

## **JOHN BAPTIST MONTINI**

**1897 (September 26)** Giovanni Battista Montini was born in Concesio (Brescia) descendant of Giorgio Montini and Judith Alghisi. He was the second amongst siblings, Ludwig (1896) and Francis (1900).

**1897 (September 30)** He was baptized with the name of his maternal grandfather.

**1902 (October)** Attended elementary school “Arici” of Brescia, run by the Jesuits, where he also attended high school until 1914.

**1916 (October)** Received a baccalaureate from the Royal High School “Arnaldo da Brescia,” after studying privately for health reasons.

**1916 (1916-20)** Also for health reasons, he took off-campus theology courses at the diocesan seminary of Brescia.

**1920 (May 29)** He was ordained a priest in the Cathedral, by the Bishop of Brescia, Mgr. Giacinto Gaggia. The next day he celebrated his first mass.

**1920 (November 10)** He continued his studies at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, for the deepening of his philosophical and legal studies.

**1921 (November 10)** He began to take courses at the Pontifical Academy of ecclesiastical nobles, where he began a friendship that marked his life with fellow Sicilian, **Mariano Rampolla of Tindaro**, greatgrandnephew of **Card. Rampolla** who died 1913.

**1922 (December 9)** He graduated in philosophy at the Apostolic Protonotariato and in canon law from the Faculty of Law Seminary in Milan.

**1923 (January 4)** **Mgr. Joseph Pizzardo**, Deputy Secretary of State, **Card. Pietro Gasparri**, calls to tell him that he must be at his disposal.

**1923 (May)** He was sent as an “attache” at the Nuncio in Warsaw, but he returned to Rome on October 13, for health reasons.

**1923 (October 20)** While staying at the Academy of Nobles, Montini was commissioned by Pius XI to reside at the Roman Circle University (CUR).

**1924 (July 3)** He graduated in Civil Law at the Lateran University’s **Pontifical Institute of Both Laws** from crowning his academic process.

**1924 (October)** He was called to work in the Secretary of State office, employed by **Msgr. Joseph Pizzardo** in ordinary affairs.

**1925 (April)** He was appointed “clerk”.

**1925 (October - up to 1933)** He was appointed **National Ecclesiastical Assistant** of the Catholic Italian University Federation (FUCI). He was opposed and persecuted by the Fascist regime.

**1929 (February 11)** He signed the Treaty of Reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy, with the addition of a Concordant.

**1933 (February 12, 1933)** A Jesuit priest responsible for the Marian Congregations, “perceived, in the apostolate, Msgr. Montini FUCI as an encroachment, disturbing some of its members. He complained to **Card. Francis Selvaggiani, the Pope’s Vicar** for the diocese of Rome. This gave rise to a complaint about Montini. It exploded into curial gossip and controversy, as if Montini was an ambitious, reckless centralizer” **Montini was forced to resign**, on March 12, 1933.

**1933 (1930-37)** He taught the History of Papal Diplomacy, at the Pontifical Institute of Both Laws, at the Palace of S. Apollinaris.

**1934** Montini took a vacation from his job at the Secretary of State office **for England and Scotland in the company of Sicilian Bishop Mariano Rampolla of Tindaro**, grandnephew of **Cardinal Mariano Rampolla**, Secretary of State during the reign of Leo XIII.

**1937 (Dec. 16)** He was appointed the **Deputy Secretary of State**, Ordinary Affairs Section employed by Secretary of State, **Card. Eugenio Pacelli**.

**1939 (March 2)** Card. Pacelli was elected pope with the name of **Pius XII**, Msgr. Montini retains the post of Deputy Secretary of State for Foreign Ordinary Affairs with Msgr. Domenico Tardini, Deputy of Extraordinary Affairs, both employed by him and the new Secretary of State, **Card. Luigi Maglione**.

**1939 (1939-45)** During the Second World War, Msgr. Montini organized **Research and Information Service** for prisoners of each country and a **Commission for Relief**, which eventually became the Pontifical Commission of Assistance (POA).

**1943** His parents died very close to each other: his father, January 12, his mother, May 15.

**1944** On the death of the **Card. Maglione**, **Pius XII** did not elect a new Secretary of State and so **Mgr. Montini** and **Msgr. Domenico Tardini**, acted as Pro-secretaries State, reporting directly to the Pope, who governed the Secretary of State until 1954, when Montini was expelled from Rome by Pope Pius XII.

**1950** Montini directed the organizing of the Holy Year.

**1952 (Aug.)** Traveled to U.S. and Canada.

**1952 (November 29)** He was appointed Pro-Secretary of State for Ordinary Affairs.

**1954 (November)** Montini was driven out of the Secretariat State Office by Pius XII for his secret collaboration with the Russian secret service and other communist countries.

**1954 (November 1)** Montini was appointed Archbishop of Milan, successor to Card. Ildefonso Schuster.

**1954 (December 12)** He was consecrated bishop in St. Peter’s, by **Cardinal Tisserant**.

**1955 (January 6)** Arrived at the Archdiocese of Milan, on the Feast of the Epiphany.

**1955 (1955-58)** During his years in Milan, Archbishop Montini had as his close associates, **Archbishop Giovanni Benelli** and **Archbishop Pasquale Macchi**, and, as a financial expert, the “shark” **Michele Sindona**, known to be **linked to the Mafia**. All these three characters had one thing in common: **their membership in Freemasonry**.

**1958 (Oct. 9)** Death of Pius XII

**1958 (Oct. 28)** **Card. Angelo Roncalli** was elected pope with the name **John XXIII**.

**1958 (Dec. 15)** Pope John XXIII made Msgr Montini a Cardinal.

**1959 (January 25)** John XXIII announced his intention to convene an Ecumenical Council.

**1960 (June 3-16)** He visited the U.S., Brazil, Ireland, and France. At Notre Dame, he received a degree "honoris cause" "together with President Eisenhower."

**1962 (July 19-August 20)** He went on a trip to Africa: Rhodesia, South Africa, Nigeria, Ghana.

**1962 (Oct. 10)** Card. Montini is John XXIII's personal guest in the Vatican.

**1962 (Oct. 11)** John XXIII opened the First Session of the Second Vatican Council.

**1963 (June 3)** Death of John XXIII. The death of the Pope leads many to believe it would be appropriate to suspend the work of Vatican II.

**1963 (June 21)** Monsignor Giovanni Battista Montini is elected as **Pope Paul VI**.

**1963 (June 30)** Coronation of Paul VI, in the plaza of St. Peter's Basilica.

**1963 (September 29)** Paul VI opened the **Second Session of Vatican II** which would close on next Dec. 4.

**1964 Paul VI** was the first pope to travel by air; he flew to reach distant lands; he was the first pope to visit all five continents.

**1964 (January 4-6)**, **Paul VI** went on a pilgrimage to the **Holy Land**, on January 5, in Jerusalem, he met Patriarch of Constantinople, **Athenagoras I**. On this pilgrimage, **Pope Paul VI began to wear the ephod**, the jewel of the High Priest Sanhedrin, Caiaphas.

**1964 (May 19)** He established the "**Secretariat for Non-Christians**."

**1964 (August 6)** First Encyclical "**Ecclesiam Suam**".

**1964 (September 14)** **Paul VI** opened the **Third Session of Vatican II**, which would close on the following December 8.

**1964 (Oct. 24)** He consecrated the church at Monte Cassino and rebuilt the abbey. Paul VI proclaimed **St. Benedict the "Patron of Europe"**.

**1964 (November 13)** He permanently disposed the Tiara, symbol of the three powers of the Pope, in the presence of 2000 Bishops.

**1964 (December 2-5)** Pilgrimage to India. Paul VI chaired the International Eucharistic Congress held in Bombay (India).

**1965 (February 22)** He appointed **27 new cardinals**.

**1965 (April 9)** He established the “**Secretariat for Non-Believers**”.

**1965 (April 29)** Encyclical “**Menses Maio**” to stimulate Marian devotion.

**1965 (June 10)** He celebrated in the Cathedral of Pisa, participating in the 17<sup>th</sup> Italian National Eucharistic Congress.

**1965 (September 3)** Encyclical “**Mysterium Fidei**” on the Eucharist.

**1965 (September 14)** Paul VI opened the Fourth Session of Vatican II, formally ending on December 8.

**1965 (October 3-5)** He traveled to **New York (USA)** where **he gave a historic speech before the UN General Assembly**.

**1965 Paul VI abolished the Inquisition.**

**1966 (February 9)** He appealed for victims of Famine in India.

**1966 (February 23)** He received the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the head of the Anglican community, **Michael Ramsey**.

**1966 (June 11)** **He abolished the Index** for prohibited books.

**1966 (August 6)** He established the withdrawal of bishops governing their diocese at the age of 75 years old.

**1966 (September 15)** Encyclical: “**Christi Matri Rosarii**” with particular reference to the efforts for peace in Vietnam.

**1966 (December 25)** He traveled to Florence for the celebration of Christmas Eve Mass.

**1967 (January 10)** He founded the “**Consilium de Laicis**” and the Commission “**Justitia et Pax**”.

**1967 (March 26)** He published his encyclical: “**Populorum Progressio**” for the development of peoples.

**1967 (May 13)** On the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Apparitions, he went on a pilgrimage to the Marian shrine in Portugal, **Our Lady of Fatima**.

**1967 (June 24)** Encyclical: “**Sacerdotalis Coelibatus**.”

**1967 (June 26)** He appointed **27 new cardinals**.

**1967 (July 25-26)** He visited Turkey (Istanbul, Ephesus, Smyrna), and met, for the second time, with the patriarch of Constantinople, **Athenagoras I**.

**1967 (August 15)** He published the Constitution: “**Ecclesiae Regimini Ecclesiae Universae**,” which established the general reform of the Roman Curia.

**1967 (September 29-October 28)** Convocation of the **First Synod of Bishops in Rome**.

**1967 (October 26-28)** He visited with the Patriarch of Constantinople to Rome **Athenagoras I**, a guest at the Vatican. Third meeting in the Basilica of St. Peter's.

**1967 (November 4)** He underwent prostate surgery in the Vatican.

**1967 (December 8)** He established the "**Day of Peace**," to be celebrated on the first day of every year.

**1968 (March 28)** He abolished the pontifical "**court**".

**1968 (June 30)** He delivered the "**Profession of Faith**."

**1968 (July 25)** He published the encyclical "**Humanae Vitae**" on the propagation of human life according to Natural Christian order which met with criticism and resistance inside and outside the Church.

**1968 (August 22-25)** He went on an apostolic journey to Bogota (Colombia), for the 39<sup>th</sup> International Eucharistic Congress.

**1968 (December 24)** He celebrated Mass on Christmas Eve in Taranto, among Italsider workers.

**1968 (April 28)** He appointed **33 new cardinals**.

**1969 (June 10)** He went on a trip to Geneva for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary **International Labor Organization**. He visited the home of the **World Council of Churches** and the **International Labor Office**.

**1969 (July 31-August 2)** He traveled to **Uganda**.

**1969 (October)** Extraordinary Assembly of the Synod of Bishops.

**1969 (November 30)** **Paul VI** imposed the new liturgy of the Mass: the "**Novus Ordo Missae**".

**1970 (April 24)** He traveled on pilgrimage to Sardinia Marian Shrine of **Our Lady of Bonaria Cagliari**.

**1970 (September 15)** He decided on the dissolution of the Papal Armed Corps.

**1970 (November 21)** He established the rule which Cardinals over 80 years of age, can no longer participate in the conclave.

**1970 (November 26-December 5)** He went on the longest of his trips abroad with stops in **Iran, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa Islands, Australia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Ceylon**. (On Nov 27<sup>th</sup>, in **Manila, Philippines**, the Pope was made the target of an attack by a deranged man armed with dagger, from which he emerged unscathed: **Paul Marcinkus**, responsible for organizing trips, diverted the dagger with which the man had tried to stab him).

**1971 (May 14)** Apostolic Letter "**Octogesima Adveniens**."

**1971 (June 26)** Inauguration of the Vatican Hall by Pierluigi Nervi (now the "Hall of Paul VI") for general audiences.

**1971 (September 30-November 6) The Second Synod of Bishops, in Rome.**

**1972 (June 28)** He opened the bronze door of Prayer in St. Peter, by the sculptor, Scorzelli.

**1972 (September 16)** He participated in Udine, at the 18th Congress National Eucharistic, visiting Venice and Aquileia.

**1972 (December 24)** He celebrated Christmas Mass among workers based in a railway tunnel at Monte Soratte.

**1973 (February 2)** He appointed **33 new cardinals.**

**1974 (May 23)** He promulgated the Holy Year, delivering at St. Peter's, the Bull "Apostolorum Limina."

**1974 (September 27-October 28) Third Synod of Bishops, in Rome.**

**1974 (December 25)** The opening the Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica, inaugurating the Jubilee 1975.

**1975** In a large number of audiences, he spoke to millions of pilgrims who came to Rome for the Jubilee.

**1975 (December 8)** Encyclical "Evangelii Nuntiandi" for the development of missionary activity.

**1975 (December 25)** Closing of the Holy Door.

**1976 (March)** He took part in a spiritual retreat at the Vatican, given by **Card. Karol Wojtyla**, Archbishop of Krakow.

**1976 (May 24)** He appointed **20 new cardinals.**

**1976 (August 8)** He traveled to Bolsena, where he sent a radio message to the 41st International Eucharistic Congress, meeting in Philadelphia.

**1977 (September 26)** He opened the **Door of Good and Evil** in the St. Peter's Basilica carved by Luciano Minguzzi, on the 80th birthday of Paul VI.

**1977 (September 30-October 29) Fourth Synod of Bishops, in Rome.**

**1978 (March)** Suspension of the hearings due to illness.

**1978** The last months of life of Paul VI are disturbed by the kidnapping (**March 16, 1978**) and then murder of **Aldo Moro.**

**1978 (April 21)** He wrote a letter written to "Men of the Red Brigades" to demand the release of his friend Moro.

**1978 (May 13)** In St. John Lateran, he intervened for a Funeral Mass for **Aldo Moro.**

**1978 (June 29th)** He celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his election to the papacy.



**1978 (August 3)** At Castel Gandolfo, he was visited by the new president of the Italian Republic, Sandro Pertini.

**1978 (August 5)** His condition worsened, suspension of all activity.

**1978 (August 6)** He died in the summer residence of Castelgandolfo.



At the death of Card. Maglione in 1944, Pius XII did not elect a new Secretary of State, but he appointed Msgr. Montini and Msgr. Domenico Tardini Pro-Secretaries of State.

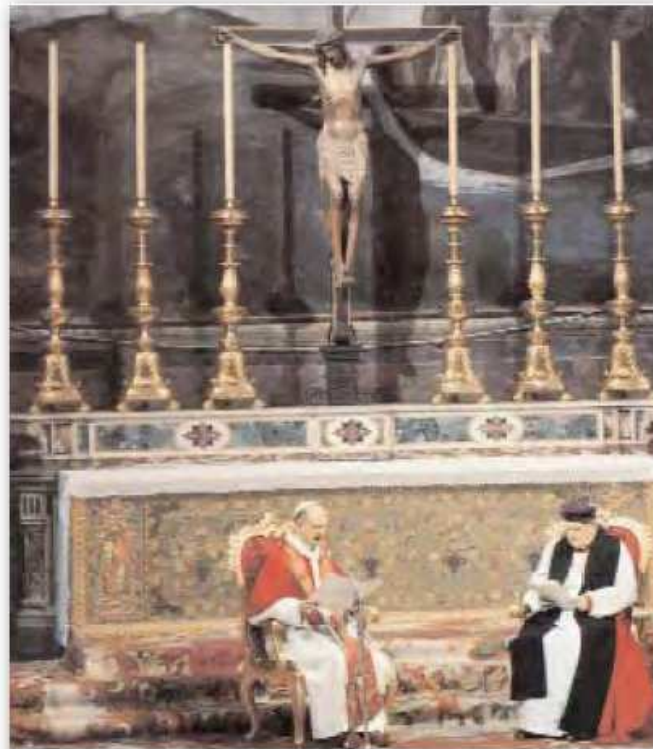


1965

AU STADE DES YANKEES A NEW YORK — 4 OCT. 1965 (L'Espresso) Publication: Paris, 1965



EPHOD



Vatican. Paul VI met the Archbishop of Canterbury, Michael Ramsey.



This is the original "tile" No. 12, which depicted the Second Vatican Council, with four Council Fathers between John XXIII and Paul VI. After Father Luigi Villa's protest, a Cardinal had the "Five pointed-star" scraped off and, later, the "tile" had been replaced with a new one.





*Top:* Magnification of the back of the left hand of Paul VI, engraved with "five-pointed star." shown in the original tile n. 12.



*Right:* Magnification of the figure of Paul VI, with the "five-pointed star" (which we highlighted in red) on the back of his left hand.

*On the right:* Detail of the lower area of the tomb of Judith Alghisi, mother of Paul VI, where the masonic symbols have been sculptured on the front side of the tomb.

*On the right, below:* Magnification of the area where the masonic symbols are shown, on the lower side of the tomb. The project of these symbols have been made by Msgr. Giambattista Montini (see the next page for the real meaning of these symbols).

*Below:* The tomb of the mother of Paul VI, Judith Alghisi.

