds. The wounded sometimes looked out of the windows shook their fists and swore. A ceaseless hum spread from pavement to pavement, from street to street. A group of Bolshevik prisoners, battered, bent, and limping, with red stars on the front of their uniforms, marched between hedges of mounted Uhlans. The crowd

opened in silence to let them pass and immediately closed again. Fights broke out here and there only to be squashed at once by the surging crowds. Sometimes a small procession of thin, feverish soldiers would march by, carrying black crosses high over the sea of heads. The populace moved forward slowly in waves and then a current would follow the crosses, eddy round them, flow back, and lose itself in the troubled sea of human beings. On the Vistula bridge another crowd was listening intently for the distant thunder of battle. Heavy clouds charged with heat and dust darkened the horizon which vibrated and thundered as though a battering ram had charged it. The main railway stations were besieged day and night by bands of famished deserters, refugees of every race and condition. The Jews alone seemed to feel at home during these chaotic days. Here the hatred for the Polish persecutors of the children of Israel was fierce and consequently there was pleasure in witnessing the wretched end of Catholic and intolerant Poland. The Jews of Nalevski, generally so silent and passive both from prudence and by tradition, betrayed their feelings by very exceptional acts of courage and violence. The Jews were becoming seditious: The news which was brought by refugees from the occupied areas rekindled the spirit of sedition: Were the persecuted Jews really becoming persecutors? Liberty, vengeance, and power were fruits so luscious that the wretched inhabitants of Nalevski longed for a taste of them. The Red Army only a few miles out of Warsaw found a natural ally in the enormous Jewish population of the city which grew daily more numerous and more excited. At the beginning of August there were at least, of them in Warsaw. I often used to wonder what kept this great seditious mass of people from trying to revolt, filled as they were with a fanatical hatred and hungry for freedom. What with a dismembered State, a government on its deathbed, a great part of the country invaded and the capital besieged and in disorder, only a thousand men who were determined and ready for anything, could have taken possession of the town without firing a single shot. I frequently accompanied the Italian Minister Tommasini, who was none too pleased with the attitude of all his colleagues, who supported Sir Horace Rumbold and Count Oberndorff. Only the French Minister, M. Together with Monsignor Ratti and the Italian Minister he believed that Warsaw was not to be abandoned until the last moment and that the advice of Sir Horace Rumbold and Count Oberndorff to leave the capital at once, should not be followed, unless the internal situation collapsed and the military defense of the town was thereby jeopardized. The latter, of course, wanted to stay in Warsaw even if the Bolsheviks came into the city, but they were frankly hopeful about the military and internal situation. They saw no danger for the Diplomatic Corps in delaying its departure for Posen to the very last minute. He could not very well mistrust Weygand. Since a French general had now been entrusted with the defense of the town, the French Minister pretended to agree with Sir Horace Rumbold and Count Oberndorff not because he was doubtful about the military situation, but solely because of the dangers inherent in the internal situation. The French and German Ministers were especially afraid lest Warsaw should fall into the hands of the Bolshevik army. Only a Jewish or Communist revolt could officially concern M. Monsignor Ratti was convinced of the failure of rebellion, although he was not impressed by the precautions against new and more serious dangers taken by the Government, the military leaders, and the governing classes: The prelate came to assure him that the Government had taken every precautionary measure to cope with any future attempt at rebellion. General Romei, the head of the Italian Military Mission, had just brought news confirming the continual advance of the Bolshevik offensive, which left him not the slightest doubt about the fate of Warsaw. It was August 12th. But we must not expect too much.

Chapter 4 : The Vatican and Islam

Description. Lazio's countryside features quite a number of stately homes, or suburban villas, built from the second half of the 16th century onwards for the higher clergy and by members of the aristocracy connected to the papal court in Rome.

The sole responsibility for the content of each Tentative List lies with the State Party concerned. The publication of the Tentative Lists does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever of the World Heritage Committee or of the World Heritage Centre or of the Secretariat of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its boundaries. These suburban villas developed mainly in two areas: A close relationship with nature is ever present in the decorations: Main common feature of these villas is the great importance accorded to the vast parklands surrounding the buildings, where formal, "artificial", gardens are perfectly integrated into the natural landscape. Many of the estates were farms where the original farmhouses progressively changed to satisfy new requirements associated to social life and entertainment. Large-scale terracing then made room for formal Italian gardens; engineering works were carried out to supply water for fountains and water works; extravagant nymphaea were built and the villas now offer a vast range of this typical element. The very particular relationship with the environment is certainly the most spectacular aspect: The following private and state-owned estates are included in this residential system: The massive pentagonal fortress thus became an elegant palazzo with a fine circular courtyard and, in the interior, remarkable paintings, based on an historical and mythological celebration of the Farnese family, commissioned to renowned artists such as Taddeo and Federico Zuccari, Antonio Tempesta, Raffaellino da Reggio. The formal garden is structured on various levels and organized around a succession of fountains representing classical themes. Several inscriptions accompany visitors on a startling, thought-provoking, esoteric journey. Works were begun by Giacomo Barozzi da Vignola and completed at the end of the 16th century by Martino Longhi the Elder. The more ancient nucleus maintains the distinctive features of a Renaissance palace-fortress; in the 17th century, Scipione Borghese summoned Carlo Maderno, Giovanni Fontana and Vasanzio who transformed it into a magnificent complex, adding new wings and fountains in the formal gardens. The "Giardino della girandola" or "whirl garden" deserves particular mention: A nymphaeum was erected on the hills behind the villa and connected to the upper formal garden by an imposing double staircase; the secret garden on the Eastern side was adorned with an octagonal fountain. The original nucleus, built in , was restructured by Luigi Vanvitelli in by order of the Jesuits who owned the villa at that time; two stories and a belvedere loggia were added to the 16th-century edifice which was also flanked by a new, long wing. In the 19th century, with Lucien Bonaparte, the vast park was completely redesigned: These same architects also built the succession of monumental fountains extending from the hill behind the villa to the grandiose "theatre of waters" below. The villa was conceived as a stage set, focal point of a superb formal garden structured according to a complex design of fountains, basins and pools where aesthetic aspects merge with symbols and allegories. Of great interest also the hydraulic devices, in particular the hydraulic organ, now kept in the Sala del Parnaso, and several frescoes by outstanding artists including Domenichino and Domenico Passignano. The villa was part of a vast park with terraces, balustrades and fountains whose construction involved Flaminio Ponzio, Giovanni Fontana and Carlo Maderno. It features a number of outstanding paintings illustrating mythological themes and themes taken from the Old Testament, in particular the gallery decorated by Giovanni Paolo Pannini. The park is structured on various levels and shows an interesting historical stratification of landscape gardening from the formal Italian garden to an English garden created around The structure recalls both the castles typical of the Ile de France and those typical of the Campagna Romana. The surrounding 28 hectares of parkland are the last fragment of the nemus arcinum dedicated to the goddess Diana which, in the 17th century, the Chigi family endowed with fountains, pools and an aviary built by Bernardino Savelli. Several works of art are still kept inside the palazzo, including works by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Antonio Tempesta and Liborio Coccetti. Damages caused to some of the villas during World War II have been repaired following methodologies fully respectful of the original techniques and materials. Today,

the formal gardens are the outcome of a succession of modifications conducted over a period of years. The original structures have, in part, been maintained and subsequent enlargements and alterations, dictated by changes in taste, still form an harmonious ensemble. However, the Ville Pontificie show a greater variety compared to the Ville Palladiane and Medicee; they were also built over a longer period of time and were destined mainly to social activities rather than farming. The Ville Pontificie have in common with the spectacular Ville Vesuviane a very particular relationship with the surrounding landscape, always taken into account as the all-important backdrop.

Chapter 5 : Villas of the Papal Nobility - UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Mids 30 Sinout Bey Hanna Villa Giza, Cairo. 31 Greiss Villa Mir, province of Assiout. 32 Villa of the Papal Nunciata Zamalek, Cairo. 33 Royal Legation of Italy Cairo. 34 Chennoaoui Villa El-Mansoura, province of Daqahliya. 35 Badrawi-Ashour Palace Drin, province of Daqahliya. s 36 Abaza Villa Robamiya.

This lack of reciprocity grates on the Vatican. Greater than the Hebraic or Christian Gods. All About Rocks "Tu es Petrus et super hanc petram aedificabo Ecclesiam meam et portae inferi non praevalent adversus eam" You are Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Historically, within yards of the "Holy of Holies" of Solomon and post-exilic Temples. He issued that command after having ordered an aide to measure the exact height of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. This church was built over the presumed place of burial of the Christ, once a garden tomb donated by the Pharisee who believed that Jesus was the promised Messiah. This edifice seems to be meant to serve the theological politics of supersession. It appears calculated to submerge into historical twilight the nearby Church of the Holy Sepulcher as well as the nearby remains of the retaining wall of Temples of the Hebrews. The message seems clear: The Papacy is, no doubt, cognizant of the political motive that seems to underlie the many efforts to erect towering minarets attached to new mosques throughout West Europe. Despite convivial statements from various Vatican media organs about common Abrahamic roots and the need for dialogue between Catholicism and Islam, the Holy See is under no illusion about the underlying antipathy that many Muslims bear Christianity -- a hostility that is evidenced by the abrasive attitude which produces offensive inscriptions as those officially inscribed on monuments such as the Dome of the Rock: The Son-ship of Jesus and the Trinity is false. Both imperial domains lost their territorial expanse to Muslim military conquests. Universality and Supersession The Vatican is not oblivious to the declared ambitions of Islamists. The Vatican recognizes in Islam a challenge of civilization-size dimension, a rival true-believer which also lays claim to universality. You do not need to be Catholic to grasp the ironic similarities. Princeton Professor Emeritus Lewis, who was an occasional guest of Pope John Paul II at Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Popes, pointedly asserts that the interests of both Christianity and Islam will continuously "intersect" -- that is, clash -- as both have universal missions. The era of pagan emperors throwing Christians to lions was over; the obelisk had been brought back from Egypt after the Roman conquest there: The Square of St. Peter and its environs are the traditional sites of the execution of Peter and Paul in 64 A. Nero had hoped to affix responsibility for the fire -- which almost consumed Rome, and was most likely ignited by the emperor himself -- to the Christians. Abdulaziz was on European tour visiting the UK, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and Turkey to accelerate the phenomenal growth of Islam in West Europe, once the heart of Christendom, and to distribute gifts. The king presented Benedict XVI with a bejeweled sword. There is little doubt that the Benedict immediately grasped the implied meaning of the gift. Benedict is said to have rubbed the fingers of his right hand down the blade, without comment, before placing the sword aside. Popes have been artful practitioners of diplomacy and theocratic statecraft for many centuries. Benedict undoubtedly knows that the historical struggle between Islam and Christianity continues, that this contest is timeless and universal, and that it is about supersession, and disagreement on the divine revelation of the fullness of truth. The Holy See is fully cognizant that Muslim triumphalism guarantees future acrimonious relations on a grand scale. However, Vatican spokesmen are loath to utter such sentiments in public. When the sacred months are past, then slay the Mushrikin idolators wherever you find them and besiege them, and wait for them in every ambush. If they repent, perform salat public prayer , pay zakat alms , leave their way free to them. While in Spain, Abdul-Aziz visited the first mosque built in that country in over five centuries. The edifice, the Great Mosque of Granada, was inaugurated on 19 July Symbolically, it stands close to the Alhambra, the focal point of the last bastion of Muslim power in Spain. It was here in Granada that the Catholic re-conquest of Spain was made complete. It was from here that the last Caliph of Muslim Spain, Boabdil, departed in tears. The Saudi monarchy has placed high value on reviving Islam on the Iberian Peninsula. This is what that visit actually concerned. The al-Saud house has given generously to increase the influence Islam in Spanish society. During the

thirty-minute private session, Benedict apparently pressed Abdulaziz on the issue of reciprocity. While mosque minarets spring up like weeds all across "Christian" Europe, not a single church exists in Arabia, nor is allowed to. While in Europe Muslims are energetically engaged in religious proselytizing, on the Arabian Peninsula all proselytizing for any faith other than Islam is forbidden. The Saudi smiled a lot, nodding his head, but makes no firm commitment. His Holiness should not expect change any time soon. Benedict lost little time in reminding the Saudi King that he expects "acta non verba," actions not words, regarding implementation of the "principle of reciprocity". It is certain that within the confines of the curia, there was incredulity and sarcastic commentary concerning the incongruence of the Wahhabi standard-bearer sponsoring a conference on religious pluralism. Cardinal Jean-Louis of France, President of the Pontifical Council on Inter-religious Dialogue, who has cautioned Catholics not to become "obsessed with Islam," represented the Vatican at the conference on religious tolerance, in Madrid. With hopeful confidence, he pointed to the bridgehead of a Catholic Church in Qatar as well as convent of nuns teaching school there. Nevertheless, the Cardinal is no dreamer. He was Papal Nuncio to Lebanon during the mids, where he experienced the worst of Muslim-on-Muslim violence. But these few small examples of reciprocity are in stark contrast to the advance of Islam in Europe. Perhaps the Cardinal takes the long view. But this inspires little optimism. Sanctioned anti-Semitism apparently exists there under the cover of pro-Palestinian sentiment. This is the case among some leftists in Spain, particularly within the former governing Socialist Party. The Papacy has been witness to several past drives for Muslim supremacy. There are several historical examples of Popes personally intervening at critical moments when Western civilization appeared threatened by a seemingly irresistible force. Centuries before Islam, Pope Leo St. Pope Pius II, and later St. Pius V, cobbled together coalitions of volunteers to defend Central Europe against the Ottoman Caliphate, which twice stormed the gates of Vienna. The Vatican has often demonstrated that it is no neophyte when it comes to nuanced diplomacy, intelligence collection, or energizing a zealous remnant physically to defend civilization. This seems precisely what Pope Benedict has in mind today. He appears determined once again to deflect this contemporary version of militant Islam off a path of confrontation, conflict and conquest that John Paul II realized was upon us, but was peaking too late in his Papacy. The unfinished business was left for his successor and confidant, whose concept of the West is decidedly Old Europe; Benedict, however, seemed to know that this Europe is fatally flawed: Ratzinger on Islam Pope Benedict is deeply schooled in Christian metaphysics, more so than his predecessor, who was from "a far country" Poland. He evidently does not see the same intellectual rigor in Islam, and might well agree that Islamic philosophy and theology are "distinctions without differences. When he was still Cardinal Ratzinger, he was an avid reader of this far-sighted writer. One occasion occurred in his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo, where, with a few of his favorite theology students, all specialists on Islam, Benedict had several intense discussions, the contents of which can be found in his insightful treatise, "Without Roots", co-authored with the former President of the Italian Senate, Marcello Pera. Ratzinger, in the winter of , nearly a decade before his selection as the th Pope, laid down his marker on Islam. In a candidly presented analysis of Islam, Ratzinger states that Islam and Democracy are not compatible, and indicts Islam with German bluntness. To sum up his views on Islam, he might well have echoed U. The Pope, one suspects, has spent a good deal of time thinking about a period beyond our own. He appears to have made an assessment that a well-financed and newly energized Muslim world may usher in an age of triumphalist Islamism, at least in Europe. Benedict states that Muslim leaders have concluded that their hour -- the historical moment of supersession -- has come. There is, in fact, abundant commentary by some Muslim spokesmen that Islam is now in the process of overtaking Christianity; that theirs is the victorious religion: He calculates that Muslims have assumed there is no longer in Europe an opposing ideology or religion that can issue a "call to arms" in time or with sufficient impact. Neither is Benedict certain that if a belated "aux armes" were issued by the Holy See, that enough of a faithful remnant would mobilize as they have in the past. He equivocates on whether the ongoing Islamic resurgence is fueled by a truly religious force, and warns that if its motive force is driven by pathological developments, then, "there exists the threat of horrifying things. Despite subsequent revisions by Vatican advisers, the Pope did not retract the substance of his challenge to the Muslim world. Vatican media expressed regret that his statements had, by some, been found offensive. There, Islamic

spokesmen are correct in their analysis: They were no apology at all. Five years later on the 10th anniversary in , Benedict sent a letter to Archbishop Dolan of New York. Daily reports of religiously-inspired violence by Muslim radicals against Christians reinforced his fear of a more massive confrontation between Islam and Christianity. Militant Muslims, expressing their confidence in the ultimate triumph of Islam, boast that they think in terms of centuries. They have, however, met their match in the Vatican. The Vatican is the one institution in the West that does not invent policy on the run. Generally, the media and its consumers are surprised when shifting tectonic plates result in an earthquake. For laymen, to monitor the indicators would be like watching snow melt. The task would require patience and vigilance, virtues in short supply in the West. Osama bin-Laden had declared war against the U. He did so on 23 August The occasion was the th anniversary of the slaughter of Catholic men on Mt. The "offense" was their refusal to renounce their Catholic faith. The choice they were given was conversion to Islam or death by decapitation, as befits all infidels. Their Muslim executioners were only happy to oblige: The Vatican would make more direct references in the future. It is clear that the Vatican will not allow the Muslims to monopolize martyrdom. Every young Catholic boy and girl attending parochial school in the s remembers lines from sermons and hymns celebrating martyrdom.

Chapter 6 : AUTHENTIC DETAILS OF THE VALDENSES

Gen. Maxwell Thurman, commander of the U.S. forces in Panama, announced late Sunday afternoon that Noriega had "presented himself at the papal nunciature," and that U.S. occupation troops were.

Damian Kyaruzi, a newly named bishop in Tanzania, visited Medjugorje. On his journey to Rome where he will be consecrated bishop, he visited Medjugorje. This is what he said on the occasions: Till now I have the Vicar General in my diocese and now I am named as bishop of the diocese of Sumbawanga. I am already a priest for 29 years. My episcopal consecration will be on the anniversary of my own priesthood ordination, June 29, I am in Medjugorje for the first time. I came here to pray before my episcopal consecration. I saw deep devotion on the mountains. I welcomed this experience because for me it means that people are ready to pray, when they are given the opportunity and when they are led well. But this is not only a place of prayer, but a place where one can learn a lot. It is particularly important to me that I understood that we are all pilgrims. Pilgrims who come here discover the gift of life. God heals them here. They come back to God, they grasp the law of life and become messengers of peace. When we climb the Medjugorje mountains, we can understand those difficulties. That can be experienced especially on Cross Mountain. The lesson one gets on Cross Mountain says: I want all pilgrims here to accept their life pilgrimage with God and Mary. His name is Msgr Adalbert Hdzana and this is what he said on the occasion: I have already been to Lourdes and Fatima twice. Here I feel completely fulfilled and am happy that I came. Here I feel that Medjugorje is the continuation of Fatima. Someone already said that before. But what I see here is the continuation of Fatima, because here I see the realization of the gospel in a way that corresponds to the man of today and to the situation of men. What is important is being proclaimed here: However, sin is opposed to that life that God offers us here. Everything Our Lady is telling us here is found in the Gospel and the means to which she calls us are out of the gospel and the tradition of the Church. Here life is spoken of, but in the world death is being experienced. The sacraments are the channels through which we obtain divine life. And Our Lady is inviting us to receive the sacraments and to live them. The sacrament of reconciliation is especially at work here and the Eucharist is found at the center. The manner in which all this is happening here is very simple, I like that, yet again that which is most important is being proclaimed. I believe, that in these kind of events the Church has to remain very reasonable. I can especially understand all the caution because the events here are still not finished. But here much good is happening and already for a rather long time and this must help us to understand what we are dealing with. What I have learned here, I think, will help me to go back more to pastoral work, as the Pope also told us when he said to us to do everything to prepare well for the year jubilee. What is especially on my heart here in Medjugorje, what I will tell everyone, is conversion and consecration. When I go back, I will proclaim again what I have heard and experienced here. That is what re-evangelization means. I invite one to take advantage of this time of grace that God is giving us here through Mary. May God bless you. I will pray for all of you and you pray for me and my homeland. A large number of the faithful participated in all the meetings and at one meeting in Slovenia Fr. Slavko met also with Archbishop Franc Rodeo. In an open conversation he asked him, do you know that many Slovenians are coming to Medjugorje and what is his position. The Pope answered with a question: Slavko asked the archbishop if that were his position and his answer. With a pleasant smile he said, "Yes. In the presence of a large number of the faithful and of people active in the cultural, religious and public life of that city the first one to speak about that book was Msgr. Frane Franic, retired Archbishop of Split-Makarska. Here is what he said on the occasion: In the Medjugorje fruits of prayer, fasting and brotherly love I see the signs of preparation for meeting with God. Our bishops with their Declaration of confirmed Medjugorje as a place of pilgrimage and prayer, and as such they recommended to the faithful what it has become on a world wide level. He was ordained a priest in and to his Episcopal office in This is what he had to say about his impressions of Medjugorje: I met so many people who really pray and who seek prayer. I visited Krizevac and Podbrdo. I saw many many people praying. I was apprehensive about going up. But when I reached the top, I felt so happy. Both hills were a beautiful experience for me. I prayed very much and I saw many praying barefoot. The evening mass made a deep impression on me. The church

was full every evening, and there were even more people hearing the mass from outside. But even so, the most beautiful part of the prayer program was the Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. I saw a great number of priests confessing and a multitude of pilgrims and local people confessing. I was present at an apparition. My impression is that we are dealing with something profoundly real here. Speaking with the visionaries, I understood that they are sincere and mature people. He was ordained a priest in and a bishop in. About his experience of Medjugorje, he had this to say: I cannot say that Our Lady is not appearing. They are always repeating the same message. The message is simple: People come and change their lives. In these last ten years as a bishop I hardly ever heard confessions. Here people were constantly asking me to hear their confessions, and I did. In these days I must have heard over confessions. On my return home I intend to preach about the rosary, and I will recommend to priests that they dedicate one day in the week to Adoration. On the occasion of their visit, all three bishops had a meeting with Mons. Ratko Peric the local Bishop. This is what Mons. Dranuba told us about his meeting: The problem is the Franciscans who, according to him want to be independent. I told him that Medjugorje is constantly speaking about peace. Our Lady invites us to a change of heart and to peace in our hearts. You cannot say that the Franciscans are bad. You must accept the fact that you must change too. Then, the Franciscans will change, and then peace will be possible. The message of peace is coming from your diocese. It is intended for you and the Franciscans. Have the strength to humble yourself in front of the Gospa and begin to pray for peace. I beg you dear brother, work for peace. Maybe at first only a few will come. But you must go to them because you are the "Shepherd". Say to them, my dear sons, come, please come. He told me that the Franciscans will listen to neither the general nor Rome. I said to him " No.

Chapter 7 : The Technique Of The Coup d'Etat

52 I Peru: 2 Pope Fails to Halt Revolutionary Tide 1 Pope John Paul II made his three days of appearances in Peru the culmination of his recent day South American tour.

Pope John Paul II has defined priesthood in terms of above statement. The inspiring words of his encyclicals, above all his life itself inspires us to priesthood. He was interested to be titled really as the servant of the servants of god. In this chapter we may try to have a short journey though his life, his works, and the personality of the pope which may help to know the inspirational words in the next chapters. The city is located in southern Poland on the River Skawa at the foot of the Beschidi Mountains, some 40 kilometers west of Krakow and 30 kilometers from Auschwitz. When Karol was born, Poland had only recently regained its independence after years of domination by a foreign power and it was struggling to regain territory on its eastern border. His father also named Karol was a junior officer in the polish army. The infant was baptized on June 20, and given two names, along with Karol he received the name Jozef. Lolek had an elder brother Edmund who was born on August 27 A handsome young man, he became a fine student and active athlete, remembered for his exceptional charm. From through , Edmund Wojtyla studied at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow , where on May 28, he was awarded the degree doctor of medical science. On September 15, , Karol Wojtyla began the first grade at the local elementary school. The curriculum included polish, religion, arithmetic drawing, singing and according to his report cards, games and exercises and handicrafts. On April 13, while Lolek was completing the third grade his mother, who had often seen ill, died of kidney failure and congenital heart disease. That same year Karol also becomes an altar boy. So there could have been no cruder blow than the one that struck without warning a December 5, Karol was told that his brother had died at the hospital of scarlet fever contracted from a patient he had desperately tried to save. At the University was an experimental theatre group, studio Dramatycy and Karol joined the group and became immensely successful as an actor. Besides the theatre, he develops a love for poetry. Happy days for Karol were then here again as they had been in his childhood in Wadowice before they were shattered by the deaths of his mother and brother. However they were not to last for long. His University studies were to be rudely interrupted by the approach of the Nazi Jackboots that were overrunning Central Europe. On September 6th Cracow fell to Germans and in the afternoon of Sept. The Jagiellonian University was closed and members of its staff packed off to concentration camps where 17 of them died. To be a student was to be marked out for death on deportation to an unknown place or forced labour in Germany. The outbreak of the war radically changed the course of my life. True, the professors of the Jagiellonian University tried to start the new academic year in the usual way, but lectures lasted only until 6 November On that day the German authorities assembled all the teachers in a meeting which ended with the deportation of those distinguished scholars to the Sachsehausen concentration camp. The period of my life devoted to the study of polish languages and letters then came to an end, and the period of the German occupation, I began, in the autumn of to work as a labour in a stone quarry attached to the Solvay chemical plant. Karol enrolled as a second year student of polish philosophy. Death was an ever present reality in occupied Krakow. Before his twenty first birthdays Karol Wojtyla had seen a lot of it. February 18, began like any other day during his period. After working at the quarry Karol stopped and picked up dinner and some medicine for his father. I was not old enough to make my first communion when I lost my mother. Answering to the call He was twenty one and had come to a turning point of him life. All around him was wretchedness and misery, and the face that in the middle of the night there would be a knock on the door. Karol had played his part in the resistance. Karol has never fully explained his decision to become a priest for his interest with theater. One day he took his friend Fr. Malinsky to the Wavel, where he said he wanted to see Fr. Figlewicz whose maser he had served in Wadowice soon Fr. Figlewicz introduced to Cracow. The Archbishop of Cracow. The archbishop agreed to admit him as a candidate for the priest food. Above all I am grateful to my father, who becomes a widower at an early age. Sometimes I would wake up during the night and find my father on his knees just as I would always see him kneeling in the parish church. For me at that point in my life, the plant was a true seminary. Parish Thinking on the role of Debinky parish

and the Salesians who worked there, pope speaks spontaneously: Brother Saint Albert Brother Albert has a special place in the history of polish spirituality. The tragedy of the war had its effect on my gradual choice of a vocation. It helped me to understand in a new way the value and importance of my vocation. Ordination ceremony was a very private affair. The following day, the Feast of all Souls, Karol celebrated his first Mass in the crypt of the cathedral at the after of St. He offered the Mass for his mother, father and brother who joined him from heaven. Soon after his ordination, Fr. Karol Wojtyla departed for Rome for higher studies. He enrolled at the Angelicum and after residing for a brief period with the Pallottines, he moved to the Belgian college. Karol spent two years in Rome. Karol Wojtyla could not receive his doctoral degree until he submitted the required number of copies for the lack of money. When he returned to Poland, he delivered his thesis before the theology faculty of Jagiellonian University. He received the degree of doctor of theology in December As a Good Pastor Fr. When I finally reached the territory of Niegowic parish, I knelt down and kissed the ground. It was a gesture I had learned from St. Young father Wojtyla stayed less than a year in Niegowic. In August he was called back to Krakow and assigned to St. The theology department at Jagiellonian University in Krakow where Wojtyla had only recently become professor of social ethics was closed. He was promptly offered the chair of theology at the catholic university of Lublin. Wojtyla was 38 years old. A year later, discussion began discussion began to arose on the topics to be covered in the upcoming Second Vatican Council. He made some responses to the preparatory commission for the council and they show, he had a keen perception of what was necessary for renewal in the church. Wojtyla left for Rome to attend the council on October 5, He intervened eight times during the council, submitted 13 written texts and three more in conjunction with other council fathers. I remember that at first my seat was right next to the entrance of St. At the end of the council, Archbishop Wojtyla returned to Krakow with the realization that he had participated in an event without precedent. In Wojtyla became a cardinal and immediately caught the attention of the Communist Secret Service. As a cardinal, Wojtyla did not change his manner of life. He became well known toward the end of Second Vatican Council. He became secretary to the synod of bishops and had personal touch with Pope Paul VI. During his eleven years as a cardinal Karol Wojtyla was becoming more widely known. He performed a variety of important functions, such as his participation in the synods of Bishops held in Rome, his election to the secretariat of the synods, his role related at the Extraordinary Synod of the Bishops of Europe and at the Eucharistic Congress in Philadelphia, his preached retreat for the Vatican curia; and his frequent visits to groups of polish emigrants as well as the meeting in Germany in These were the principal occasions through which the name and face of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla became known throughout the world and to the members of the College of Cardinals. Later, when the second conclave took place, these acquaintances would remember him during the election process for a new Pope. We have a Pope. In Rome cardinal Wojtyla participated at the funeral rites of John Paul I and he stayed for the conclave, which lasted only two days. The College of Cardinals elected cardinal Wojtyla as the new Pope. He was the first Polish Pope in history and it had been years since the last non-Italian ascended to the throne of St. Moreover Wojtyla was the first Pope to come from a communist country. He was shot down and taken immediately to Gemelli hospital. He was safe in the hands of God and survived without much delay. After this shocking event his pontificate took a new course. Pope became a more perceptive, charismatic figure. His mission was an all consuming act of love for the world; Protestants, Orthodox, Jews, Muslims, atheists etc, came under his influence. In he visited the synagogue in Rome. This was an act which no pontiff had ever done before. In he established the first official diplomatic relation between Israel and the Holy See. He presided over beatification ceremonies, in which he beatified people and canonized saints. He presided over 9 consistories, in which he created cardinals and presided over 6 plenary meetings of the College of Cardinals. He visited different countries, different localities and pronounced speeches.

Chapter 8 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

Earlier, the pope reached out to the rich, celebrating a private Mass for about bankers, politicians and other church patrons at the Vatican's nunciature, or embassy, in Mexico City. Most Popular 1.

Hitler died in at the age of American intelligence officials were complicit in the escape. The USA took over war technology developed by the Nazis. Skull fragments thought to be those of Hitler currently held by the Russians are actually that of a young woman under the age of Mengele reportedly went to work for the CIA. Hitler travelled to a Spanish military base at Reus, south of Barcelona. Hitler then boarded a U-boat. There is testimony from the pilot who helped Hitler escape. A number of sources, such as cooks and doctors, say that they knew Hitler in Argentina. Hitler died aged 73 on 13 February It would appear that since at least the s, the USA has been the centre of a vast secret fascist network. Basti also claimed Hitler lived at Hacienda San Ramon. Some of the top Nazis brought over to the USA There would appear to be a secret fascist network that runs a number of governments. The code name for this operation was Project Paperclip. He was trained by the Pentagon, at the School of the Americas. Emilio Massera trafficked in babies and young children. He was involved with P2, the international masonic lodge which, as part of Operation Gladio, helped carry out terrorism in Italy. He set up a CIA-funded torture centre. Articles This was designed to kill an estimated 30, "enemies of the state". Argentina has a Nazi past. Massera was the leading figure in the three man fascist military junta which came to power in Argentina in He was a close friend of the papal nuncio Archbishop, now Cardinal, Pio Laghi. Emilio Massera helped organise the torture and murder and child trafficking in Argentina. In basements, "ordinary Argentines were kept for years blindfolded, chained and shackled. The admiral himself took part at first to encourage his men. Like the fascist leader Juan Peron, he was involved with the P-2 Masonic lodge. His Masonic friends "included global arms-dealers and drug-traffickers, as well as the Vatican bank. But, of course, he did not go to jail. President Carlos Menem pardoned him. Argentina is the country to which Adolf Hitler retired. Barbie was a CIA asset. A skull fragment originally thought to be from Hitler has had its DNA tested, by American researchers. The skull fragment has turned out to be that of a woman under Hitler did not die in ? Hitler was allowed to escape to South America? The FBI investigated reports from newspaper articles and individuals claiming that Hitler was in Argentina. Back in , Hoover had been told by an informant that Hitler would receive refuge in Argentina. Count Luxburg, has been mentioned as operating a ranch which would serve in providing a haven.

Chapter 9 : Category:Photographs by Beatrice Murch - Wikimedia Commons

This is a list of diplomatic missions of the Holy See. Since the fifth century, long before the founding of the Vatican City State in , papal envoys (now known as nuncios) have represented the Holy See to foreign potentates.

On Sunday, October 15th, he celebrated holy mass for the English-speaking pilgrims and he also held the homily. This was his first visit to Medjugorje. On October 26th, Mgr. He said that it had been his ardent desire to visit Medjugorje, as a great number of his faithful come on pilgrimage here. At the end of October, four bishops were in Medjugorje: Nicodemus Kirima, Archbishop of Nyeria, Kenya. These four bishops were part of a group of American pilgrims, who were taking part in a pilgrimage to several Marian shrines throughout Europe. This pilgrimage was organized by an American organization and one of the Shrines they visited was Medjugorje. Moretti served as apostolic nuncio in Brussels, Belgium. On that occasions he addressed the assembled young people: What a privilege it is to be here with you in Medjugorje for this International Youth Prayer Festival. I admire you for coming from many continents to bear witness to your faith in Jesus Christ, her Son. Thank you for keeping your appointment with Jesus for the Jubilee Year. Our great Jubilee profession of faith is centered in Christ, in the mystery of the Incarnation. John, the beloved disciple, beckons us to take a deep look into the mystery of the Incarnation and the birth of Christ when he writes in his Gospel: The Word became flesh and dwelt among us. These are words of life. This is how close God has come to us. The divine has touched the human. This is the great event we are celebrating in this Jubilee Year. Young people, may your hearts leap for joy today for your God dwells with you. Mary is at the heart of this great mystery of faith. The birth of Christ opens the door to the greatest love story ever told or written. John takes us to the heart of the story: Mary is the bearer of that love incarnate. Her message to you, young people, is to be bearers of that love to your friends and your peers at the beginning of this new millennium. We are all part of this great love story which has to be lived and told until the end of time. He promised to be with us for all time. This is love, love that lasts for ever. Jesus emptied Himself Phil 2: Jesus, therefore, knows where He stands with us. Where do you stand with Jesus? Indeed, at the beginning of this new millennium a great responsibility is being placed in your hands: To receive the faith, to preserve it and to pass it on to your peers and to future generations. Therefore, you cannot wait to see what others are doing. You have to be a light! Do you have a vision of the way forward for you as young Christian women and men? Do you have a plan for deepening and strengthening your commitment to Christ? Where you stand with Christ is a commitment that requires the energy and vibrancy of your youth. Give your youthful zeal to Christ today! Empty yourselves in service and love for others. You could make a big difference in the Church and your society. Do not be afraid to be the saints of the new millennium!! Do not be afraid to be women and men of hope. Your bishops are counting on you! The Church is counting on you. Seek always to find Christ everywhere, in everything and in everyone. See Him in the disfigured faces of young people, your peers. Hear His cry in the cries of the poor, the rejected and those crushed by suffering. Hear the cries for justice and be concerned about the needs of others. Let your prayer be nourished by Eucharistic Adoration. Without a personal relationship to Christ, our lives are empty. Endeavor to make this one of your youthful priorities. Christ wants you to be happy. Therefore, live your faith joyfully. Jesus did not come to take away your joy but rather that through Him you would come to know real joy. Become missionaries of life. Listen, as Mary did, to the prompting of the Holy Spirit and be ready and willing to go where Christ needs you to represent Him today. Do not be afraid. Jesus, the Word made flesh, the Bread of Life, your brother, is with you! I bless you, with your families, your priests, Religious and friends. Our Lady, Queen of Peace, pray for us. Leonard Andre - Mutien made a three day visit to Medjugorje. On that occasion Fr. We present here a part of that conversation: When I was rector of the school of theology at St. Paul in Louvain-la-Neuve, and , some of my students of theology went to Medjugorje. That was at the very beginning of the apparitions. I had never heard it spoken of before. Some students of theology came to me seeking permission to go to Medjugorje during their vacation. I knew nothing about it and I asked them if there existed a position of the Church on Medjugorje. They told me no, that it had only begun a few years earlier, and that the Virgin seemed to be appearing there. Four of us priests came with the students of theology

to Medjugorje in June How many times have you already come to Medjugorje? This is my second time. The first time, then, I came in I kept a very positive impression about what I saw here. Later I kept informed. I read the books of Fr. Laurentin, not all, but a few. I read some articles, and , accordingly, took an interest. Especially while I was a professor at Louvain, I saw among the students some who had been to Medjugorje and who there had discovered prayer, confession, Eucharist, fasting, and I remember that in the theologate I began fasting Fridays quite regularly, following the example of some of my students of theology or other students who I met at the university and who had fasted after pilgrimage to Medjugorje. When I became a bishop I met some believers of my diocese who fasted every Friday, who discovered the sacraments, thanks to their encounter with Medjugorje. I established the fact that regularly among the students of theology there were those who experienced conversion and received a vocation, thanks to Medjugorje. Now I have thirty students of theology, among whom there are some who have undergone a spiritual experience here which has marked their vocation. Such fruits are of interest to me. I know that from false premises according to logic we can draw exact conclusions. But still, the fact that so many positive discoveries take place, just with thanks to Medjugorje, is positive evidence in favor of Medjugorje. Accordingly, I continued to inform myself and said that some day I would be able also to return to Medjugorje. In the year I thought I might be able to take advantage of the Jubilee for a short pilgrimage. The fact that at the present time in France and in Belgium there exists much opposition to the Medjugorje events, books which criticize Medjugorje, moved me to come and see with my own eyes. I do not wish to judge things, situations, and persons from a distance, only from books. I would rather take a little more personal look. After I informed the bishop of Mostar about my coming, I came here as a pilgrim to pray, but also personally to convince myself, and I must say that what I see in the parish church on the pastoral level seems very good: As far as the Medjugorje events are concerned, it is not up to me to decide about that. It up to the local bishop, the bishops of Bosnia-Herzegovina, after a detailed study of the situation, to formulate a judgment about the authenticity or non-authenticity of the apparitions. That is not my business! In every case, I will accept the official judgment of the Church. Why does the Church hesitate when good fruits are visible?