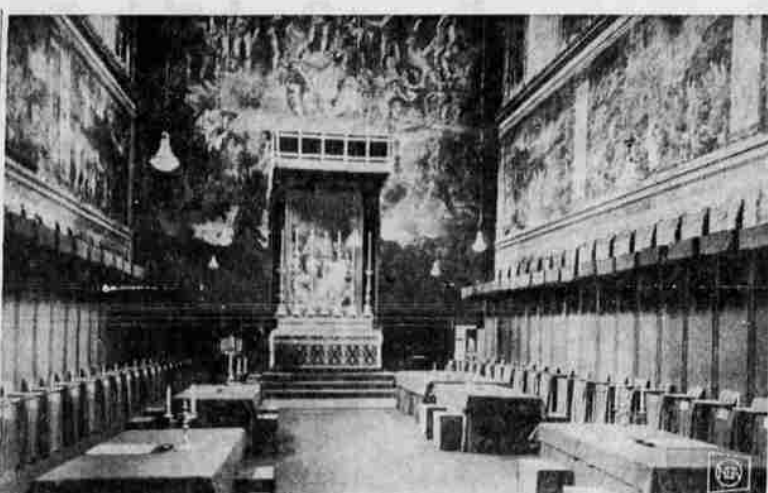
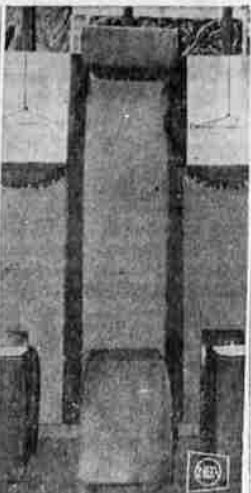




WALLED UP — Cardinals are walled up in Vatican area which includes the Sistine Chapel. Food is passed in. Otherwise, area is self-sufficient.



WHERE VOTE TAKEN — Sistine Chapel, dominated by Michelangelo's magnificent paintings, is where cardinals vote twice daily until a new Pope is elected. Two-thirds majority, plus one vote, is required. Canopy above each cardinal's seat is raised until a new Pope is elected. Then, all but canopy over the Pope-designate are lowered.



CANOPY — The canopy on this chair occupied by the late Pope John XXIII, then Angelo Giuseppe Cardinal Roncalli, remained up at the last papal election.

Early Day St. Malachy Calls Turn On Last 107 Popes, Predicts End

By JERRY KLEIN
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
NEW YORK (NEA) — When the papal throne is vacated by death, the attention of the world is centered on the Cardinals of the Catholic Church as they gather solemnly in the Vatican to decide who among them will become Pope.

But across their conclaves falls a strange shadow. This puzzling shadow is cast by a man who almost a thousand years ago seemingly foresaw all of the Popes until the end of time, and left a series of brief descriptions suggesting who they would be.

For centuries, each time a new Pope has been named, the College of Cardinals has made the choice. But their selections have had a relation to ancient prophecies that has been truly amazing — predictions by St. Malachy.

"Those who have followed the

course of events in an intelligent manner cannot fail to be impressed" by these eerie predictions, says the Catholic Encyclopedia. "There is something more than coincidence in the designations given . . . so many hundreds of years before their time."

For example, the prophetic description of Pope John XXIII was the Latin phrase, "De auro ovis," meaning "from the bony shomaker." As it happened this Pope turned out to be the son of a shoemaker — whose family name was Ossa, meaning "bone."

Another of these prophetic phrases was "Ex rosa leonina," meaning "from a leonine rose." The Pope to whom this description applied was Honorius IV, whose family coat of arms was a rose held by two lions.

The prophet, St. Malachy, was a strange man who was elevated to sainthood. He was born in Ireland in 1094 to a noble family named O'Morgair.

A serious-minded youth, he did not care for the idle pastimes of the other boys in the village of Armagh. Perhaps influenced by a devout mother, young Malachy instead displayed an early interest in religion, joining the Church at the age of 17.

Ordained at 25, by the age of 30 he had become Bishop of Connor, and at 38, Archbishop of Armagh.

What St. Malachy foresaw, so many centuries ago, he set down in a list of 112 brief phrases. They have become "the most famous and best-known prophecies about the Popes."

These predictions do not foretell any actual names. They refer—in strict historical order—to birth-places, coats of arms, titles or some identifying trait or activity. Still, they puzzle the imagination and defy natural explanation.

"Lilium et rosa" was, for instance, the phrase Malachy used to describe the Pope named in the year 1623. This turned out to be Urban VIII, whose family shield did indeed display — "lilies and roses."

"Angustus vir," meaning snake man, was the prediction Malachy made about the Pope who would prove to be Gregory X. This Pontiff had a snake on his coat of arms.

"Piccolomini" was the saint's one-word forecast of Pius III, and this Pope was indeed noted for being a "piccolomini," meaning a man short in stature.

St. Malachy left the phrase "Pilgrim Pope" to describe the man who ascended the Throne of the Vatican in 1775. Pius VI fulfilled this prophecy with the unusual act for a Pope. He left Rome to visit Germany.

"A cross from a cross" are the saint's words about Pius IX, who became Pope in 1846. "The afflictions and crosses of Pius IX were more than fell to the lot of his predecessors," notes a religious historian, "and the more aggravating of these crosses were brought on by the House of Savoy whose emblem was a cross."

What of Pope No. 261, Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli—John XXIII? St. Malachy's prophetic phrase about him is especially interesting: "Pastor et nauta," meaning "shepherd and sailor."

Well, John XXIII came to the Vatican from that city of ships and sailors, Venice. There he was known as an especially good friend of the boatmen, knowing many of the mariners by their first names. He made his pastoral debut there, just ten years ago, a watery affair—moving along the Grand Canal by gondola. Later on he was often seen motorboating through the waters on Church business.

As for the rest of St. Malachy's "shepherd and sailor" prophecy, John XXIII proclaimed on the day of his coronation the desire to be, above all else, a "good shepherd." He made it clear that his Papal mission would be "essentially pastoral."

He repeated the words of St. John regarding the good shepherd who "goes before the flock" and "lays down his life for his sheep."

Surely, declared a friend of the Irish archbishop who left predictions, St. Bernard of Clairvaux, "The gift of prophecy was not denied" to Pope Innocent II and placed in the Vatican Archives, his 112 forecasts listed every Father of the Church from Celestine II to the as yet unknown Pontiff who will reign when the end of the world comes.

From St. Malachy's predictions, it would seem that this day is close at hand. In fact, only a handful of Popes apparently remain between now and the Last Judgment. The prophetic phrase left by St. Malachy to describe the next Pope is "Flos florum," meaning "a flower of flowers." Then, in order, are to come:

The mediate lamae — from a half-moon.

De labore solis — from the toil of the sun.

Gloria olivae — the glory of the olive.

Romanus Petrus — Roman Peter.

St. Malachy expanded his prediction on the last of the Holy

Fathers. "There will reign Peter the Roman who will feed his flock among many tribulations," he wrote, "after which the seven-hilled city (Rome) will be destroyed, and the dreadful Judge will judge the people."

This prophecy of doom is lent support by still another strange phenomenon. You may see it for yourself in the famous and beautiful Basilica of St. Paul, outside the walls of Rome.

Visiting this church, thousands of tourists a year are struck by the beauty of the mosaic portraits of the Popes that circle the majestic interior. High up on the walls are 261 of these oval medallions portraying all of the Popes, from St. Peter to John XXIII.

The disturbing thing is that only a handful of empty spaces are left for mosaic portraits of the Popes who are yet to come—the same number prophesied by St. Malachy.

So in this basilica, founded in the year 386, just as in the eerie predictions made by St. Malachy centuries later, time seems to be running out for the world.



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HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Oregon

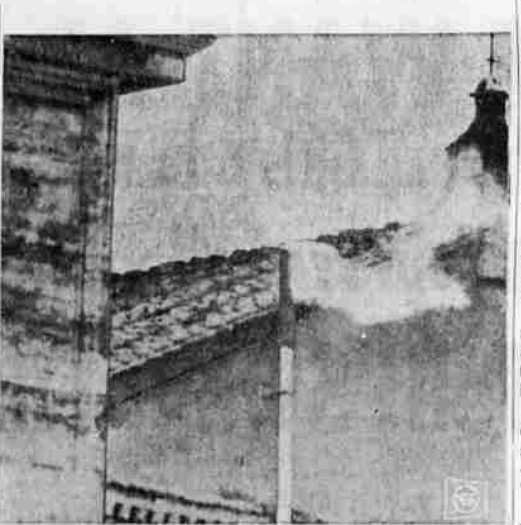
'Habemus Papa!' — 'We Have A Pope!'



BALLOT BOX — Votes in each balloting are dropped in chalice such as this, which rests on altar of the Sistine Chapel, by each cardinal personally. Three cardinals, the "scrutators," tally the ballots.



BALLOTS BURNED — Previously ballots were burned after election. Smoke signaled to the world, black, indecisive; white, a new Pope has been elected.



"HABEMUS PAPA!" — "We have a pope." That was the message of white smoke in times past. Under Pope John's ruling that ballots be saved, fate of this ceremony is unclear.

Angola Lives On Nerves After Revolt

CARMONA, Angola (UPI) — This town still lives on its nerves. It is the front line in Portugal's fight to stay put in Angola.

When anti-Portuguese natives rose in bloody revolt two years ago (2,000 Europeans were hacked to death), Carmona was at the heart of the military crisis.

Today, it literally is the nerve center — the number of chain smokers appears abnormally high — of what Gov. Rebocho Vaz calls "the battle of the peace."

With a population of about 2,000 whites surrounded by 40,000 blacks, Carmona is the capital of the rich coffee growing district of Uige in North Angola that stretches up to the hostile ex-Belgian Congo frontier.

Revolt Under Control
The revolt has been brought under control by Portuguese troops and a tough corps of local volunteers. Rebellious natives, referred to here as "terrorists" because of the slayings of Europeans and loyal blacks on isolated farms in March, 1961, are now confined largely to rough bush areas.

Gov. Gen. of Angola Gen. Silveiro Silveiro Marques and Rebocho Vaz have just completed a week's tour of the Uige area passing only lightly protected through areas that were once hotbeds of revolt.

Vaz said that 80 per cent of the Uige area is now freed from terrorism. The white population had returned to the farms in most areas, he said, and the natives seemed anxious to work and cooperate with the Portuguese.

"After months in the bush with poor food, inadequate clothing and improper medical care they do not want the terrorists to return," he said. "I am convinced that terrorism will not recur unless it is instigated from outside."

Sees Bright Future
Vaz did not, however, hide the importance of securing the peace. He said that the future of Angola was "in play" in the north and outlined his hopes for a tremendous expansion of the area both agriculturally and industrially.

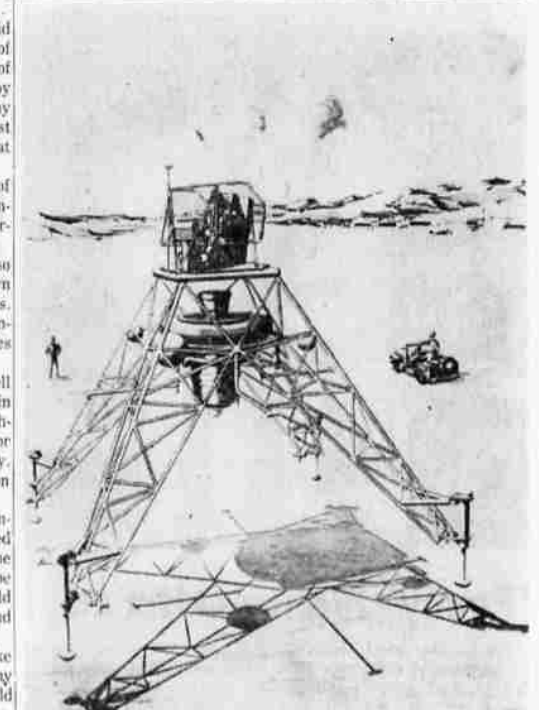
He referred to a speech he made recently in which he said "we are all certain that the only way to consolidate the hard won peace will be to achieve for everyone, whites, blacks and half castes, a big improvement in their living standards."

"It is essential to win the peace in Angola through the rapid victory of peace in Uige."

In this connection, a big native resettlement program has begun which will create 150 new villages with hospitals, schools and permanent homes.

"Given four or five years, we will bring about an evolution as never seen in Africa," Vaz said.

But the problem is money. As one official here said, "Courage is high, but cash is low." Huge military expenses are one of the reasons. And the outbreak of terrorism also delayed expansion.



PROJECT SLOWED — President Kennedy's multi-billion-dollar Apollo man-to-moon project has become enmeshed in controversy. This is artist's conception of a lunar landing simulator scheduled to be delivered to NASA early in 1964. — UPI Telephoto

Astronaut Gadget May Help Build Better, Cheaper Homes

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A gadget which enabled 36-year-old astronaut L. Gordon Cooper to fly straight to target may some day help build a cheaper and better home.

But the horizon sensor is nothing more than a measuring device, using infra-red elements sensitive to hot and cold. And as a measuring device, a steel firm is testing the space gadget to increase the efficiency of steel production.

The infra-red sensor measures the uniformity of hot steel rods moving along assembly lines at speeds of 35 to 70 miles an hour. Heretofore, it was necessary to

take the hot steel to a cooling room before measurement. Frequently assembly lines had to be shut down overnight to await the information before adjustment could be made.

With the infra-red sensor, delays are no longer necessary. A leading glass manufacturer also is trying out the sensors to measure hot glass rods as they are produced.

This is just one of an increasing flow of technical improvements for industrial science resulting from space research.

The national space agency has just inaugurated a series of publications which will distribute such information to the industrial world.

The first was labeled welding tips. It tells of new, improved welding methods developed at the agency's Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala. Agency experts are convinced that these new methods have a potential for widespread use throughout the welding industry—for shipbuilding, for boiler making, for automobile production and repair, among other things.

One new method was to use what is known as a three-M refractory tape for welding which practically eliminated spillage.

The Huntsville people not only found it was more efficient but cheaper.

Another method is what is called a "seam tracker and proximity control unit." That's technical language for an electronic gadget which guides a welding torch accurately along a seam separating two pieces of metal, and guides it with amazing accuracy. The agency says the tracking error is "less than the width of a fine pen line even when there is a poor fit between the working parts of the seam."

A leading farm manufacturer is checking into the use of the device. He believes it will eliminate the need to machine edge his products and thus reduce costs.



HOUSE HUNTING — The Sunday art of "just looking" at new houses has developed into a great American pastime. At recent opening of a home in a Bowie, Md., community, 30,000 Baltimore-Washington area residents queued up to inspect eight exhibit homes as shown in this photo. — UPI Telephoto

Final Attainment Exam Required By Marquette

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (UPI) — The liberal arts student who cannot write correct and understandable English need not expect to receive a diploma from Marquette University.

To guarantee he won't, the College of Liberal Arts at Marquette is requiring as a condition for graduation that each of its students pass an English attainment examination.

The exam, which faculty members said caused much "meaning and groaning" when inaugurated, became a requirement for graduation in 1960. To date, 1,700 students have taken the exam. About 150 have flunked it and have been required to take it over—and over—until they pass.

"The ability to write acceptable English is one of the basic requirements which the College of Liberal Arts expects of each of its students," said Robert R. La Du, assistant dean of the college. "We do expect some minimal level of English accomplishment from our students."

The current examination questions are strictly confidential, but the testing service which prepared this year's test said it contains questions similar to these:

1. One fighter was so far outclassed that there was hardly a conflict; B combat; (X) C contentment.

2. You should not give I; E the egg to the baby if hard-boiled.

3. He egg if hard-boiled to the baby.

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country have similar testing programs.

The liberal arts faculty of this Jesuit university decided students needed a little goading to improve their usage of English and the organization of their papers. That's what the exam is intended to do.

La Du said at Marquette the only required English grammar and writing course is taken in the freshman year. Hopefully, this course would be all the student needed.

But a lack of preparation in high school and a lack of strictness about writing done in other courses in college combine to undermine the student's ability to express himself on paper, La Du said.

While the school offers a non-credit remedial course for students having difficulty with composition, it does not intend to drill students on things they should have learned before college, he said.

"We let the high schools know we are not going to make up things they have left out," La Du said.

Public Finds New Diversion, Checking Model Home Exhibit

By GERALD S. SNYDER
United Press International
Baseball is still the "official" national pastime. But now there's a newer and cheaper family diversion that's surely cutting the gate at Sunday double-headers—house shopping!

The Sunday art of house looking (called "tire-kicking" in the trade) has developed into a rollicking recreation for Mom, Dad and the children, too.

On the first day of every week, throngs of rubber-necking, never-buying, happy home inspectors pile into the family car for a look-see at what the latest model house has to offer.

It's fun! And you don't have to buy—just look.

Sometimes a woman is checking up on her neighbor's tax rates, complained a home salesman in a Chicago suburb.

Want New Ideas
"They want to get ideas about

how to furnish their own houses," lamented a West Coast realtor.

"They are getting ideas about the dream house they will never buy," moaned an Atlanta salesman.

About 1 out of 20 prospects actually buys, home brokers generally agree but in some places, salesmen report, less than half of one per cent who come to look are really "live"—interested in buying.

"Most are just curious sight-seers," the consensus has it.

On Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, the real buyers do their signing, but on Sunday—the most popular day for house-hunting—the most popular day for house-shopping for homes is, indeed, a "great American pastime today."

This is true because the ability for "virtually everyone" to own a new home is a relatively new adventure, he said. "Twenty-five or 30 years ago just to own a home was the realization of a dream."

New Adventure
Some homes are furnished completely even to dishes and linens and settings on the table. The brokers put down ashtrays and sometimes cigarettes on the ashtrays. They put toys in the children's rooms and even arrange for play areas and aquariums to keep the youngsters busy.

"Sometimes you have to grit your teeth but you'd rather get the carpet sweeper out again than be a bad host," said a home builder in the Southwest.

Dale Bellamah of Albuquerque, N.M., one of the vice-presidents of the National Association of Homebuilders, said that window-shopping for homes is, indeed, a "great American pastime today."

This is true because the ability for "virtually everyone" to own a new home is a relatively new adventure, he said. "Twenty-five or 30 years ago just to own a home was the realization of a dream."

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Cancer Tool Discovered

STANFORD, Calif. (UPI) — An accelerator can mean more effective and more comfortable radiation treatment than that provided by older methods.

It has led to "real advances" in the treatment of several forms of cancer, according to Dr. Henry S. Kaplan, executive head of the department of radiology at the Stanford School of Medicine.

The 6-million-e-volt electron-volt accelerator X-ray beam penetrates to certain deep-seated tumors which are difficult or impossible to remove by surgery.

It also reduces the skin reactions, nausea and loss of appetite caused by conventional radiation treatment.

After seven years of hospital use and treatment of 1,500 patients, Stanford University's medical linear accelerator has gone into commercial production by the Palo Alto electronics firm of Varian Associates.

Two commercial models worth \$150,000 each are in service at the Stanford Medical Center and the University of California Medical Center at Los Angeles.

For patients afflicted with certain types of cancer, the medical

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Man-To-Moon Project Slowed By Controversy

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy's multi-billion-dollar Apollo man-to-moon project has become enmeshed in controversy. This is artist's conception of a lunar landing simulator scheduled to be delivered to NASA early in 1964. — UPI Telephoto

The best scientific minds of other nations are concentrating on developing and improving products and methods of production. While getting first to the moon, we may one day find ourselves a poor second in other areas of human endeavor.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, D-N.M., chairman of the Senate Space Committee, delivered a lengthy rebuttal on the Senate floor. He said there was no certainty that critics who would slash billions from the program "would not then vote against social welfare legislation." And to GOP charges that the program is merely a headline-grabbing exercise, he warned that a slowdown "would certainly afford great comfort to our enemies and spread dismay among our friends overseas."

Or is it as vital to the nation's welfare as the wartime Manhattan Project that brought the atomic bomb and harnessed nuclear energy into being?

The scientific community is divided. So are the politicians, some of whom shudder at the expense. But not so the President, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and professional military men who think the nation should have dominance in space, cost what it may.

Budget Appropriation Time
The much-debated issue has been brought into sharp focus because it is budget appropriation time at the Capitol. Kennedy and NASA have asked Congress for a whopping \$4.7 billion for space in the next fiscal year.

This is \$2 billion more than voted last year. And that is precisely why the world is hearing so much about the expensive American race to beat Russia to the moon.

Many scientists oppose the Apollo Project because they don't see it as a scientific venture. They argue that it is 99 per cent engineering and technology and only one per cent science.

Top officials of NASA agree. They never have argued that it was a strictly scientific project. Thus the issue in debate boils down to the simple question: Does the United States want to win the race to the moon or not?

President Kennedy says it does and must. Congress last year and the year before last year agreed and millions of ordinary Americans concurred.

Long, Hard Look
Today, however, congressional Republicans are taking a long, hard look at it and are determined to try and cut it back.

House GOP Whip Leslie Arendt III, put it this way after the Senate Republican policy committee assailed the program:

"We are not questioning the value of placing a man on the moon. We are simply questioning the wisdom of spending so much in dollars and precious scientific manpower is trying to be first.

Vote Chapel Boarded Up

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Vatican workmen boarded up doors, stairways and windows today in preparation for the conclave June 19 to choose a successor to Pope John XXIII.

The 75 or 80 cardinals expected to attend the conclave will be sealed off from the outside world when they elect the new spiritual leader of the world's 500 million Roman Catholics. Locked and sealed doors and wooden barriers will restrict them to the limited area around the Sistine Chapel.

Workmen completed the installation Monday of the tall chimney on the roof of the chapel through which smoke traditionally informs the world of the results of each ballot.

The church continued today to mourn Pope John's death June 3 with a funeral mass in St. Peter's Basilica and absolution in a symbolic catalogue on which rested the triple-tiered papal crown.

Members of the sacred College of Cardinals were discussing the choice of a successor. More than 30 of the 72 cardinals have arrived in Rome for informal discussions preliminary to the conclave.

Age and illness was expected to keep a few of the princes of the church from attending the historic event.

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