

L'Opération RAMPOLLA

DOCUMENTS EN ANNEXE

(complément à l'étude)

8- Quelques textes en illustration de notre analyse

Venons-en aux faits qui viennent corroborer nos hypothèses, et pour lesquels nous joignons les textes.

- Du côté orthodoxe, nous joignons les déclarations (diffusées par Inside the Vatican) des dignitaires orthodoxes, dont le patriarche de Moscou à l'occasion de l'élection de **Ratzinger** : "Dégel à Moscou ?" et "Vraiment le changement ?"
- Nous joignons une partie de l'article du DTC sur le Puséyisme, le plan du pasteur **Pusey** puis des anglo-catholiques du début du XX^e siècle pour une réunion en bloc de la Communion anglicane avec l'Eglise catholique. Ces textes sont contemporains des conversations de Malines.
- Nous avons complété ce sujet par un ensemble de textes au sujet de la proximité d'une réunion d'une partie de la Communion Anglicane avec l'Eglise conciliaire.
- Rappelons que dans le mail de CSI du 16 mai 2005, nous avons publié la préface en latin de l'abbé **Ratzinger** en 1997 au travail de publication des documents préparatoires à la lettre *Apostolicae Curae* de **Léon XIII**, initiative qui venait de la Congrégation de la Doctrine de la FOI dont il était le préfet.

Nous allons bientôt diffuser un texte, *Apostolicae Curae et l'esprit de Saint-Louis*, écrit par un catholique conciliaire américain qui propose une voie pour l'acceptation de la validité des ordinations anglicanes par l'Eglise conciliaire, en dépit de la condamnation infaillible du pape **Léon XIII** en 1896.

Prions sainte Jeanne d'Arc afin que s'accomplisse sa mission posthume, annoncée par beaucoup à commencer par celui qui n'était encore que l'abbé Pie

Prions sainte Thérèse de l'Enfant-Jésus et de la Sainte Face, contemporaine du cardinal Rampolla, et qui mourut l'année qui suivit la proclamation infaillible des ordinations anglicanes par Léon XIII

Toutes deux patronnes secondaire de la France, qu'elles soient nos protectrices, dans l'attente du Règne du Sacré-Coeur et de celui de Jésus-Christ Roi de France.

DOCUMENTS

Réunions de l'abbé Ratzinger quelques jours après son élection avec le TAC, selon l'archevêque John Hepworth. Révélation d'un pacte secret depuis 10 ans avec l'ancien préfet de la Congrégation pour la Doctrine de la Foi

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,2089-1582550_1,00.html

The Sunday Times – World

April 24, 2005

Pope in talks with rebel Anglicans

Christopher Morgan and John Follain, Rome

THE new Pope has established links with a faction of discontented Anglican traditionalists seeking to form their own church affiliated to the Vatican.

Benedict XVI, whose inaugural mass as Bishop of Rome today is expected to be attended by half a million people, **has held meetings with representatives of the Traditional Anglican Communion (TAC), according to Archbishop John Hepworth, the group's primate.**

The TAC represents more than 400,000 Anglicans around the world who have either left their church or are protesting against its liberal policies. It is estimated that 400-500 Church of England parishes may support the group in the long term.

"We are looking at a church which would retain an Anglican liturgy, Anglican spirituality and a married clergy," said Hepworth, a serving Anglican bishop in Adelaide, Australia. "We dream of this happening soon." One such community exists in America but so far there are only 14 parishes.

Any hint of a pact between the TAC and Benedict - who has maintained his interest in the group over the past 10 years - would alarm Rowan Williams, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and undermine his efforts to maintain the unity of Anglicanism amid squabbles over whether to ordain female bishops or homosexual priests.

Details of the Pope's links with Hepworth's group emerged as several cardinals described the initial reluctance of the then Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger to become leader of the world's 1.1 billion Catholics.

An account of the hours before and during his election in the Sistine Chapel, pieced together from interviews with six cardinals from various countries, shows Ratzinger plagued by doubts about his personal ability, age and health.

When he was offered greetings by the 114 other cardinals on his 78th birthday last weekend Ratzinger, aware of media speculation that he was the frontrunner, replied: "Let us ask God not to impose on us tasks which are beyond us."

Shortly afterwards, Rosalio Castillo Lara, a Venezuelan cardinal too old at 82 to take part in the conclave, approached Ratzinger, an old friend, and told him: "If I were in the conclave, I would give my vote to you. I pray you, in the name of God, do not refuse if you are elected."

Ratzinger replied: "No, no, they won't elect me. Don't worry." Lara said many other cardinals made similar appeals.

Cardinal Tarcisio Bertone, formerly Ratzinger's right-hand man at the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, confided: "Ratzinger told me that when he went into the conclave he wasn't thinking at all that he would become Pope. He absolutely didn't want it, and he didn't think he would get it."

In the first vote on Monday, Ratzinger received about 40 votes, while Carlo Maria Martini, an Italian, got more than 30. Others including Jorge Mario Bergoglio of Argentina, Claudio Hummes of Brazil, and Dionigi Tettamanzi, another Italian, each received a handful.

That night Ratzinger returned to his small room in Saint Martha's House, where the members of the conclave slept. "He was before God. He prayed in the chapel and abandoned himself to God," Lara said.

In the meantime, Martini asked his supporters to back Bergoglio. "Martini suffers from Parkinson's disease. After all we saw of John Paul's suffering from that illness, it would not have been reasonable to elect him," said one cardinal.

Both Ratzinger and Bergoglio's share of the vote increased in the two ballots held the next morning. Ratzinger reportedly won more than 50, with Bergoglio on 40

Lettre de Joseph Ratzinger (9 octobre 2003) à l'adresse d'un congrès anglican

<http://www.americananglican.org/News/News.cfm?ID=789&c=21>

Letter from Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger to the "A Place to Stand" Gathering

Source: AAC News

October 9, 2003

From Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger

The Vatican, on behalf of Pope John Paul II

I hasten to assure you of my heartfelt prayers for all those taking part in this convocation. The significance of your meeting is sensed far beyond Plano, and even in this City from which Saint Augustine of Canterbury was sent to confirm and strengthen the preaching of Christ's Gospel in England. Nor can I fail to recall that barely 120 years later, Saint Boniface brought that same Christian faith from England to my own forebears in Germany.

The lives of these saints show us how in the Church of Christ there is a unity in truth and a communion of grace which transcend the borders of any nation. With this in mind, I pray in particular that God's will may be done by all those who seek that unity in the truth, the gift of Christ himself.

With fraternal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours in Christ,

+Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger

Le choix du nom : Benoît XVI

Texte d'Iqbal Latif diffusé sur plusieurs sites :

1) Iranian.com

<http://www.iranian.com/IqbalLatif/2005/April/Pope/>

2) Iranian.ws

http://www.iranian.ws/iran_news/publish/article_6445.shtml

3) Pakistanais

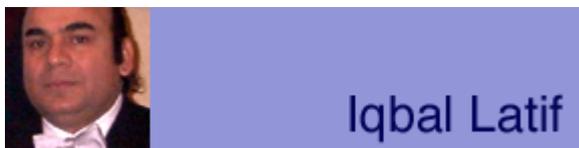
http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_21-4-2005_pg4_9

Iqbal Latif and Zachary Latif-Paris ilatif@yahoo.com

<http://www.iranian.com/IqbalLatif/2005/April/Pope/>

Papal plea for reconciliation

The new pope may not be as divisive as he was as a cardinal



April 20, 2005

iranian.com

PARIS -- As a puritan takes control of the church, it may be actually beginning of a new journey of Cardinal Ratzinger 'Dominus Iesus' fame to Pope Benedict XV 'Pacem Dei munus.'

I was wondering why Cardinal Ratzinger of Germany elected Pope Benedict XVI as his Papal name, it was expected that the next Papa would be John Paul III. After the great term of John Paul II it would have required a lot of guts from a man who lived under his shadow as chief enforcer of puritanical doctrine. Ratzinger has a long record of controversial remarks on Islam, Buddhism, politics, and social issues such as homosexuality.

As a cardinal he has rooted out what he believed is heretical thinking in the books of Catholic theologians and suspended their license to teach in Catholic universities. Joseph Ratzinger, 78, Dean of the College of Cardinals, led the Pope's funeral. He was raised in Bavaria under the shadow of the Nazis and most expect that he will wage a battle against the liberal forces of reform.

The British nun Lavinia Byrne left her religious order after refusing orders from the CDF to pulp her book which discussed the issue of female priests. A church source said yesterday: "Cardinal Ratzinger doesn't want a pope as right wing as Pope John Paul II. He wants a Pope more right wing than Pope John Paul II. There were a lot of things which the Pope chose to do against the wishes of Cardinal Ratzinger."

In 1986 the Pope John Paul II gathered together representatives of all faiths including a North American Indian shaman for a meeting in the Italian town of Assisi. Ratzinger was bitterly opposed to the conference on the grounds that it could promote "relativism" - the philosophy that all religious beliefs are of equal value. In 2000, as prefect of the congregation for the doctrine of the faith (CDF) - the successor to the Inquisition - Ratzinger angered ecumenists and leaders of different faiths when he published a church statement, 'Dominus Iesus', in which it was stated that only the Catholic Church was a genuine church.

What a hard-line Cardinal, but what a u-turn, within minutes of the selection as a Pope, he chooses his name as Pope Benedict XVI, who wrote an encyclical pleading for international reconciliation, *Pacem Dei munus* and as a Cardinal Chiesa's in association with Rampolla, was the architect of Leo XIII's relatively liberal foreign.

Enscenced in his Papal name is message of u-turn on Puritanism, an olive branch for liberals and peace for the conservative factions of the church, and greater message of reconciliation to the world at large. The new Pope may not be as divisive as he was as a Cardinal.

Artificial contraception has been a bane of the church for hundred of years but AIDS related cases need some definite revivalism. Condoms for AIDS patients may be acceptable in his new papacy. **I will not be surprised as I am writing this that new Pope will be a lot different and he will try to stamp his authority on doctrinal matters very early on in his papacy, he is an old man and he will like to leave a legacy.**

Papal names reflect 'Papal theological and doctrinal tendencies' that are expected to emerge, by that standard going by Pope Benedict XV name, Cardinal Ratzinger after 20 years of doctrinal work and as "the enforcer of the faith" may be willing to make a new u-turn that of a peace maker, Pope Benedict XVI is a choice name clearly indicating cutting from the shadow of Johan Paul III and will to surface as a fresh individual , today I thought it would be appropriate to revisit his predecessor's life that of Pope Benedict XV; Pope Benedict XV, born Giacomo della Chiesa, (November 21, 1854 -- January 22, 1922) was Pope of the Roman Catholic Church from 1914 to 1922; he succeeded Pope Saint Pius X.

Chiesa was born in Genoa, Italy, of a noble family. He acquired a doctorate of law in 1875, after which he studied for the priesthood and then the training school for the Vatican diplomatic service; most of his career was spent in the service of the Vatican.

Pope Benedict XV (Reign: 1914-1922) Mariano Cardinal Rampolla was a friend and patron, employing him as a secretary on being posted to Madrid and subsequently upon being appointed Secretary of State. During these years Chiesa helped negotiate the resolution of a dispute between Germany and Spain over the Caroline Islands as well as organising relief during a cholera epidemic. When Rampolla left his post with the election of Pius X, and was succeeded by Merry Cardinal del Val, Chiesa was retained in his post.

But Chiesa's association with Rampolla, the architect of Leo XIII's relatively liberal foreign policy and Pius X's rival in the conclave of 1903, the new ultra-conservative regime suspicious of him. He was soon moved out of the diplomatic service and the centre of Church power in Rome, on 16 December 1907 becoming Archbishop of Bologna.

On 25 May 1914 Chiesa was appointed a cardinal and, in this capacity, on the outbreak of World War I -- with the papacy vacant upon Pius X's death on 20 August -- **he made a speech on the Church's position and duties, emphasising the need for neutrality and promoting peace and the easing of suffering. The conclave opened at the end of August, and, on 3 September 1914, Chiesa was elected Pope, taking the name of Benedict XV.**

His pontificate was dominated by the war and its turbulent aftermath. He organised significant humanitarian efforts (establishing a Vatican bureau, for instance, to help prisoners of war from all nations contact their families) and made many unsuccessful attempts to negotiate peace.

The best known was the Papal Peace proposal of 1917, but both sides saw him as biased in favour of the other and were unwilling to accept the terms he proposed. This resentment resulted in the exclusion of the Vatican from the negotiations that brought about the war's end; despite this, he wrote an encyclical pleading for international reconciliation, *Pacem Dei munus*. In the post-war period Benedict was involved in developing the Church administration to deal with the new international system that had emerged.

In internal Church affairs, Benedict calmed the excesses of the campaign against supposedly modernist scholars within the Church that had characterised the reign of St. Pius X. He also promulgated a new Code of Canon Law in 1917 and attempted to improve relations with the anticlerical Republican government of France by canonising the French national heroine Joan of Arc. In the mission territories of the Third World, he emphasised the necessity of training native priests to replace the European missionaries as soon as possible.

In his private spiritual life, Benedict was devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of all the modern Popes was the most fervent in propagating the wearing of the Brown Scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, endorsing the claim that wearing it piously brings "the singular privilege of protection after death" from eternal damnation, and giving an indulgence for every time it was kissed.

Benedict XV died of pneumonia at the age of 67 in 1922. Although one of the less remembered Popes of the twentieth century, he deserves commendation for his humane approach in the world of 1914-1918, which starkly contrasts with that of the other great monarchs and leaders of the time.

CATHOLICI semper idem (CSI)

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