

PAUL VI OF MOST INFELICITOUS MEMORY...

“It is no longer Latin but the common tongue that will be the principal language of the Mass. For whoever knows the beauty, the power of Latin, its aptitude in expressing sacred things, this will certainly be a great sacrifice, to see it replaced by the common tongue... We are thus losing to a great extent that admirable and incomparable artistic and spiritual richness that is the Gregorian chant. We have reason, to be sure, to feel regrets and almost a confusion over this...”

Pope Paul VI¹

In the passage cited above the late Pope Paul VI’s insouciance over his action of overturning (or purporting to) the manner in which Holy Mass was to be celebrated codified by Pope Pius V in 1570 and accepted by each of the thirty three popes who succeeded him is remarkable. One would be forgiven for thinking the Pope considered himself but a spectator of the revolutionary events that he himself had precipitated, as if powerless to resist the momentum of history. There is a sort of Hegelian inevitability about the business.

In his study *Phoenix from the Ashes*, historian Henry Sire has remarked:

“[Pope Paul VI] shared the liberal confidence in the modern age as one of enlightenment and reason, as having overcome the crude passions of the past. In his Lenten pastoral of 1962 [then] Cardinal Montini... told the Milanese: ‘today there are no errors in the Church, or scandals or deviations or abuses to correct’. This pronouncement, to which the whole of his papacy constitutes a gloss, shows us the degree of acumen with which he judged the contemporary scene...”

“[His] most significant weakness was in his judgment of subordinates, displayed disastrously in the matter of the Vatican finances. Central to this was his appointment of Cardinal Jean Villot as secretary of state... An aloof and secretive figure, Villot was the typical *énarque*, promoting the mission of an enlightened elite to dispense progress to the multitude... Paul VI raised him to the cardinalate in 1965, brought him to the Curia two years later, and in May 1969, appointed him secretary of state... Villot remained in office until his death in 1979. He benefited from a measure taken... in direct contrast to the professed aim of de-politicising the Church, whereby the secretary of state was given general authority over all the departments of the Curia, thus introducing a secularisation of the government of the Church under which it has laboured ever since.²

A few pages later Sire goes on:

“One asks, then, how Paul VI has been spared the evaluation due to him, how he can be seen as a promoter of collegial government when his most distinctive policy, the new liturgy, was imposed in contempt of collegial process, how commentators can ignore that the salient fact of his time was the collapse of papal authority, that his pontificate was a trail of scandalous appointments and unheard-of losses. He escapes because everything that he did, or failed to do, tended to the submission of the Church to the world. Since the world was looking for a Church without authority, a pope without authority seemed the appropriate model... In the short term...”

¹ Address of November 26, 1969

² H J A Sire, *Phoenix from the Ashes, The Making, Unmaking and Restoration of Catholic Tradition*, Kettering OH (Angelico Press), 2015 pp. 365, 6

Paul VI escapes a realistic estimate, but the idols of the present age will not last forever, either in the world or in the Church. When they have passed, he will be judged in the light of the anarchy that he promoted in the Church, the reflexion of his own division of mind...³

He concludes with the verdict that the reign of Paul VI deserves to be denominated the most disastrous pontificate in the Catholic Church's history.⁴

In his ascerbic commentary on the reign of Paul VI the late Fr Gregory Hesse uttered the comment which we have used as title of this article.⁵ Elsewhere he compared him with the notorious Borgia pope of the 15th century: "Better an Alexander VI," he said, "than Paul VI!"

Reports of the less than honest behaviour of Fr. Giovanni-Batista Montini, the priest who became bishop, cardinal and finally pope are rife. Sire mentions that Pius XII, even as he valued his services, yet suspected Msgr Montini.⁶ Pius XII had prohibited his Vatican staff from dealing with the Russians. The Lutheran bishop of Upsala (Sweden), Yngue Torgny Brilioth, informed Pius XII via an emissary that his orders had been contravened. The Pope was reluctant to believe the report but subsequently received incontrovertible evidence that Montini had been corresponding with various Soviet agencies. Pius XII, as Pius XI before him, had sent priests and bishops clandestinely into Russia to assist Catholics under Communist domination, the bishops to ordain men to the priesthood. Every one of them was arrested by the Russians, tortured and executed, or sent to Siberia. A traitor was discovered in the Vatican, Aligheiro Tondi, S.J., who was one of Montini's advisers.

Accordingly, when on August 30th, 1954 the Archbishop of Milan Cardinal Ildebrando Schuster died, Pius XII lost no time in appointing Montini as his replacement. He declined, however, to bestow upon him the usual accompaniment of that post, a cardinal's hat.

The relation of these events is supported by no less an authority than Alice von Hildebrand, wife of the celebrated Dietrich, as she told how her husband had sought in vain to get Paul VI to address the chaos descending on the Church.

Though Sire hints at a previous indiscretion of Msgr Montini while he was Archbishop of Milan, he does not go into detail nor does he explore the possibility, as explaining the Pope's un-Catholic conduct thereafter, that this indiscretion may have placed him under Masonic control. Certain events occurred after John XXIII had bestowed on him the cardinal's hat involving an attempt to bully Msgr Vincenzo Gremigni, Bishop of Novara, who had been an adviser to Pius XII and aware of the events surrounding Montini's relegation to Milan. Archbishop Montini decided on a certain course with respect to a well-established Catholic newspaper in Lombardy, *Il Popolo d'Italia*. Gremigni protested that such a decision ought not to have been made without consultation with the rest of the episcopate. Msgr Montini's

³ *Phoenix from the Ashes*, op. cit., p. 372

⁴ Ibid. p. 363

⁵ Audio tape n. 15, *Sacred Mass according to Church Law*, at about the 12th minute: cf. [https://archive.org/details/FatherHesse/Fr.+Hesse+-+On+Post-Vatican+II+Canonizations+\(Remastered\).mp3](https://archive.org/details/FatherHesse/Fr.+Hesse+-+On+Post-Vatican+II+Canonizations+(Remastered).mp3)

⁶ Ibid., p. 193

response in a hand-delivered letter was reportedly so violent that Gremigni, who suffered heart problems, collapsed and died while reading it.

Apprised of Gremigni's sudden death, Montini moved to recover the letter and he called on Gremigni's young auxiliary, Ugo Poletti, an hour after midnight. Bishop Poletti made excuses but the Archbishop was not to be denied. Some hours went by, however, before Poletti handed him the letter. The young bishop had apparently taken a copy and his progression through the ranks of the episcopacy to become progressively Archbishop of Spoleto and, in 1973, cardinal, are assessed as flowing from the hold he enjoyed over the Pope. The source of this story is an anonymously authored book entitled *Shroud of Secrecy, the Story of Corruption within the Vatican* published in Italian in 1999.⁷ While one may be concerned over the reliability of what is told, it demonstrates how blackmail might have been used to constrain Paul VI's actions, particularly when one considers what followed.⁸

When Paul VI died in August 1978 the assembled cardinals elected as pope the Patriarch of Venice, Albino Luciano, who chose the names 'John Paul'. A disaffected Mason, Italian journalist Carmine Pecorelli, approached the new Pope precipitately and provided him with a list of the names of more than one hundred bishops, priests, religious and laity he alleged were members of the Masonic sect as evidence of the extent of its infiltration of the Curia and the Church's higher ranks. The list included the names of Cardinals Villot, Casarolli, Suenens and Baggio, and that of Ugo Cardinal Poletti. The question for consideration is why Pecorelli should have chosen not to make his revelations to Paul VI but to his successor. A gruesome event lends circumstantial support to the truth of the list of names. Pecorelli was assassinated on a Rome street a few weeks later.⁹

Many will take the view that the most appalling action of Paul VI's pontificate was his betrayal, through the mediacy of Cardinal Casarolli, of Cardinal Mindszenty¹⁰ which the Pope compounded by failing to provide a Church representative at his burial. But that 'honour' belongs to his sycophantic address to the scrofulous General Assembly of the United Nations on October 5th, 1965. There the Pope formally abandoned the Church's constant teaching against 'religious liberty' two months *prior to* the Council fathers' mindless declaration in support of it, and submitted the Church of Christ and her dignity to the demands of the secular world. There could hardly be a better indicator of Paul VI under Masonic control.

One who is reluctant to accept this allegations should consider the teaching of Pope Leo XIII in *Humanum Genus* (20. 4. 1884) n. 10:

"[N]o matter how great may be men's cleverness in concealment and their experience in lying, it is impossible to prevent the effects of any cause from showing, in some way, the intrinsic nature of the cause whence they come. *A good tree cannot produce bad fruit, nor a bad tree produce good fruit.* [Matt. 7: 18] Now, the Masonic sect produces fruits that are pernicious and of the bitterest savour."

⁷ Toronto, Canada, 1999, pp.137-8; being a translation into English of *Via col vento in Vaticano*, Milano, 1999. The authors called themselves 'The Millenari'.

⁸ Sire adverts to it on p. 368 of his text.

⁹ A reproduction of the list is included in the Appendix.

¹⁰ Sire, op. cit. p. 379

But the most significant issue that affects the reputation of Papa Montini was his breach, mentioned in the opening paragraph of this paper, of the Church's sacred tradition over the manner in which the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was to be celebrated. Over 400 years the thirty three popes who followed Pius V down to, and including, John XXIII endorsed—some of them explicitly—the authority of the Bull *Quo primum* (July 14th, 1570) as binding them in a matter of faith, rather than mere discipline, as they would be bound by dogma formally pronounced.

On March 3rd, 1547, the Council of Trent in Session 7 n. 13 (*On the Sacraments in General*) pronounced an anathema on anyone who should say that the received and approved rites of the Church customarily used in the solemn administration of the sacraments may be disparaged, or that are able to be changed into other new rites. If it be objected that this pronouncement could not apply to a pope, let us observe that its ambit is uncircumscribed. The canon reads *per quemcumque pastorem*—“by any pastor whatsoever”. The terms of the condemnation in Pius V's Bull 23 years later are hardly less intimidating. He directed—
“No one whosoever he be (*nulli omnino hominum*) is permitted to infringe or rashly contravene this notice of Our permission... nor is he allowed to act against it temerarily. But should anyone presume to attempt to do so, let him know that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God and of Saints Peter and Paul, His Apostles.”

Clearly Paul VI thought himself superior to the demands of *Trent* and of Pius V's Bull. That is, he regarded himself as superior to the Church of which he was the servant—*servus servorum Dei*—the Church established by Jesus Christ, the Word of God.

The scuttlebutt attending the person of Msgr Montini prior to and after his elevation to the papacy must have been known to Vatican insiders, including the Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, Josef Cardinal Ratzinger who, on April 19th, 2005, became Pope Benedict XVI. Yet this did not preclude him signing, in December 2012, a decree declaring the Papa Montini 'Venerable'. Pope Francis declared him a saint on October 19th, 2014.

There could hardly be a better instance of how destructive to the integrity of the Church's process of the canonisation of saints was the initiative taken by Pope John Paul II in 1983 of abrogating the laws of the Church in which that process had grounded and imposing his own defective vision. The reasons why the new process was defective will be explored in another article.

Michael Baker
January 6th, 2023—*Epiphany of the Lord*

Appendix

LIST OF MASONS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Carmine Pecorelli, journalist and disenchanted member of the Masonic entities *Propaganda Due & Grande Oriente d'Italia*, published this list of Masons in the Vatican and its tributaries in December 1978. He was executed by two gunmen on a Rome street on the evening of March 20th following.

Each man's name is followed by his position, if known, the date he was allegedly initiated into Masonry, his code number; and, where known, his code name.

- Alberto Albondi. Bishop of Livorno, (Leghorn). Initiated 8-5-58; I.D. # 7-2431.
- Pio Abrech. Sacred Congregation Bishops. 11-27-67; # 63-143.
- Sabino Acquaviva. Professor of Religion at the University of Padua. 12-3-69;# 275-69.
- Gottardi Alessandro (Addressed as 'Doctor' in Masonic meetings). President of Fratelli Maristi. 6-14-59.
- Fiorenzo Angelini. Bishop of Messene, Greece. 10-14-57; # 14-005.
- Benedetto Argentieri. Patriarch to the Holy See. 3-11-70; # 298-A.
- Augustin Bea. Cardinal. Secretary of State under Popes John XXIII and Paul VI.
- Sebastiano Baggio. Cardinal. Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops. Secretary of State under Pope John Paul II from 1989 to 1992. 8-14-57; # 85-1640. Masonic code name "SEBA". Controlled consecration of Bishops.
- Dante Balboni. Assistant to the Vatican Pontifical. Commission for Biblical Studies. 7-23-68; # 79-14 "BALDA."
- Salvatore Baldassarri. Bishop of Ravenna, Italy. 2-19-58; # 4315-19. "BALSA."
- Ernesto Balducci. Religious sculpture artist. 5-16-66; # 1452-3.
- Ernesto Basadonna. Prelate of Milan, 9-14-63; # 9-243. "BASE."
- Giulio Batelli. Lay member of many scientific academies. 8-24-59; # 29-A. "GIBA."
- Lorenzo Bedeschi. 2-19-59; # 24-041. "BELO."
- Luigi Belloli. Rector of Seminary, Lombardy. 4-6-58; # 22-04. "BELLU."
- Cleto Belluchi. Coadjutor to Bishop of Fermo, Italy. 6-4-68; # 12-217.
- Luigi Bettazzi. Bishop of Ivera, Italy. 5-11-66; # 1347-45. "LUBE."
- Giovanni Bianchi. 10-23-69; # 2215-11. "BIGI."
- Franco Biffi. Msgr, Rector and Head of St. John Lateran Pontifical University. Controlled what is being taught. Confessor of Pope Paul VI. 8-15-59. "BIFRA."
- Mario Bicarella. Prelate of Vicenza, Italy. 9-23-64; # 21-014. "BIMA."
- Gaetano Bonicelli. Bishop of Albano, Italy. 5-12-59; # 63-1428, "BOGA."
- Giancarlo Boretti. 3-21-65; # 0-241. "BORGI."
- Alberto Bovone. Substitute Secretary of the Sacred Office. 3-30-67; # 254-3. "ALBO."
- Mario Brini. Archbishop. Secretary of Chinese, Oriental, and Pagans. Member of Pontifical Commission to Russia. Controlled rewriting of Canon Law. 7-7-68; # 15670. "MABRI."
- Annibale Bugnini. Archbishop. Author of Novus Ordo. Envoy to Iran, 4-23-63; # 1365-75. "BUAN."
- Michele Buro. Bishop. Prelate of Pontifical Commission to Latin America, 3-21-69; # 140-2. "BUMI."
- Agostino Cacciavillan. Secretariat of State. 11-6-60; # 13-154.

- Umberto Cameli. Director in Office of the Ecclesiastical Affairs of Italy in regard to education in Catholic doctrine. 11-17-60; # 9-1436.
- Giovanni Caprile. Director of Catholic Civil Affairs. 9-5-57; # 21-014. "GICA."
- Giuseppe Caputo. 11-15-71; # 6125-63. "GICAP."
- Agostino Casaroli. Cardinal. Secretary of State under John Paul II from July 1, 1979 until he retired in 1989. 9-28-57; # 41-076. "CASA."
- Flaminio Cerruti. Chief of the Office of the University of Congregation Studies. 4-2-60; # 76-2154. "CEFLA."
- Mario Ciarrocchi. Bishop. 8-23-62; # 123-A. "CIMA."
- Enrico Chiavacci. Professor of Moral Theology, University of Florence, Italy. 7-2-70; # 121-34. "CHIE."
- Carmelo Conte. 9-16-67; # 43-096. "CONCA."
- Alessandro Csele. 3-25-60; # 1354-09. "ALCSE."
- Luigi Dadagio. Papal Nuncio to Spain. Archbishop of Lero. 9-8-67. # 43-B. "LUDA."
- Enzio D'Antonio. Archbishop of Trivento. 6-21-69; # 214-53.
- Donate De Bous. Bishop. 6-24-68; # 321-02. "DEBO."
- Luigi Del Gallo Reoccagiovane. Bishop. Apostolic Delegate of the Pontifical Council for the Laity.
- Aldo Del Monte. Bishop of Novara, Italy. 8-25-69; # 32-012. "ADELMO."
- Danielle Faltin. 6-4-70; # 9-1207. "FADA."
- Giuseppe Ferraioli. Member of Sacred Congregation for Public Affairs. 11-24-69; # 004-125. "GIFE."
- Giovanni Franzoni. 3-2-65; # 2246-47. "FRAGI."
- Vito Gemmiti. Sacred Congregation of Bishops. 3-25-68; # 54-13. "VIGE."
- Giulio Girardi. 9-8-70; # 1471-52. "GIG."
- Angelinin Fiorenzo. Bishop. Title of Commendator of the Holy Spirit. Vicar General of Roman Hospitals. Controlled hospital trust funds. Consecrated Bishop 7-19-56; joined Masons 10-14-57.
- Massimo Giustetti. 4-12-70; # 13-065. "GIUMA."
- Alessandro Gottardi. Procurator and Postulator General of Fratelli Maristi. Archbishop of Trent. 6-13-59; # 2437-14. "ALGO."
- Mario Gozzini. 5-14-70; # 31-11. "MAGO."
- Carlo Grazinai. Rector of the Vatican Minor Seminary. 7-23-61; # 156-3. "GRACA."
- Antonio Gregagnin. Tribune of First Causes for Beatification. 10-19-67; # 8-45. "GREA."
- Franco Gualdrini. Rector of Capranica. 5-22-61; # 21-352. "GUFRA."
- Annibale Ilari. Abbot. 3-16-69; # 43-86. "ILA."
- Pio Laghi. Nunzio Apostolic Delegate to Argentina, and then U.S.A. until 1995. 8-24-69; # 0-538. "LAPI."
- Giovanni Lajolo. Member of Council of Public Affairs of the Church. 7-27-70; # 21-1397. "LAGI."
- Angelo Lanzoni. Chief of the Office of Secretary of State. 9-24-56; # 6-324. "LANA."
- Virgilio Levi (alias Levine), Monsignor. Assistant Director of Official Vatican Newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano. Managed Vatican Radio Station. 7-4-58; # 241-3. "VILE."
- Lino Lozza. Chancellor of Rome Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas of Catholic Religion. 7-23-69; # 12-768. "LOLI."
- Achille Lienart. Cardinal. Grand Master Mason. Bishop of Lille, France. Recruited Masons. Leader of the progressive forces at Vatican II.

- Pasquale Macchi. Cardinal. Pope Paul's Prelate of Honour and Private Secretary until excommunicated for heresy by Pope Paul VI. Reinstated by Secretary of State, Jean Villot, and made a Cardinal. 4-23-58; # 5463-2. "MAPA."
- Italo Mancini. Director of Sua Santita. 3-18-68; # 1551-142. "MANI."
- Enrico Manfrini. Lay Consultor of Pontifical Commission of Sacred Art. 2-21-68; # 968-c. "MANE."
- Francesco Marchisano. Prelate Honour of the Pope. Secretary Congregation for Seminaries and Universities of Studies. 2-4-61; 4536-3. "FRAMA."
- Paul Marcinkus. American bodyguard. From Cicero, Illinois. Stood 6'4". President for Institute for Training Religious. 8-21-67; # 43-649. Called "GORILLA." Code name "MARPA."
- Salvatore Marsili. Abbot of Order of St. Benedict of Finalpia near Modena, Italy. 7-2-63; # 1278-49. "SALMA."
- Antonio Mazza. Titular Bishop of Velia. Secretary General of Holy Year, 1975. 4-14-71. # 054-329. "MANU."
- Venerio Mazzi. Member of Council of Public Affairs of the Church. 10-13-66; # 052-s. "MAVE."
- Pier Luigi Mazzoni. Congregation of Bishops. 9-14-59; # 59-2. "PILUM."
- Luigi Maverna. Bishop of Chiavari, Genoa, Italy. Assistant General of Italian Catholic Azione. 6-3-68; # 441-c. "LUMA."
- Albino Mensa. Archbishop of Vercelli, Piedmont, Italy. 7-23-59; # 53-23. "MENA."
- Carlo Messina. 3-21-70; # 21-045. "MECA."
- Zanon Messina (Adele). 9-25-68; # 045-329. "AMEZ."
- Dino Monduzzi. Regent to the Prefect of the Pontifical House. 3-11 -67; # 190-2. "MONDI."
- Daimazio Mongillo. Professor of Dominican Moral Theology, Holy Angels Institute of Roma. 2-16-69; # 2145-22. "MONDA."
- Marcello Morgante. Bishop of Ascoli Piceno in East Italy. 7-22-55; # 78-3601. "MORMA."
- Teuzo Natalini. Vice President of the Archives of Secretariat of the Vatican. 6-17-67; # 21-44d. "NATE."
- Carmelo Nigro. Rector of the Seminary, Pontifical of Major Studies. 12-21-70; # 23-154. "CARNI."
- Virgillio Noe. Head of the Sacred Congregation of Divine Worship. 4-3-61; # 43652-21. "VINO."
- Vittorie Palestra. Legal Counsel of the Sacred Rota of the Vatican State. 5-6-43; # 1965. "PAVL."
- Salvatore Pappalardo. Cardinal. Archbishop of Palermo, Sicily. 4-15-68; # 234-07. "SALPA."
- Gottardo Pasqualetti. 6-15-60; # 4-231. "COPA."
- Dante Pasquinelli. Council of Nunzio of Madrid. 1-12-69; # 32-124. "PADA."
- Michele Pellegrino. Cardinal. Called "Protector of the Church", Archbishop of Torino (Turin). 5-2-60; # 352-36. "PALMI."
- Giannino Piana. 9-2-70; # 314-52. "GIPI."
- Mario Pimpo. Vicar of Office of General Affairs. 3-15-70; # 793-43. "PIMA."
- Pio Vito Pinto. Msgr. Attaché of Secretary of State and Notare of Second Section of Supreme Tribunal and of Apostolic Signature. 4-2-70; # 3317-42. "PIPIVI."
- Ugo Poletti. Cardinal. Vicar of S.S. Diocese of Rome. Controlled clergy of Rome from 3-6-73. Member of Sacred Congregation of Sacraments and of Divine Worship. President of

- Pontifical Works and Preservation of the Faith. Also President of the Liturgical Academy. 2-17-69; # 32-1425. "UPO."
- Mario Rizzi. Msgr. Sacred Congregation of Oriental Rites. Listed as "Prelate Bishop of Honour of the Holy Father, the Pope." Worked under Mario Brini to manipulate Canon Law. 9-16-69; # 43-179. "MARI", "MONMARI".
 - Florenzo Romita. Sacred Congregation of Clergy. 4-21-56; # 52-142. "FIRO."
 - Iginio Rogger. Officer in S.S. (Diocese of Rome). 4-16-68; # 319-13. "IGRO."
 - Pietro Rossano. Sacred Congregation of Non-Christian Religions. 2-12-68; # 3421-a. "PIRO."
 - Virgillio Rovela. 6-12-64; # 32-14. "ROVI."
 - Aurelio Sabbatani. Archbishop of Giustiniana (Giusgno, Milar Province, Italy). First Secretary Supreme Apostolic Signatura. 6-22-69; # 87-43. "ASA"
 - Giulio Sacchetti. Delegate of Governors - Marchese. 8-23-59; # 0991-b. "SAGI."
 - Francesco Salerno. Bishop. 5-4-62; # 0437-1. "SAFRA"
 - Francesco Santangelo. Substitute General of Defence Legal Counsel. 11-12-70; # 32-096. "FRASA."
 - Pietro Santini. Vice Official of the Vicar. 8-23-64; # 326-11. "SAPI."
 - Ferdnando Savorelli. 1-14-69; # 004-51. "SAFE."
 - Renzo Savorelli. 6-12-65; # 34-692. "RESA."
 - Gaetano Scanagatta. Sacred Congregation of the Clergy. Member of Commission of Pomei and Loreto, Italy. 9-23-71; # 42-023. "GASCA."
 - Giovanni Schasching. 3-18-65; # 6374-23. "GISCHA," "GESUITA."
 - Mario Schierano. Titular Bishop of Acrida (Acrida in Cosenza Province, Italy.) Chief Military Chaplain of the Italian Armed Forces. 7-3-59; #14-3641. "MASCHI."
 - Domenico Semproni. Tribunal of the Vicarate of the Vatican. 4-16-60; # 00-12. "DOSE."
 - Sensi, Giuseppe Mario. Titular Archbishop of Sardi (Asia Minor near Smyrna). Papal Nunzio to Portugal. 11-2-67; # 18911-47. "GIMASE."
 - Luigi Sposito. Pontifical Commission for the Archives of the Church in Italy. Head Administrator of the Apostolic Seat of the Vatican.
 - Leo Suenens. Cardinal. Protector of the Church of St. Peter in Chains, outside Rome. Promoted Protestant Pentecostalism (Charismatics). Endeavoured to change much Church dogma when he worked in three different Congregations: 1) Propagation of the Faith; 2) Rites and Ceremonies in the Liturgy; 3) Seminaries. 6-15-67; # 21-64. "LESU."
 - Dino Trabalzini. Bishop of Rieti (Reate, Perugia, Italy). Auxiliary Bishop of Southern Rome. 2-6-65; # 61-956. "TRADI."
 - Antonio Travia. Titular Archbishop of Termini Imerese. Head of Catholic schools. 9-15-67; # 16-141. "ATRA."
 - Vittorio Trocchi. Secretary for Catholic Laity in Consistory of the Vatican State Consultations. 7-12-62; # 3-896. "TROVI."
 - Roberto Tucci. Director General of Vatican Radio. 6-21-57; # 42-58. "TURO."
 - David Turolfo. 6-9-67; # 191-44. "DATU."
 - Georgio Vale. Priest. Official of Rome Diocese. 2-21-71; # 21-328. "VAGI."
 - Piero Vergari. Head Protocol Officer of the Vatican Office Signatura. 12-14-70; # 3241-6. "PIVE."
 - Jean Villot. Cardinal. Secretary of State to Paul VI. Camerlengo (Treasurer). "JEANNI," "ZURIGO."
 - Lino Zanini. Titular Archbishop of Adrianopoli (Andrianopolis, Turkey). Apostolic Nuncio. Member of the Revered Fabric of St. Peter's Basilica.