

As Beijing cracks down,

Chinese protest in U.S.; pope expects 'new life'

By Rich Cartiere
The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Thousands of Chinese students and Chinese-Americans rallied nationwide Sunday, June 4, against the Beijing government, claiming it has lost legitimacy because of its "barbaric" crushing of the pro-democracy movement.

"They just killed the people. And then they tried to burn the bodies so we don't know what happened," said Larry Lou, part of a crowd that swelled to 20,000 as it demonstrated at San Francisco's Consulate of the People's Republic of China, marched to City Hall and then continued to Chinatown.

"Those people — our brothers and sisters — are now sacrifices for democracy and freedom," said Lou, a 32-year-old Taiwanese national, as protesters raised clenched fists, waved signs and shouted slogans. About three dozen police officers in riot gear kept demonstrators behind barricades at the consulate and off Geary Boulevard, one of the city's busiest thoroughfares. The San Francisco demonstration was by far the largest of several held across the country.

Many in the crowd wore white carnations, the traditional Chinese symbol of mourning, and others lit memorial candles on sidewalk shrines. Passing motorists

created a deafening roar for blocks around the guarded consulate by honking in support.

San Francisco has the largest concentration of Chinese-Americans in the United States. West Coast rallies and marches condemning China's brutal crackdown on the three-week old sit-in in Beijing's Tiananmen Square — a military action that cost at least 500 lives — also were held in Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, B.C.

Other protests were held in major cities worldwide, including New York, Washington, Chicago and Hong Kong, where 200,000 people turned out to mourn the deaths.

Aboard the papal flight to Finland, meanwhile, Pope John Paul II expressed "compassion and concern" over China's bloody repression of student-led pro-democracy demonstrations.

"As Christians, we hope that these deaths may serve to bring about new life to that great and beloved country," he told journalists June 4 en route from Iceland to Helsinki, Finland.

At San Francisco's City Hall, marchers set up an altar on a truck with offerings of fruit and incense to the souls of those who died in Tiananmen Square. The truck then led the demonstrators to Chinatown, where



Two days before the People's Liberation Army began its bloody repression of demonstrators, this regiment ran past a downtown cable bus, entering the capital for patrolling.

police estimated the crowd — joined along the way by more people, particularly Taiwanese nationals — reached 20,000.

Along the way, dozens of people waved or threw paper from windows, and some marchers shouted for Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Li Peng to commit suicide.

The size of the crowd, organizers said, far exceeded expectations. "Today, all Chinese all over the world share the same love for China and the belief that only democracy can save China," marcher David Chien said.

Several dozen protesters on Sunday began a 24-hour vigil outside San Francisco's

consulate, where a wall was spray-painted with the slogan, "Remember the massacre. June 4, 89."

Protesters were incredulous at the degree of violence used by Chinese army troops, which some reports said included government tanks running over soldiers reluctant to move on citizens and troops strangling one man with chains. Some witnesses said women and children were indiscriminately slaughtered.

"I am outraged that a supposedly civilized country would use force and violence on innocent people," said Marian Roth-Cramer, 35, outside the San Francisco

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On Nordic trip, pope urges return to Christian values



Pope John Paul II reaches out to members of the Rye school band who were on hand to greet him as the papal tour of Trondheim came to the St. Olavs Church.

Cardinal John O'Connor stirs controversy with Lebanon visit

By Bill Pritchard
NC News

BEIRUT, Lebanon — Cardinal John J. O'Connor's primary mission in Lebanon — to boost the morale of Christians, particularly the Catholics — was successful by a number of indicators.

Maronites and other members of Eastern Catholic rites in the country expressed pleasure at his May 27-30 visit and said it did much to help their cause.

A group of students and teachers from the Christian-controlled zone, protesting at the American Embassy over what they called U.S. indifference to Lebanon's suffering, suspended their demonstration in respect for the cardinal's visit.

Pope John Paul II, with whom the cardinal met before going to Lebanon and whom he briefed afterward, was apparently pleased with the outcome.

But some observers said the New York cardinal might have gone over a line be-

tween "showing the flag" for the church and becoming a mouthpiece for Maronite politics — despite his efforts to show sympathy for Lebanese of all religious persuasions.

The Maronites, the largest and most powerful Christian group in the fractured country, see their community as seriously threatened by Syria, which occupies much of Lebanon's territory, and Iran, which supports a major Moslem militia.

The view that Cardinal O'Connor was allying himself with one side in the Lebanese conflict was further fueled by the cancellation of his plans to visit west Beirut, the sector of Lebanon's capital controlled by Syrian troops and Moslem militias. The cardinal decided against the visit, planned for the morning after his May 27 arrival. He cited trusted "sources" who convinced him there was a real threat to his life that outweighed the value of the visit.

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By Agostino Bono
NC News

HELSINKI, Finland — Pope John Paul II, visiting the homeland of Viking conquerors and explorers, urged residents of the Nordic lands to return to the hardy Christian values of their ancestors.

He posed this as an answer to religious indifference fostered by material well-being and as a stimulus to Christian unity in a region in which the Catholic Church dominated religious life for centuries, only to be replaced by Lutheranism in the wake of the 16th-century Protestant Reformation.

The pope's June 1-10 trip was scheduled to take him to Norway, Iceland, Finland, Denmark and Sweden. It also provided an opportunity to visit the minuscule and widely scattered Catholic population, which totals about 200,000 — short of a capacity crowd at the Vatican's St. Peter's Square.

The aim, the pope said, was to demonstrate that Nordic Catholics, too, are part of the universal church. He distributed first Communion, administered confirmation and made a special point of singling out refugees and immigrants, the bulk of the region's Catholics. The Nordic countries, especially Norway and Sweden, have opened their doors to thousands of people from Latin America and central Europe.

Most of the papal talks were given in English, but he made a point of including small sections in the local language and in the languages of refugees and immigrants, ranging from Polish to Vietnamese. At one Mass, the pope spoke 12 languages.

The small but respectful audiences he drew included such diverse people as Filipino mail-order brides and Chilean refugees holding up a sign asking the pope to help end repressive governments in Latin America.

The trip also provided outdoor settings of fjords, forests, snow-capped mountains and natural harbors for papal criticisms of human and material progress unrelated to moral values. The five countries have some of the world's highest standards of living, with annual per capita income ranging from \$10,000 to \$13,000. U.S. per ca-

pita income is about \$13,450.

Although more than 90 percent of the population of each country professes Lutheranism, only 5 to 10 percent of the Lutherans attend church weekly. Religious influence on everyday life is on the decline as it is in many other Western European countries in which Catholicism is the dominant religion.

Scientific and technological progress divorced of human values contributes to "the dissatisfaction that is common in highly developed societies," the pope said June 4 in Reykjavik, Iceland.

"In a highly developed society such as yours, where everyone has enough to eat, where education and health care are available to all, and where a high level of social justice has been achieved, it is easy to lose sight of the Creator," he added.

"There is a powerful attraction to such an attitude, for it might seem that acknowledging God as the origin and end of all things lessens human independence and places unacceptable limits on human action," he said.

But the reverse is true, he told Norwegians.

By divorcing progress from moral values, "people are in danger of surrendering themselves to forces which take command of society without concern for individuals and their freedom," the pope said.

At the same time, he praised the concern for social progress and well-being that motivates social and political life. He cited the "generous" openness to refugees, foreign aid programs and activities for world peace, such as contributing troops to U.N. peacekeeping forces.

These programs stem from the values implanted in society by centuries of Christianity, the pope said.

The pope met with mixed results at his ecumenical events, however. While some Lutheran bishops praised his commitment, others criticized the Vatican for being too firm in its opposition to inter-Communion and for not explicitly recognizing Lutheran ministries and the ecclesial character of Protestant churches.