

The Pious Universal Union for the Children of the Divine Will
Official Newsletter for “The Pious Universal Union for Children of the Divine Will –USA”
Come Supreme Will, down to reign in Your Kingdom on earth and in our hearts!

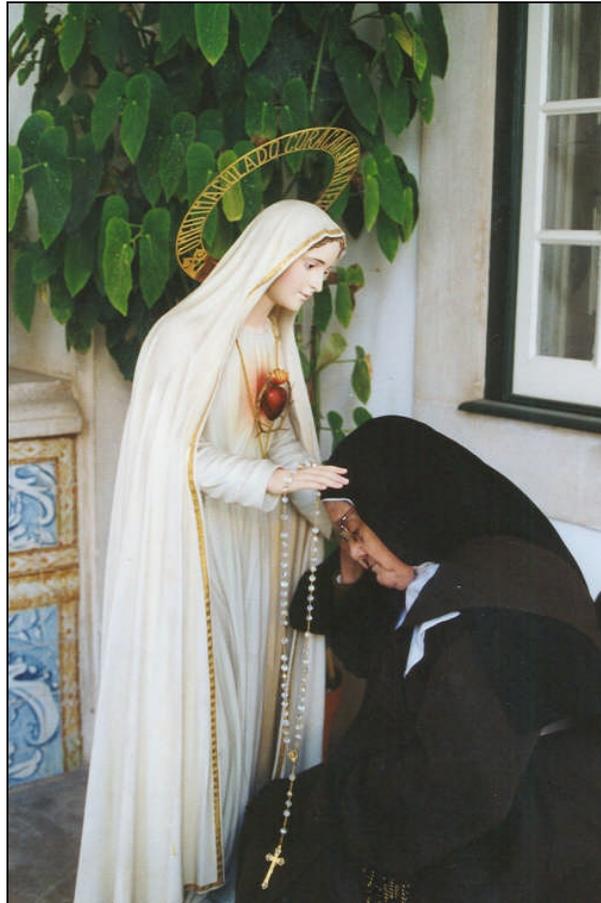


ROGATE!



FIAT !

“May the Divine Will always be blessed!”
Newsletter No. 137 – October 13, A.D. 2013
FATIMA



“What do you want me to do?” begged Lucia.

“I want you to come here on the thirteenth of next month; to recite the rosary every day.” Then she added something the children had never heard before. ***“After the Gloria Patri of each decade, you will say, ‘O my Jesus, forgive us our sins! Save us from the fires of hell! Lead all souls to heaven, especially those in most need of thy mercy.”***

Fatima Consecration – Chronology

History of the Consecration and Related Events

[July 13, A.D. 1917](#)

Our Lady promises to "**come and ask the consecration of Russia to Her Immaculate Heart**"¹

June 13, A.D. 1929

Our Lady fulfills her promise, asking "**for the consecration of Russia to Her Immaculate Heart, promising its conversion through this means and the hindering of the propagation of its errors.**"²

date unknown

Pius XI (1922-1939) informed of this request³

A.D. 1938

Portuguese Bishops ask Pius XI for the Consecration of the World to the Immaculate Heart. It is said they were influenced to do this by the spiritual director of Bl. Alexandrina da Costa (1904-1955).

June A.D. 1940

Request made to Pius XII through the Bishop of Macau, and a little later through Father Gonzaga de Fonseca. **Mention is made of Our Lady asking the Consecrating of Russia to the Immaculate Heart.**

December A.D. 1940

Sr. Lucia writes letter to Pius XII, saying that Our Lord Himself requests the Pope to "**consecrate the world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, with a special mention for Russia, and order that all the Bishops of the world do the same in union with Your Holiness.**"⁴

October 31, A.D. 1942

Pope Pius XII consecrates the world to the Immaculate Heart.

[July 7, A.D. 1952](#)

Pope Pius XII consecrates the Russian people to the Immaculate Heart

November 21, A.D. 1964

Pope Paul VI renews, in the presence of the Fathers of the Vatican Council **but without their participation, the consecration of Russia to the Immaculate Heart.**

[May 13, A.D.1982](#)

Pope John Paul II invites the bishops of the world to join him in consecrating the world and with it Russia to the Immaculate Heart. Many do not receive the invitation in time for the Pope's trip to Fatima, where he accomplishes the consecration. Sr. Lucia later says it did not fulfill the conditions.

October A.D. 1983

Pope John Paul II, at the Synod of Bishops, renews the 1982 Consecration

[March 25, A.D. 1984](#)

Pope John Paul II, "united with all the pastors of the Church in a particular bond whereby we constitute a body and a college," consecrates "the whole world, especially the peoples for which by reason of their situation you have particular love and solicitude." **Both the Pope and Sr. Lucia initially seemed uncertain that the consecration has been fulfilled, but shortly thereafter Sr. Lucia tells the papal nuncio to Portugal that the Consecration is fulfilled.**

May 13, A.D. 1984

One of the largest crowds in Fatima history gathers at the shrine to pray the Rosary for peace.

May 13, A.D. 1984

An explosion at the Soviets' Severomorsk Naval Base destroys two-thirds of all the missiles stockpiled for the Soviets' Northern Fleet. The blast also destroys workshops needed to maintain the missiles as well as hundreds of scientists and technicians. Western military experts called it the worst naval disaster the Soviet Navy has suffered since WWII.

December A.D. 1984

Soviet Defense Minister, mastermind of the invasion plans for Western Europe, suddenly and mysteriously dies.

March 10, A.D. 1985

Soviet Chairman Konstantin Chernenko dies

March 11, A.D. 1985

Soviet Chairman Mikhail Gorbachev elected

April 26, A.D. 1986

Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident

May 12, A.D. 1988

An explosion wrecked the only factory that made the rocket motors for the Soviets' deadly SS 24 long-range missiles, which carry ten nuclear bombs each.

August 29, A.D. 1989

Sr. Lucia affirms in [correspondence](#) that the consecration "has been accomplished" and that "God will keep His word."

November 9, A.D. 1989

Fall of the Berlin Wall

Nov-Dec A.D. 1989

Peaceful revolutions in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania

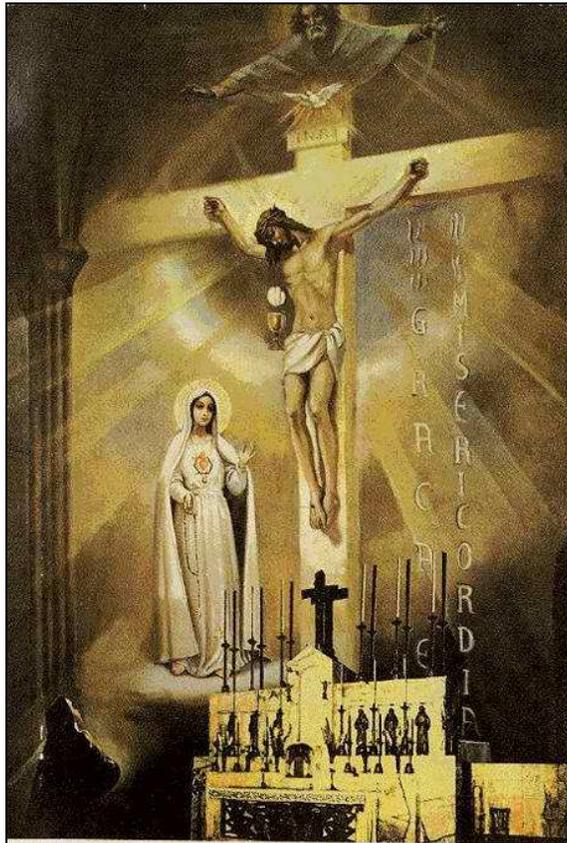
A.D. 1990

East and West Germany are unified

December 25, A.D. 1991

Dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

How **Russia** Will Be Converted



— THE VISION OF JUNE 13, 1929 —

Our Lady then said: "The moment has come in which God asks the Holy Father to make, in union with all the bishops of the world, the consecration of Russia to My Immaculate Heart, promising to save it by this means."

Eight years later when Lucia had become a nun, Our Lady appeared to her to explain about the Communion of Reparation on the First Saturdays. She told Lucia to proclaim to the world her amazing promise: ***'I promise to assist at the hour of death, with the graces necessary for salvation, all those who, on the first Saturday of five consecutive months, shall confess, receive Holy Communion, recite five decades of the Rosary, and keep me company for 15 minutes while meditating on the 15 mysteries.'***

The vision, which revealed how **Russia** would be converted, occurred four years later in the chapel of Sr Lucia's convent at Tuy, Spain. Sr Lucia, on the instructions of her confessor, wrote down what exactly happened. ***'Suddenly the whole chapel was lit by a supernatural light, and above the altar appeared a cross of light, reaching to the ceiling. In a brighter light on the upper part of the cross, could be seen the face of a man and his body as far as the waist. Upon his breast was a dove of light. Nailed to the cross was the body of another man. A little below the waist I could see a chalice and a large host suspended in the air, on to which drops of blood were falling from the face of Jesus Crucified and from the wound in His side. These drops ran down on to the host and fell into the chalice. 'Beneath the right arm of the cross was Our Lady and in her hand was her Immaculate Heart. (It was Our Lady of Fatima, with her Immaculate Heart in her left hand, without sword or roses, but with a crown of thorns and flames). Under the left arm of the cross, large letters, as if of crystal clear water which ran down upon the altar, formed these words: 'Grace and Mercy.'***

'I understood that it was the Mystery of the Most Holy Trinity which was shown to me, and I received lights about this mystery which I am not permitted to reveal. 'Our Lady then said to me: ***'The moment has come in which God asks the Holy Father, in union with all the bishops of the world, to make the consecration of Russia to my Immaculate Heart, promising to save it by this means.'***

Lucia's confessor ordered her to write out separately what it was Our Lady wanted done and this was passed on to Rome. But the consecration of **Russia** was not carried out as Our Lady had laid down. On October 31, 1942, Pope Pius XII consecrated the Church and the people of the world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary and he included **Russia** as the land where Mary's icon was often hidden 'awaiting better days'. But this was not what Our Lady had asked, and Sr Lucia would keep on saying: *'What Our Lady specifically requested the Church was that the Pope, in union with all the bishops in the world, should make the consecration of **Russia** to her Immaculate Heart. This has not been done.'*

And later she wrote to her confessor about another vision. *'In intimate communication, Our Lord complained to me saying, **They did not wish to heed my request... They will repent and do it, but it will be late. Russia will have already spread her errors throughout the world, provoking wars and persecutions of the Church; the Holy Father will have much to suffer.'***

Then came World War II and after it, the domination of the whole of Eastern Europe by **Russian** forces. But still there was no consecration of **Russia** to the Immaculate Heart of Mary as she had requested. And there were no plans to do so. **In fact there were bishops and cardinals in Rome totally opposed to the idea, some of them afraid of the political repercussions it might have.**

Then, on May 13, 1981, the Feast of Our Lady of Fatima, there occurred the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in St Peter's Square, Rome, which shocked the world. And May 13 is the day that can be said marks the beginning of the end of communism. Pope John Paul should have been killed. When the Pope later visited his would-be murderer in prison the man is reported to have said to him: **'Why didn't you die? I know my aim was true and I know that the bullet was very powerful and deadly?.'** Pope John Paul replied: *'One hand fired the shot, another guided it.'*

The Pope has always been convinced that Our Lady intervened that day to save his life. Later he would acclaim Mary as *'my mother for ever, and especially on May 13, 1981 when I felt your helpful presence at my side.'* The very badly injured Pope was also convinced that what had happened to him was connected with the message of Fatima and while he was recovering in hospital he asked for all the documents relating to Fatima and the apparitions. They were taken to him by Bishop Pavol Hnilica, a Slovak bishop who spent years in communist prison camps and who had to be consecrated in secret. Bishop Hnilica said: *'Some of the text were originals which few people had seen. The Pope read everything with meticulous attention.'*

And when Pope John Paul II was leaving hospital, he said to Bishop Hnilica: *'I have come to understand that the only way to save the world from war, to save it from atheism, is the conversion of **Russia** according to the message of Fatima.'* The Pope then had the bishop bring to him at Castel Gandolfo a statue of Our Lady of Fatima. He then ordered a small church to be constructed in Poland, in a forest on the border with the Soviet Union, to house that statue. *'It is there now, in the exact position John Paul II wanted it: with its gaze directed towards **Russia**,'* Bishop Hnilica said.

On the first anniversary of the failed assassination attempt, John Paul II went to Fatima to carry out the consecration of **Russia** according to the message of Fatima and to thank Our Lady for saving his life. But Our Lady had specifically asked that the consecration be made in union with all the bishops of the world and some of the letters that the Pope had asked to be sent to the bishops inviting them to join him in the consecration had reportedly arrived too late for them to participate. And it is now known that the Pope was having great difficulty in persuading even some of the bishops and cardinals in Rome to perform the consecration.

Sr Lucia told the Apostolic Nuncio in Portugal that the consecration did not fulfill the requests of Our Lady. The Pope accepted that he would have to do it again. Once again he tried to persuade those bishops and cardinals opposed to doing it. Then he made sure the letters to the bishops would be sent out in good time. On December 8, 1983, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the letters went out again to all the world's bishops, this time to the Orthodox bishops as well. Pope John Paul informed them all that he was going to consecrate **Russia** to the Immaculate Heart of Mary and asked each bishop to make the consecration in union with him in his own particular diocese with the people of God who had been entrusted to him. Also enclosed in the letter was the prayer to be used for the consecration.

The date chosen was March 25, 1984, the Feast of the Annunciation. This allowed three months for the letters to reach the various parts of the world. **On March 25, 1984, the feast of the Annunciation, Pope John Paul II consecrated Russia in a public ceremony. Lúcia Santos, one of the seers of the Fátima apparitions, said that the consecration requested by the Virgin Mary was fulfilled and accepted in heaven, and that everyone should live out the consecration personally by faithfully wearing the Brown Scapular.**

The Fatima Devotion of the Five First Saturdays



Oct. 13th, Feast of Our Lady of Fatima

The three children of Fatima – Lucia, Francisco, and Jacinta – said that the Blessed Mother came to them as “The Lady of the Rosary”, commanding them and all to pray the Rosary daily for peace in the world. In addition to the Rosary, the Five First Saturdays Devotion is closely associated to the message of Fatima.

The devotion of the first Saturdays consists in four acts: Confession, Communion, five decades of the Rosary, and fifteen minutes of meditation on the mysteries of the Rosary.

Confession:

On February 15, A.D. 1926, Sr. Lucia was visited by the Child Jesus who greatly encouraged the Five First Saturdays devotion. However, Sr. Lucia explained that many find it very difficult to confess on the first Saturday, and so asked whether it would be permissible for these to confess within at least eight days of the first Saturday.

Our Lord responded: *“Yes. It can even be made later on, provided that the souls are in the state of grace when they receive me [in Holy Communion] on the first Saturday, and that they had the intention of making reparation to the Sacred Heart of Mary.”*

But Sr. Lucia persisted: “My Jesus! And those who forget to form this intention?”

The Lord: *“They can form it at the next confession, taking advantage of their first opportunity to go to confession.”*

It is clear that confession need not be made on the very first Saturday itself, nor even (necessarily) within a week – but rather, it is to be made sometime around the first Saturday. This could easily be understood to extend to ten or perhaps even twenty days on either side of the first Saturdays. Surely, however, it is better to confess closer to the first Saturday itself (or at least within the eight days before or after), when possible.

Communion:

We are to receive Holy Communion with the intention of making reparation to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Further, Communion may be received either the Friday before or (as is more likely) the Sunday following, if it is difficult or impossible to receive Communion on the Saturday itself.

Further, the Saturday Mass need not be a specific Mass for the Saturday Devotion – whether a Funeral Mass, a Wedding Mass, or even a Vigil Mass for the coming Sunday, any Mass at all will suffice. This is to be granted by the dispensation of the local priest, generally Communion on the Saturday itself is to be preferred (but, we re-iterate, this is not an absolute).

Finally, if an individual is unable to attend Mass (due to some serious reason), even Communion outside of Mass will satisfy for the First Saturday Devotion, with the dispensation of the individual’s priest.

The Rosary:

It is required that we pray five decades of the Rosary with devotion. This must be done on the First Saturday itself. However, to be sure, even the greatest saints struggled with distractions in prayer – and St. Louis Marie de Montfort, the “Apostle of the Rosary,” says that this is the most difficult of all prayers. Therefore, we need not become scrupulous or excessively troubled if our Rosary is not perfect. Rather, we strive to make our Rosary a true and worthy expression of love – avoiding distractions as much as possible, but also recognizing that such is the human condition. St. Teresa of Avila gives consoling words regarding distractions in prayer (see the Fourth Mansions of the Interior Castle).

Meditation:

Lastly, we are to meditate on the mysteries of the Rosary for an additional fifteen minutes. This could be the devout recitation of another portion of the Rosary, or meditative reading of Scripture which pertains to some of the mysteries of the Rosary, or any other of a number of different forms of prayer.

What is most important is that we set aside this additional time for meditation on the mysteries. It will generally be better to choose one or two mysteries to consider – though, technically, we could meditate on any number of them. Together with our Lady, we consider the love of God made manifest in the mysteries of our Savior's life, death, and resurrection.

In Sum:

Put simply, the following acts of the Five First Saturdays Devotion are to be completed on the first Saturday of five consecutive months: Confession (about eight days before or after), Communion (between Friday and Sunday, preferably on the Saturday itself), the Rosary (five decades), and an additional fifteen minutes of meditation on one or more of the mysteries of the Rosary.

In reparation to the Immaculate Heart of Mary

All of these acts are to be performed in reparation to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, on account of five offenses she suffers (and hence, it is a devotion of FIVE first Saturdays):

- 1) For blasphemes against her Immaculate Conception
- 2) For blasphemes against her perpetual virginity (before, during, and after birth)
- 3) For blasphemes against her Divine Maternity of Jesus and against her spiritual motherhood of all Christians
- 4) For the neglect of imbuing children with a knowledge and love of the Immaculate Mother of God
- 5) For offense against statues and images of Mary

The great promise

Our Lady does not promise that all who make the Five First Saturdays Devotion will go to heaven, but rather that they will have all the graces necessary for salvation provided to them at the hour of death. This is a great promise indeed, and at the same time calls to mind that we must co-operate with God's grace.

We recall what St. Alphonsus regularly emphasized: The grace of final perseverance is not to be considered alone and separate, but rather is rightly thought of as the final grace in a long line of graces throughout many years of life by which God leads a man to salvation.

The grace of practicing the First Saturday devotions is then seen as an important link in this chain of graces which, God willing, culminates for each of us in final perseverance unto eternal life.

Further, our Lord promises that he will bring salvation to many other souls through our practice of this devotion, and also peace to the world.

Our Lady of Fatima, Pray for us! Help us to pray the Rosary daily!



The Leonine Prayers



Following are the Prayers after Low Mass which were prescribed by **Pope Leo XIII** who composed the *Prayer to Saint Michael the Archangel* to defend against *The Great Apostasy*, and were reinforced by **Pope Pius XI** and **Pope Pius XII** to pray **for the conversion of Russia**. These prayers were in effect until after Vatican II.

A decade later **Paul VI** said, "*satan has entered the sanctuary.*" Could the elimination of these powerful prayers with a ten year indulgence have played a huge part in allowing the devil such easy access? The answer is obvious, so if these prayers are not prayed after Mass at your parish, we must take it upon ourselves to do so.

Latin

Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum, benedicta tu in mulieribus et benedictus fructus ventris tui, Jesus. Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus, nunc et in hora mortis nostrae. Amen.

(The Hail Mary Said 3 times)

Salve Regina, Mater misericordiae, vita, dulcedo, et spes nostra, salve. Ad te clamamus, exsules filii Evae. Ad te suspiramus gementes et fientes in hac lacrymarum valle. Eia ergo, Advocata nostra, illos tuos misericordes oculos ad nos converte. Et Jesum, benedictum fructum ventris tui, nobis, post hoc exilium, ostende. O clemens, o pia, o dulcis Virgo Maria. Ora pro nobis, sancta Dei Genitrix. Ut digni efficiamur promissionibus Christi.

Oremus. Deus, refugium nostrum et virtus, populum ad te clamantem propitius respice; et intercedente gloriosa, et immaculata Virgine Dei Genitrice Maria, cum beato Joseph, ejus Sponso, ac beatis Apostolis tuis Petro et Paulo, et omnibus Sanctis, quas pro conversione peccatorum, pro libertate et exaltatione sanctae Matris Ecclesiae, preces effundimus, misericors et benignus exaudi. Per eundum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

(The Hail Holy Queen)

Sancte Michael Archangele, defende nos in proelio; contra nequitiam et insidias diaboli esto praesidium. Imperet illi Deus, supplices deprecamur: tuque, Princeps militiae Caelestis, satanam aliosque spiritus malignos, qui ad perditionem animarum pervagantur in mundo, divina virtute in infernum detrude. Amen.

(The Prayer to Saint Michael)

Cor Jesu sacratissimum. Miserere nobis.

Cor Jesu sacratissimum. Miserere nobis.

Cor Jesu sacratissimum. Miserere nobis.

(Sacred Heart of Jesus, Have Mercy on us - Said 3 times)

Conversion of Vladimir I, **Russia's** Prince

*THE CONVERSION OF a fun-loving pagan ruler effectively brought Christianity to **Russia***



Though Christianity had already penetrated **Russia** by the early tenth century, it had not become generally accepted. In 957 Olga, the widowed princess of Kiev was baptized. She then asked German King Otto I to send missionaries to her country. However, this missionary effort met with little success.

Vladimir, Olga's grandson, was among the greatest of the pagans. He built a number of pagan temples, made a name for himself with his cruelty and treachery, had 800 concubines and five wives, and when he wasn't fighting a war, he hunted and feasted in grand style. He like Saul of Tarsus was hardly the person you'd pick for spreading Christianity across the land.

Like other rulers, Vladimir wanted to keep his people contented and saw he might do this by uniting them in religion. He reportedly sent out men to examine each of the major religions. Neither Islam nor Judaism with their dietary restrictions appealed to the prince, so he had to choose between Roman and Eastern Christianity (Catholicism). After attending worship in the Church of the Holy Wisdom in Constantinople (Istanbul), Vladimir's men reported back to him: "We do not know whether we were in heaven or on earth for surely there is no such splendor or beauty anywhere upon earth. We cannot describe it to you. **Only we know that God dwells there among men and that their service surpasses worship of all other places. We cannot forget that beauty.**"

According to the story because of the beauty, Vladimir chose Orthodoxy, the religion of his nation's most powerful, wealthy and civilized neighbor: the Byzantine Empire. The sister of Byzantine Emperor Basil named---Anna---was offered as a bride to Vladimir as the two neighbor's consolidated their alliance.

In 988 Vladimir was baptized and a year later he married Anna. Vladimir's choice of a wife made certain the **Russian** church would focus on true worship. Eastern Orthodoxy had always had aesthetic appeal. After Vladimir's baptism his people started to put aside their old religions without much difficulty. Though **Russia** would not become a Christian nation over-night, things began to change. At first the mass conversions did not run deep but, with the help of monks, the new religion began to make its influence felt.

Thanks to Methodius and Cyril, **Russia** had a Christian liturgy in its own language---Slavonic. In the beautiful churches built by Vladimir and his successors, the people could participate in a beautiful liturgy in their own tongue. Vladimir's conversion clearly affected his lifestyle. When he married Anna, he put away his five former wives. He destroyed idols, protected the poor, established schools and churches and lived at peace with neighboring nations. On his deathbed he gave all his possession to the poor. The Greek church eventually canonized him.

RUSSIA AND THE DIVINE WILL



On July 13, A.D. 1917, Our Blessed Mother told the seer Lucia dos Santos, *"When you . . . see a night illuminated by an unknown light, know that this is the great sign that He [God] is going to punish the world for its crimes, by means of war. . . . To prevent this, I shall come to ask for the consecration of **Russia** to my Immaculate Heart. . . . If they listen to my requests, **Russia** will be converted and there will be peace; if not, she will spread her errors through the world, causing wars and persecutions of the Church. The good will be martyred, the Holy Father will have much to suffer, various nations will be annihilated."*

In 1917, **Russia** was a weak, hungry, defeated nation in political turmoil. But most of her people were still Christians and were particularly devoted to the Virgin Mary. Then came the bloodthirsty Soviets, who shot their way into power and imposed the first atheistic regime in the world, complete with public blasphemy, anti-religious indoctrination of children, legalized abortion, easy divorce, the "liberation" of women, and other "errors of **Russia**" that Mary foretold.

For seven decades, Red **Russia** was a growing empire that surpassed even Rome in conquests, and far outstripped her in repressing, imprisoning, enslaving, torturing and murdering Christians.

In an article by Padre Bernardino Bucci (*The Triumph of Luisa*), he speaks about the funeral of Luisa and one of the main speakers, the Headmaster of the local school as follows:

...”When Luisa died, all of creation was silent in wonder and astonishment. Everyone had the impression that a great saint had left this world. .. The funeral was a triumph, all of Corato participated and stopped to honor Luisa their Saint. The Headmaster of the School, Lagrasta, convened the pupils of the Grammar school in order for them to pay homage to Luisa and remember the words said into the microphone:

In front of us is the body of Luisa Piccarreta, a creature totally of God, who has raised people by her virtues, and grandiose example of an authentic Christian life. Hail this creature, Heaven and earth, hail this privileged creature who has illuminated Corato and the world with a life of faith.

Hail, Luisa the Saint, you have not died because you will always remain alive in our memory and one day the world will speak of you."

These words pronounced by the Headmaster Lagrasta seem inspired because they have the ring of prophecy. In the beginning nobody would ever have thought that the name of Luisa Piccarreta would flow to the other continents. In fact, Luisa is known all over the world, also in lesser known countries:

Siberia, China, **Russia**, Denmark, Norway, Korea, Australia, Mozambique, etc...; a great spreading of Luisa has occurred, most especially in the continent America. P.B.

As we can see, this knowledge of Luisa and the Divine Will has even reached as far as **Russia** as evidenced by this statement of Padre Bernardino. It is interesting that **Russia** is mentioned only twice in the writings but the second time about one year after the apparition of our Lady of Fatima. Here are both statements:

Book of Heaven July 29, A.D. 1904

Faith makes one know God, but trust makes one find Him.

Continuing in my usual state, as soon as I saw my adorable Jesus, I said to Him: 'My Lord and my God.' And He continued: "God, God, God alone. Daughter, faith makes one know God, but trust makes one find Him. So, without trust, faith is sterile, and even though faith possesses immense riches with which the soul can enrich herself, if there is no trust she remains always poor and lacking in everything." While He was saying this, I felt myself being drawn into God, and I remained absorbed in Him like a little drop of water in the immense sea. As much as I looked, I could find no boundaries, either of height or of breadth; Heaven and earth, blessed and pilgrim souls, all were immersed in God. **I could also see wars, like that between Russia and Japan, the thousands of soldiers who were dying and will die, and that by justice, also natural, the victory will be of Japan;** and I saw that other European nations are plotting machinations of war even against nations of Europe. But who can say all that I could see of God and in God? So, to end it, I stop here.

Russian History 1904

"All **Russia** is one vast madhouse..." - Count Witte, 1906. Before 1905, **Russia** was an autocracy with no limitations on the authority of the Czar. But the Czarist establishment was oppressive, inept, and inadequate - especially under a feeble ruler like Nicholas II - and the allegiance of the **Russian** people had been quietly eroding for years. Disaffection had long been widespread among intellectuals, some of whom had become revolutionaries, but urban workers, peasants, and ethnic minorities all had their own serious grievances.

In 1904, Russia blundered into a war with Japan and suffered a series of humiliating defeats. The Russo-Japanese War (8 February 1904 – 5 September 1905) was "the first great war of the 20th century." It grew out of rival imperial ambitions of the **Russian** Empire and the Empire of Japan over Manchuria and Korea. **Russia** sought a warm water port on the Pacific Ocean, for their navy as well as for maritime trade. Vladivostok was only operational during the summer season, but Port Arthur would be operational all year. From the end of the Sino-Japanese War and 1903, negotiations between **Russia** and Japan had proved impractical. Japan offered to recognize **Russian** dominance in Manchuria in exchange for recognition of Korea as a Japanese sphere of influence. **Russia** refused this, so Japan chose war to counter the **Russian** aggression in Asia. After discussions broke down in 1904, the Japanese Navy attacked the **Russian** eastern fleet at Port Arthur, a naval base in the Liaotung province leased to **Russia** by China, which led to war. The **Russians** were poorly organized and the Japanese defeated them in a series of battles on land and at sea.

Then on Jan. 22 A.D. 1905, a peaceful workers' march in St. Petersburg was brutally fired on by troops, electrifying the nation and setting off full-scale revolution. For months after Bloody Sunday, a series of ever-stronger waves of turmoil rocked the state: liberals forcefully demanded immediate reform, workers became radicalized and organized, the army and navy grew mutinous, peasants and ethnic minorities occupied estates and in some cases declared independence, and for the first time the revolutionary parties attracted a mass following. **The real crisis came in October**, when one of the most effective general strikes in history completely shut down the **Russian** Empire; only then, with the regime on the verge of collapse, was the reluctant Czar persuaded to issue the October Manifesto. **Russia** had become a constitutional monarchy... sort of.

But instead of trying to reach accommodation with its opposition, the government took a very tough line, undercutting liberals and the Duma, cracking down hard on radicals, sending bloody punitive expeditions against unruly peasants, and encouraging right-wing mobs to attack dissidents, while the revolutionary left responded with assassinations, terrorism, and open revolt. By about 1909 the state had restored order, though at the cost of permanently alienating its subjects. Attempts were made at agrarian reform, but for the most part the regime squandered this temporary reprieve, and by 1914 new troubles were beginning to brew. At that point, **Russia** was sucked into World War I and the Czarist system began to move towards its terminal crisis.

Book of Heaven - October 16, A.D. 1918 (one year after Fatima)

He predicts wars and the lot of some countries.

I was feeling very afflicted because of the privation of my lovable Jesus, and my mind was made gloomy by the thought that everything in me had been a crafting either of my fantasy or of the enemy. There are rumors of peace and triumph for Italy, while I remembered that my sweet Jesus had told me that Italy will be humiliated. What pain - what mortal agony, to think that my life had been a continuous deceit. I felt that Jesus wanted to talk to me, and I didn't want to listen - I rejected Him. I fought for three days with Jesus, and many times I was so exhausted that I didn't have the strength to reject Him; and then Jesus would speak and speak, and I, drawing strength from His speech, would say to Him: 'I don't want to hear anything.'

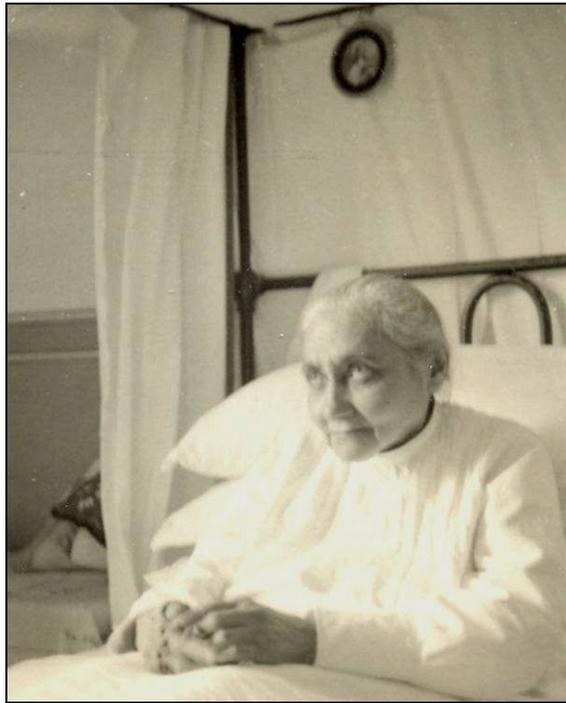
Finally, Jesus placed His arm around my neck and said to me: "*Calm down, calm down, it is I - listen to Me. Don't you remember that months ago, when you were lamenting to Me for poor Italy, I said to you, 'My daughter, those who win, lose - those who lose, win'?* ***Italy and France have already been humiliated, and they will be no longer, until they are purged and they return to Me, freely, voluntarily and peacefully.*** *In the merely apparent triumph which they enjoy, they already suffer the greatest humiliation: they did not do it by themselves, but a foreigner, not even European, came to drive the enemy away. So, if this could be called a triumph - which it is not - it belongs to the foreigner. But this is nothing. Now more than ever, they lose more - in moral things, as much as in the temporal - because this will dispose them to commit greater crimes, to fierce internal revolutions, such as to surpass the very tragedy of war. And then, what I told you did not regard only the present times, but also the future, and all that is not happening now, will happen then. And if someone will raise difficulties and doubts, it means that he knows little about my way of speaking. My speech is eternal, just as I am.*

*Now I want to tell you something consoling. Italy and France now lose, while Germany wins. All nations have some black stains, and all of them deserve humiliations and crushings. ***There will be a general uproar - confusion everywhere. I will renew the world with the sword, with fire and with water, with sudden deaths, and with contagious diseases. I will make new things. The nations will form a sort of tower of Babel; they will reach the point of being unable to understand one another; the peoples will revolt among themselves; they will no longer want kings. All will be humiliated, and peace will come only from Me. And if you hear them say 'peace', that will not be true, but apparent. Once I have purged everything, I will place my finger in a surprising way, and I will give the true Peace. Then, all those who are humiliated will return to Me. Germany will be Catholic; I have great designs upon for her. England, Russia, and all the places where blood has been shed, will rise again to Faith, and will be incorporated into my Church. There will be great triumph and union among peoples. Therefore, pray - and it takes patience, because this will not be so soon, but it will take time.****

Russia by 1918 appeared to be in the hands of the communists (the Bolshevik Party) led by Lenin. The Provisional Government had been overthrown and the Bolsheviks had appeared to have gained power in **Russia** and that the country's problems seemed to be over. In fact, those problems had only just begun.

Lenin controlled just a strip of land that ran from Petrograd to Moscow. He did not control any other area in this vast country. There were also many people who hated the thought of communists having control over them. There were also many who wanted the tsar back in power. All the groups that opposed Lenin were called the Whites. A civil war broke out in **Russia** with the Whites fighting to get rid of the Reds - the Communists. **Russia** was also still in World War One.

A.D. 1917



The year 1917 is of special significance. It is during the eight year reign of Pope Benedict XV, a period covering apparitions of **Our Lady of Fatima in May – Oct 1917, followed by the Russian Revolution** in Oct of the same year and also followed by the end of WWI on Nov. 11, 1918, the stigmata of Padre Pio on Sept. 20, 1918 and shortly followed by the deaths of the little shepherds of Fatima Francisco Matro on April 4, 1919 his sister Jacinta Matro. At the end of this 8 year period on March 17, 1921, **Luisa started her “New Office”** (*Volume 12, February 13, A.D. 1919**) that Jesus’ Will had in His Humanity. Also in 1917, Saint Annibal Maria Di Francia published the **“Hours of the Passion”** with **“Nihil Obstat”** and **“Imprimatur.”**

It was during the year 1917. The new Archbishop of Trani, Archbishop Regime, perhaps influenced by that part of the clergy, who not only attached no importance to all that was happening to Luisa Piccarreta but openly manifested their hostility to the Servant of God, had established a very severe decree with regard to Luisa: priests were prohibited from entering her house and from celebrating Holy Mass there, a privilege which had been granted to Luisa by Pope Leo XIII and confirmed by Pope Pius X in 1907. This measure was to be read out in all the churches of the diocese.

This is what happened. While he was signing his "famous decree", he was suddenly afflicted by partial paralysis. When the priests present at that moment came to his help, he made them understand that he wanted to be taken to Luisa’s house.

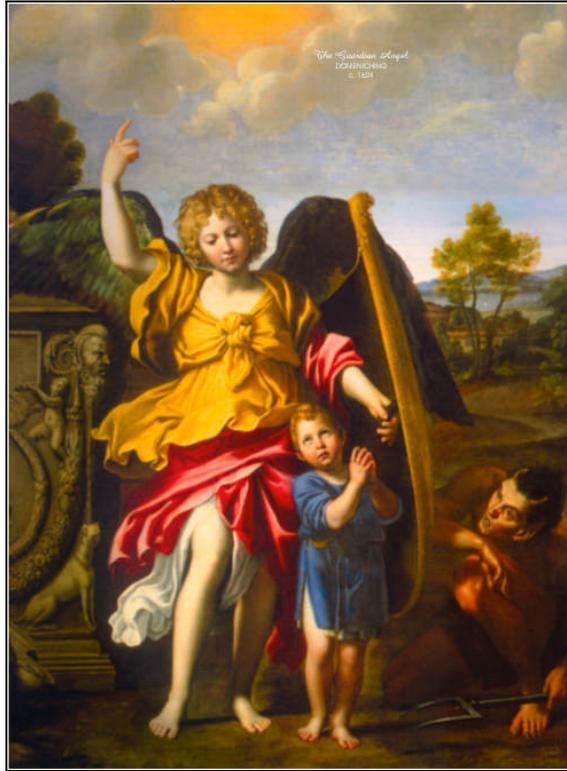
Aunt Rosaria described this unusual episode in this way: "It was about eleven o’clock when we heard the sound of a carriage that stopped right outside the porch of Luisa’s house. I looked out from the balcony to see who it was and saw three priests, one of them, as it were, supported by the other two. Luisa said to me: ‘Open the door, the bishop is coming’. In fact, Archbishop Regime was at the door, supported by two other priests", probably the vicar and chancellor of the Curia of Trani, "the bishop was uttering incomprehensible words. He was immediately ushered into Luisa’s room. It was his first visit to the home of the Servant of God, who, as soon as she saw him, said: "Bless me, Your Excellency". The bishop raised his hand as though nothing had happened and blessed her. He was completely cured!

Archbishop Regime remained in Luisa’s room in a secret conversation for about two hours, and to the wonder of all, especially the priests, he emerged from her room smiling. He blessed those present and left".

An effort was made to keep the case secret, and so it remained to the wider public. As long as he was in Trani, Archbishop Regime regularly visited Luisa Piccarreta, with whom he would have spiritual conversations. This episode inspired a sacred fear in the clergy and Luisa’s holy confessor, Gennaro di Gennaro, was able to continue his ministry more peacefully. After this event, Annibale Maria Di Francia also visited the Servant of God more often.

October 2, A.D. 2013 - The Holy Guardian Angels

Calendar for the Traditional Roman Rite



*Father Bernardino Giuseppe Bucci
Parish Priest Cappuccino
Immaculate Church – Trinitapoli (Foggia)*

Divine Providence was leading this child along these mysterious paths, in such a way that Luisa knew no joy other than God and His Grace. In fact, one day the Lord will say to her: *“Listen, I went around the earth, over and over again; I looked at all creatures, one by one, in order to find the littlest of all. And among them all I found you, the littlest of all. I liked your littleness, and I chose you. **I entrusted you to my Angels to guard you, not to make you great, but to preserve your littleness.** Now I want to begin the great work of the fulfillment of my Will. You will not feel greater because of this; on the contrary, my Will will make you smaller, and you will continue to be the little daughter of your Jesus - the little daughter of my Will”* (Vol. 12, 3-23-1921).

One day, being assailed by the evil spirit, terrorized, Luisa turned to her Celestial Mama, who benignly spoke to her: *“Why do you fear? Your Angel is by your side, Jesus is in your heart, and your Celestial Mama keeps you under Her mantle. **Why do you fear then? Who is stronger? Your guardian Angel, your Jesus, your Celestial Mama, or the infernal enemy? Therefore, do not run away, but stay, pray, and do not fear.**” At that instant everything disappeared; serenity invaded her, and nothing else happened to her.*

Most Holy Virgin, lovable Mother, come to my aid, obtain for me from your sweet Jesus and mine, grace and strength in order to do this obedience. Saint Joseph, my dear protector, assist me in this circumstance of mine. Archangel Saint Michael, defend me from the infernal enemy, who puts so many obstacles in my mind to make me fail this obedience. Archangel Saint Rafael and you, my guardian Angel, come to assist me and accompany me, and to direct my hand, that I may write nothing but the truth.

May everything be for the honor and glory of God – and to me, all the confusion.

This is one of the many phenomena concerning Luisa's life which had continued to be unknown.

My aunt, after a long pause, went on: "*Luisa usually worked only for churches, she would make pieces of lace for altar cloths, vestments and cassocks for priests. Sometimes, when they pestered her, she would make lace bedspreads for young couples. Luisa had a special soft spot for the sanctification of families, and many young husbands and wives would go to her for advice. How much good she did, and how many families did she save from ruin! I would leave the house when Luisa withdrew into prayer and when I returned, shortly afterwards, she would ring her bell, so I was not at all worried. Whenever I had to go away for a few days, her niece, Giuseppina, replaced me. But sometimes when I was somewhere else, at home, in church or at some friend's house, I would hear her bell; I would interrupt anything, even lunch, and hurry to Luisa's house. Because of my way of doing things I was considered odd, not only by the family but also by strangers. I could give no explanations because I alone could hear the sound of her bell and if I had told others, they would have taken me for a mental case and a visionary, so I was silent and when pressed to give a reason for this attitude, I always tried to change the subject, pretending not to hear. All this caused me immense suffering. Often after a great rush to get to her, I would find Luisa still praying*".

I asked her: "And who was ringing the bell?".

"*I don't know*", she replied.

"And what did Luisa say?".

"*Nothing*".

"And what did you do?".

"*I knelt down beside her bed and prayed*".

"But didn't you notice anything while Luisa was praying? Is what has been said of Luisa true, that she was often suspended in the air?".

"*I cannot speak of these things, Luisa always forbade me to speak of them. Her confessor was the only one to know everything, and he was the repository of her extraordinary phenomena. Luisa, for her part, always pretended that nothing had happened, nor did she allow a single word to be said of it. It all had to be submitted to the authority of the priest and he alone could decide whether the phenomena were to be divulged. Luisa did nothing and wrote nothing without the authorization of her confessor, she was so submissive to the Church's authority that nothing was to be known or written and divulged without his permission. It is on these lines that it will be possible to know all about Luisa; it is all recorded in her writings*".

I added: "But her writings can't reveal everything about Luisa's life, because it was far more complex".

"*That's true*" she answered. "*I could tell of many things that no one knows*".

"So why do you insistently refuse to speak?" "*If Luisa had wished them to be known she would have written them down, or the Church would have ordered her to write them; it is clear that certain phenomena which occurred, which I and others witnessed, do not serve for the sanctification of souls. The Lord permitted to be known all that is of use to the Church and to souls, the rest serves no purpose. In speaking of these things I feel as if I were profaning the intimacy that was built up between God and Luisa, human beings would not understand. The message bequeathed by Luisa exceeds her very person. Luisa wanted the Lord alone to have all the honor and glory, and she was to disappear into nothingness; this is why she loved solitude and silence, and showed great distress when she noticed that she was the object of people's veneration, for she considered herself only a poor sick person, in need of everything. I and others knew very well that Luisa had no need of anything, and that we had to be the custodians of her mystery. How often in the morning did I find Luisa all tidy and the altar already prepared for Holy Mass with the candles lit*".

"And how did this happen, if Luisa never set foot out of bed for about sixty years? Are you sure of what you say?".

"*Absolutely certain! Because I was the only one who entered her room*".

"Did you never wonder what the explanation was?".

"***I thought that Angels served her, especially her guardian Angel, to whom she was deeply devoted. Her room was often found full of fragrance***".

"And did others smell this fragrance?".

"Yes, those who took part in Holy Mass. I remember that once Fr. Cataldo De Benedictis, who had come to celebrate Holy Mass in the absence of her confessor, said to me: 'Don't scent the room, or I will come out with a headache'. I assured him that no one had put scent in the room, but he did not believe me".

October 7, A.D. 2013 – Our Lady of the Rosary – Our Lady of Victory

Calendar for the Traditional Roman Rite



The 150 Davidic Psalms (the Psalter of David) have always been prayed by Old Testament Israel, post-Temple Jews, and by Christians for personal prayer, communal prayer, lamentations, praise, thanksgiving, and, in the case of Christians, to demonstrate the fulfillment of prophecy.

They came to form a large part of the Divine Office sung at the various canonical hours by religious. Lay people who didn't have copies of Scripture or the Breviary and lay people and religious who were illiterate would substitute 150 Pater Nosters (Our Fathers) or Aves (Hail Marys) in place of the 150 Psalms they could not read.

The prayers were originally counted by transferring pebbles from one bag to another, but soon enough Christians began to tie a rope with knots on which to count. This evolved further into using beads or pieces of wood in place of the knots, and this soon came to be called the "Psalter of the Laity." Around the end of the first millennium, Rosaries contained the present five decades (sets of ten beads), with the Ave beads shaped like white lilies for the purity of the Virgin, and the Pater beads shaped like red roses for the wounds and Passion of Christ.

St. Dominic de Guzman popularized the Marian Psalter in the form we have it today (150 Aves with a Pater after each 10) when Our Lady encouraged him to pray it that way in response to the Albigensian heresy. So associated with the Rosary is St. Dominic that the Rosary is often called the "Dominican Rosary."

Our Lady also appeared to the children at Fatima and asked that the Rosary be prayed daily, including the "Fatima Prayer," as part of what must be done in order to prevent **Russia** from spreading its errors throughout the world (the other things being the faithful wearing of the Brown, the First Five Saturdays Devotion, acts of reparation and sacrifice, and the Consecration of **Russia** to her Immaculate Heart by the Pope and all the Bishops in union with him. This last has not been done).

On 7 October 1571, Don John of Austria, son of the Emperor Charles V, commanding the navies of the Pope and the Emperor, together with the navies of Spain and Venice, defeated a much larger Turkish navy off the coast of Greece at a place now called Naupactos. To the men of his day this place was called by its Roman name: Lepanto

How did this extraordinary victory come about? The answer is simple enough. It was obtained - yet again - by the most powerful weapon known to men: the holy Dominican Rosary chaplet of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Prior to this, one of the greatest naval battles of Roman Christendom, the Pope, St Pius V, himself a Dominican friar, ordered the praying of the Holy Rosary throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, just as was later to be done before the Battle of Vienna in 1683. As a result the feast of our Lady of Victory (later our Lady of the Rosary) was instituted by the popes for an everlasting memory.

Let us hear what Abbot Prosper Gueranger OSB of Solesmes says of that great battle and feast in his great work, *The Liturgical Year* (the book read to St Therese of Lisieux when she was a child):

"Soliman II, the greatest of the Sultans, taking advantage of the confusion caused in the West by Luther, had filled the 16th century with terror by his exploits. He left to his son, Selim II, the prospect of being able at length to carry out the ambition of his race: to subjugate Rome and Vienna, the Pope and the Emperor, to the power of the crescent.

The Turkish fleet had already mastered the greater part of the Mediterranean, and was threatening Italy, when, on 7 October 1571, it came into action, in the Gulf of Lepanto, against the pontifical galleys supported by the fleets of Spain and Venice.

It was Sunday; throughout the world the confraternities of the Rosary were engaged in their work of intercession. Supernaturally enlightened, St Pius V watched from the Vatican the battle undertaken by the leader he had chosen, Don John of Austria, against the 300 vessels of Islam.

The illustrious Pontiff, whose life's work was now completed, did not survive to celebrate the anniversary of the triumph; but he perpetuated the memory of it by an annual commemoration of our Lady of Victory. His successor, Gregory XIII, altered the title to our Lady of the Rosary, and appointed the first Sunday of October for the new feast [*now celebrated on 7 October, the actual day of the battle - ed*], authorising its celebration in those churches which possessed an altar under that invocation.

A century and a half later, this limited concession was made general. As [*now Venerable*] Innocent XI, in memory of the deliverance of Vienna by King Jan Sobieski, had extended the feast of the most Holy Name of Mary to the whole Church, so, in 1716, Clement XI inscribed the feast of the Rosary on the universal calendar, in gratitude for the victory gained by Prince Eugene of Savoy [*commander-in-chief of the Imperial forces*] at Peterwardein, on 5 August, under the auspices of our Lady of the snow. This victory was followed by the raising of the siege of Corfu, and completed a year later by the taking of Belgrade."

After Vienna, Peterwardein and Belgrade, the Muslim Turks were finally routed and never again troubled Roman Christendom. Such was - and is - the extraordinary power of the Holy Rosary of St Dominic.

Beads of *Paternosters* and *Aves* have been said from very early times and were commonly said by the knights and sergeants of the Military religious Orders when in battle and on campaign, when they could not say their Office.

St Dominic formalised the current Dominican Rosary prior to the Battle of Muret in 1213 (that battle was again won on 12 September - the day after the mysterious 9/11) when he prayed for Count Simon de Montfort and his 700 knights as they sallied forth against a huge army of 50,000 Albigensians - rather like Theoden of Rohan against the massive army of Saruman and Isengard in *The Lord of the Rings*.

Like Theoden, de Montfort and his knights routed the Albigensians by charging straight into their midst. They gained the Albigensian headquarters and when their leader, the heretic King Peter of Aragon, was slain, the Albigensians fled. Nevertheless, Count Simon wept over the corpse of King Peter whom he had known and admired as a soldier and whom he had hoped could be spared, powerful heretic and enemy though he was. Thus the day was won and the tiny Catholic army triumphed over the huge heretic army. This, again, was another great victory obtained by the all-powerful Rosary of our Lady.

Small wonder, then, that our Lady has so often appeared and asked her children to pray the Holy Rosary for victory and peace, as she did to St Bernarde of Lourdes (St Bernadette) and later to the little shepherds at Fatima in 1917 during the Great War. When we face fearful odds in the cause of right we must turn to our Lady and to her powerful weapon - the sword of the spirit - the chaplet of the Holy Rosary.

October 7



On October 7, 1928, when the house of the sisters of the Congregation of Divine Zeal in Corato was ready, Luisa was taken to the convent in accordance with the wishes of Saint Annibale. Saint Annibale had already died in the odor of sanctity in Messina.

In 1938, a tremendous storm was unleashed upon Luisa Piccarreta: she was publicly disowned by Rome and her books were put on the Index. At the publication of the condemnation by the Holy Office, she immediately submitted to the authority of the Church.¹

A priest was sent from Rome by the ecclesiastical authorities, who asked her for all her manuscripts, which Luisa handed over promptly and without a fuss. Thus all her writings were hidden away in the secrecy of the Holy Office.

On October 7, 1938, because of orders from above, Luisa was obliged to leave the convent and find a new place to live. She spent the last years of her life in a house in Via Maddalena, a place which the elderly of Corato know well and from where, on March 8, 1947, they saw her body carried out.

¹ This is the text that the Servant of God sent to her bishop on this occasion.

Fiat! In the Will of God! I, the undersigned, having learned of the decree, dated July 13, 1938, with which the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Office has condemned on the Index the books written by me and published:

1. The Hours of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, with a treatise about the Divine Will;
2. In the Kingdom of the Divine Will;
3. The Queen of Heaven in the Kingdom of the Divine Will;
- 4.

spontaneously and promptly fulfill my duty of Christian soul to humbly offer my unconditional, prompt, full and absolute submission to the judgment of the Holy Roman Church, whereby, without any restriction, I disapprove and condemn what the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Office disapproves and condemns in my aforementioned published writings, in the same way that the same Supreme Congregation intends. This humble declaration of mine is also to my beloved Archbishop Monsignor D. Giuseppe M. Leo, imploring of his paternal charity to send it, through his means, to the Holy Office.

Personally signed,
Luisa Piccarreta from Corato

October 3, 2013 A.D. - Feast of St Therese of the Child Jesus

Calendar for the Traditional Roman Rite



"I will spend my heaven doing good upon the earth. I will let fall a shower of roses"
St Therese of Lisieux in her Autobiography ***"The Story of a Soul"***

Therese Martin was the last of nine children born to Louis and Zélie Martin on January 2, 1873 A.D. , in Alençon, France. However, only five of these children lived to reach adulthood. Precocious and sensitive, Therese needed much attention. Her mother died when she was 4 years old. As a result, her father and sisters babied young Therese. She had a spirit that wanted everything.

At the age of 14, on Christmas Eve in 1886 A.D., Therese had a conversion that transformed her life. From then on, her powerful energy and sensitive spirit were turned toward love, instead of keeping herself happy. At 15, she entered the Carmelite convent in Lisieux to give her whole life to God. She took the religious name Sister Therese of the Child Jesus and the Holy Face. Living a hidden, simple life of prayer, she was gifted with great intimacy with God. Through sickness and dark nights of doubt and fear, she remained faithful to God, rooted in His merciful love. After a long struggle with tuberculosis, she died on September 30, 1897 A.D., at the age of 24. Her last words were the story of her life: "My God, I love You!"

The world came to know Therese through her autobiography, "[Story of a Soul](#)". She described her life as a "little way of spiritual childhood." She lived each day with an unshakable confidence in God's love. "What matters in life," she wrote, "is not great deeds, but great love." Therese lived and taught a spirituality of attending to everyone and everything well and with love. She believed that just as a child becomes enamored with what is before her, we should also have a childlike focus and totally attentive love. Therese's spirituality is of doing the ordinary, with extraordinary love.

Therese saw the seasons as reflecting the seasons of God's love affair with us. She loved flowers and saw herself as the "little flower of Jesus," who gave glory to God by just being her beautiful little self among all the other flowers in God's garden. Because of this beautiful analogy, the title "little flower" remained with St. Therese.

Her inspiration and powerful presence from heaven touched many people very quickly. She was canonized by Pope Pius XI on May 17, 1925 A.D.. Had she lived, she would have been only 52 years old when she was declared a Saint.

"My mission - to make God loved - will begin after my death," she said. ***"I will spend my heaven doing good on earth. I will let fall a shower of roses."*** *Roses* have been described and experienced as Saint Therese's signature. Countless millions have been touched by her intercession and imitate her "little way." She has been acclaimed "the greatest saint of modern times." In 1997, Pope John Paul II declared St. Therese a Doctor of the Church - the only Doctor of his pontificate - in tribute to the powerful way her spirituality has influenced people all over the world.





The writings of St. Therese are the closest to that of Luisa's. The above photo is a confirmation of this. In this picture of Luisa in prayer in front of the crucifix is a picture of St. Therese.

Book of Heaven - November 29, 1910 A.D. (Luisa Piccarreta) – it mentions:

“While I was saying this, my blessed Jesus made Himself seen looking in my interior, turning everything upside down to see if there was something which He did not like. And while turning and turning, *He took something like a grain of white sand* in His hands, and He threw it to the ground. Then He said to me: “Dearest daughter of Mine, it is absolutely right that for one who is all for Me, I be all for her. I am too jealous that someone else might give her the slightest comfort. I alone – I Myself alone want to make up for all, and in everything. What is it that afflicts you? What do you want? I do everything to make you content. *Do you see that white grain that I removed from you? It was nothing but a little bit of anxiety, for you wanted to know my Will from others. I removed it from you and I threw it on the ground so as to leave you in holy indifference - the way I want you.*”

This is very similar to what the "Little Flower", wrote in her journal called "Story of a Soul" where she writes:

“Unfortunately when I have compared myself with the saints, I have always found that there is the same difference between the saints and me as there is between a mountain whose summit is lost in the clouds and *a humble grain of sand trodden underfoot by passers-by*. Instead of being discouraged, I told myself: God would not make me wish for something impossible and so, in spite of my littleness, I can aim at being a saint. It is impossible for me to grow bigger, so I put up with myself as I am, with all my countless faults. But I will look for some means of going to heaven by a little way which is very short and very straight, *a little way that is quite new*.



The message given to Luisa was on November 29, 1910 A.D. St. Therese died 13 years earlier in 1897 and afterwards her Sisters sent 2,000 copies of Therese's writings to other convents. By 1910 St. Therese's writings would be well known by the Religious in Luisa's hometown. It was also in 1910, while visiting the Trani Diocese to establish an orphanage, Father Hannibal Di Francia met Luisa Piccarreta for the first time, most likely at the suggestion of her confessor, Fr. Gennaro Di Gennaro. Soon thereafter, Father Hannibal found himself at the center of a loose association of priests who shared a common thirst for holiness and a deep admiration for Luisa. Members of the group included Father Gennaro Bracciale, S.J.; Father Eustacchio Montemuro, founder of the Sisters of the Divine Side; and Father Ferdinando Cento, who later became a cardinal.

October 4, 2013 A.D. Feast of Saint Francis

Calendar for the Traditional Roman Rite



Saint Francis of Assisi (September 26, 1181 – October 3, 1226 A.D.) was a **Roman Catholic friar** and the founder of the **Order of Friars Minor**, more commonly known as the Franciscans. He is known as the **patron saint** of animals, birds, and the environment, and it is customary for Catholic churches to hold ceremonies honoring animals around his **feast day** of October 4

Book of Heaven - April 15, 1925 A.D.

...Furthermore, of David it was said that he was an image of Me, so much so, that all of his psalms reveal my person; of Saint Francis of Assisi, that he was a faithful copy of Me. It is said in the Holy Gospel: 'Be perfect as your Father in Heaven is perfect' - no less; it is also added that no one will enter the Kingdom of Heaven if he is not similar to the image of the Son of God; and many other things. About all these, no one says that they have been exalted too much, and that these are things not conforming to truths spoken by my very mouth. Only because to you I said that I wanted to compare you to the Virgin - to make you Her faithful copy, I have exalted you too much? So, comparing those to Me was not exalting them, nor did anyone raise any doubt or difficulty; but then, comparing to the Virgin - that's too much exaltation. This means that they have not understood well the mission of the knowledge of my Will. Indeed, I repeat to you that I not only place you near Her as Her little daughter, on Her maternal lap, that She may guide you, instruct you on how you must imitate Her, to become Her faithful copy by always doing the Divine Will; so that, from Her lap, you may pass onto the lap of the Divinity. In fact, the mission of my Will is eternal, and it is precisely the mission of Our Celestial Father, who wants, commands, expects nothing else but that His Will be known and loved, that It be done on earth as It is in Heaven. So you, making this eternal mission your own and imitating the Celestial Father, must want nothing else for yourself and for all but that my Will be known, loved and fulfilled. And besides, when it is the creature who exalts herself, one should think about it; but when she remains at her place and I exalt her, all is permissible to Me - making one reach wherever I want, and the way I want. Therefore, trust Me and do not be concerned."

The “Tau” Cross

Ezekiel 9:4-6 [4] *And the Lord said to him: Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem: and mark Thau upon the foreheads of the men that sigh, and mourn for all the abominations that are committed in the midst thereof. [5] And to the others he said in my hearing: Go ye after him through the city, and strike: let not your eyes spare, nor be ye moved with pity. [6] Utterly destroy old and young, maidens, children and women: but upon whomsoever you shall see Thau, kill him not, and begin ye at my sanctuary. So they began at the ancient men who were before the house.*

After his commission at the foot of the San Damiano Cross, Saint Francis chose a more ancient symbol of redemption as his standard: the Tau cross.

In commenting on the scriptures of Israel, the early Christian writers used its Greek translation, the Septuagint, in which the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet, the *tau*, was transcribed as a “T” in Greek. Prefigured in the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet, then, the stylized Tau cross came to represent the means by which Christ reversed the disobedience of the old Adam and became our Savior as the “New Adam.”

Saint Francis had first encountered this symbol when he was caring for lepers. He and the religious followers of St. Anthony the Hermit, who were working with him, used Christ’s cross—shaped like a Greek “T”—as a protection against the plague and other skin diseases. Saint Francis eventually accepted and adapted the “T” as his own crest and signature. For him, the “T” represented life-long fidelity to the Passion of Christ. It was his pledge to serve the least, the leper and outcast of his day.



The Tau imagery was intensified when Pope Innocent III opened the Fourth Lateran Council (1215) using the exhortation of the Old Testament prophet Ezekiel (9:4): *We are called to reform our lives, to stand in the presence of God as righteous people. God will know us by the sign of the “Tau” marked on our foreheads.* This symbolic imagery, used by the same Pope who commissioned Francis’ new community a brief five years earlier, was immediately taken to heart as the friars’ call to reform.

Knowing that the best documents and decrees from “above” go unnoticed until they are translated into good deeds in the streets “below,” Saint Francis stretched out his arms and proclaimed to his friars that their religious habit (tunic) was the Tau cross. Not only did the habit reflect the shape of this cross, but it also wrapped each friar in his life-long commitment to become a walking crucifix, the incarnation of a compassionate God.

Book of Heaven - June 6, A.D. 1935

Queen of Heaven goes around through all the nations in order to place Her children in safety.

....Now while He said this, my dear Jesus made me see with deeds that **the Sovereign Queen descended from Heaven with an indescribable Majesty and a Tenderness all Maternal, and She went around in the midst of creatures in all the nations and She marked Her dear children, and those who must not be touched by the scourges. Each one my Celestial Mama touched, the scourges had no power to touch those creatures. Sweet Jesus gave the right to His Mama of placing in safety whomever She pleased.** How moving it was to see the Celestial Empress going around through all the parts of the world, that She took them in Her Maternal Hands, She entrusted them to Her bosom, she hid them under Her Mantle, so that no evil could harm those whom Her Maternal Goodness kept in Her custody, guarded and defended. O! if everyone could see with how much Love and Tenderness the Celestial Queen did this office, they would cry from consolation, and they would Love She who Loves them so much.

July 28, A.D. 1899

The cross is the noblest mark in the soul.

...As He came other times, and I prayed Him to free the confessor, who was suffering, He told me: **"My daughter, don't you know that the noblest mark I can impress in my dear children is the cross?"**

October 18, 2011 A.D. Feast of Saint Luke

Calendar for the Traditional Roman Rite



Our Mother of Perpetual Help

Painted in tempera on hard nutwood, 21 inches by 17, the original picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help is one of many copies of the famed *Hodeguitria* of St. Luke. **(The *Hodeguitria*, reputedly painted by St. Luke, was venerated for centuries at Constantinople as a miraculous icon. It was destroyed by the Turks in the year 1453.)** This particular image, however, is THE ONE COPY singled out – by Our Lady herself – for special heavenly favors. You may see it today enshrined above the high altar at the Redemptorist Church of San Alfonso, in Rome. How it got there is a long story.

Briefly, at the close of the 15th century, a merchant stole the picture from its shrine on the island of Crete, miraculously weathered a tumultuous sea voyage, and finally brought it to Rome. There, before he died, he gave it to a Roman friend, begging him to have it placed in a worthy church. This the friend neglected to do.

Next Our Lady appeared to the little daughter of the family. "Go to your mother and grandfather," She commanded, "and say *where* the picture should be placed: in the church between the basilica of St. Mary Major and that of St. John Lateran." In solemn procession, on March 27, 1499, it was carried to *that* church, the church of St. Matthew the Apostle. The same day a miracle occurred; a man's arm, crippled beyond use, was completely restored. SO, FOR 300 YEARS, the picture hung over the main altar in the church of St. Matthew the Apostle, loved by all, renowned far and wide for miracles.

Then came June, 1798. The diabolical Napoleon and his army entered Rome. The church of St. Matthew was leveled to the ground. The picture disappeared. For sixty-four years it remained hidden, almost forgotten, until ... one day at recreation, in the Redemptorist house in Rome, one of the Fathers mentioned having read, in an old tome, that their present church, San Alfonso, was built on the ruins of St. Matthew's, where once was enshrined a miraculous picture: *Our Mother of Perpetual Help*. The name startled Father Michael Marchi. He recalled, as a boy, having served Mass in the oratory of the Irish Augustinians at Santa Maria in Posterula. There he had seen the picture. An old Brother had pointed it out to him.

SOME MONTHS LATER, in February, Father Francis Blosi, S.J., preaching in the *Gesu* on "the lost Madonna of Perpetual Help," told how it was Our Lady's wish that the picture be enshrined in the church "between the basilicas of St. Mary Major and St. John Lateran." Word got back to the Redemptorists. The Superior General was informed. But he waited three more years. He wanted to be certain.

Finally, on December 11, 1865, the whole matter was presented to Pope Pius IX. On January 19, 1866, the miraculous picture was brought once more to the site of its former glory, the church between the two basilicas, now that of San Alfonso. Three months later, it was solemnly enshrined. And on June 23, 1867, it was crowned.

IMPRESSED by the picture's message, over 5,000,000 people throughout the world have enrolled themselves in the *Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Help and St. Alphonsus*. All that is required for membership is to put your name on the Society's Official Register, at any church where the Confraternity is established. Members are counseled to have recourse to Our Lady in all their spiritual and temporal needs, to imitate her virtues, especially her Purity and Humility, to have by them, at all times, her picture or medal and to say each morning and evening three "Hail Marys" and a "Glory be to the Father."



The Picture's Meaning

Look at this copy of the picture. Frightened by the vision of two Angels showing Him the instruments of the Passion, the Christ Child has run to His Mother, almost losing, in His haste, one of the tiny sandals. Mary holds Him in her arms reassuringly, lovingly. But notice her eyes. They look not at Jesus, but at us. Is this not a touch of genius? How better to express Our Lady's plea to us to avoid sin and love Her Son? Christ's little hands, too, are pressed into Mary's as a reminder to us that, just as on earth He placed Himself entirely in her hands for protection, so now in Heaven He has given into her hands all graces, to distribute to those who ask her. This is the principal message of the picture. A Byzantine icon, however, it is replete with many other symbols. Here are some of them:

1. **The Star on Our Lady's Veil: She is the Star of the Sea, who brought the light of Christ to the darkened world, the Star that leads us to the safe port of Heaven.**
2. **Greek initial for "St. Michael the Archangel"; depicted holding the lance and stalk of hyssop with the sponge soaked in gall, symbols of the Passion.**
3. **Mary's mouth is small for silent recollection. She speaks but little.**
4. **Red tunic, the color worn by virgins at the time of Christ.**
5. **Dark blue mantle, the color worn by mothers in Palestine. Mary is both Virgin and Mother.**
6. **Christ's Hands, turned palms down into His Mother's, indicate that the graces of Redemption are in her keeping.**
7. **Greek Initials for "Mother of God."**
8. **Golden Crown was placed on the original picture by order of the Holy See, in 1867. It is a token of the many miracles wrought by Our Lady through invocation of her title, "Our Mother of Perpetual Help."**
9. **Greek initial for "St. Gabriel the Archangel." He holds the Cross and the nails.**
10. **Mary's eyes are large for all our troubles. They are turned toward us always.**
11. **Greek initials for "Jesus Christ."**
12. **Our Lady's left hand supports Jesus possessively: She is His Mother. It is a comforting hand for everyone who calls upon her.**
13. **Falling sandal from Jesus' foot is, perhaps, the symbol of a soul clinging to Christ by one last thread – devotion to Mary.**

The entire background is golden, symbolic of Heaven, where Jesus and Mary are now enthroned. The gold also shines through Their clothing, showing the heavenly joy They can bring to tired human hearts.

Prayer Requests – October A.D. 2013



Prayers are placed on the altars of the Chapels of the Divine Will - Each prayer is remembered every day at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass where Luisa is invoked for her intercession

Popes Francis & Benedict (SI), Luisa Piccarreta (to be declared Blessed – God’s Peace on earth – end to abortion), Mother Gabrielle Marie & Benedictine Daughters (Support & Vocations), Eugenie (SI), Donna, Summer, Dustin, Chris & Family (SI), Jack and Gail (SI), Kaeln Boos (recovery), George (SI), Dr. Ramon Sanchez (SI), Edwin J.P. (SI), Peter H. (SI), Sammy and Dewayne (SI), Judith Marie (Family & SI), Clair Marie (SI), Nicole, Carly, Jake, Tad (SI), Nicole’s Father and Lisette (hip, hearing & conversion), Nephew (SI), Frank Kelly (protection/mission), Rose (SI), Jerry (SI), Dannette, Bobbie and Mikela (SI), Fr. Hennessee (SI), Michal Therese (employment), Lifers - Linda – Mura- Mary M, Jeff, Cheryl (SI), Ann (endometrial cancer), Paul S (SI), Fr. Peter D (SI), Fr. Celso (SI), Bud (SI), Fr. Lou (SI) Gary Z (SI), Sam Fuma (SI), Muriel & Gene (SI -family), JJ Rosana Garcia Family (SI), Liz Ann Garcia (SI), Aida Garcia (Health), Jamie Garcia (SI), Ana Ramos (SI), Christina (SI), robert (SI), Ninfa (SI), Sylvester (SI), Sandy, Karen, Kurt, Olivia (SI). Ann, Scott, Jacob & Samuel (SI), Fr. Mancini (SI), Jerry, Donsey & family (SI), Jennifer Raczck (SI), Fr. Denis D (SI), Linda Burke (SI), Hilda Lopez & family (SI), Unice & David (SI), Meg & Tony (SI), Carol Braun (back recovery), John Braun (SI), Fran & Judy O’Brien (SI), Diane (SI), Charlotte & Rose Hafley (SI), Earl Duque Family & Aniela (SI), Nicholette Gottlinger and family (SI), Anita Ramos (SI), Helen (SI), Troy (SI), Fr. Javier (SI), Fr. Carlucci (SI), Jennie (SI), Teresa (SI), Frank Ramirez. (SI), Sara (SI), Thomas Peters (recovery), Germany (home schoolers), Pat Smith (SI), Stephen (SI), J&A (Alzheimer’s), Rachel & Joe (marriage), Billy (cancer), Joyce (stroke), Lily Hance (cancer), Pauline Antonio (cancer), Mary @ Focus (SI), Fr. Joachim Shiener (SI), Edna Corgigan (Vasculitus, daughter & Family), Pamela Guy (mother), Bryce Kuter (surgery), Mardy (cancer), Miranda (pregnancy), Fr. Joseph Grasso's (nephew Michael), Figueiredo Family Audrey Roy Kevin & parents (Intentions, Healing, Salvation/Spiritual Wellbeing, Vocation and State in Life, Divine Connections, Employment), Rosemary (leukemia), Dan Abballe (recovery), Mary (SI), Harriett Queale (broke arm), Meg (SI), Faye Sheffield (broke hip wrist), Bob Howe his wife, Dorothy; children, Michael, Patty, Stephen, Madeline, Cathy, Bob, Jim, Julie, David and Joanne and their spouses and children (SI), Marie, Nancy, his sisters (SI), Dana (safe delivery), Harriett Queale (recovery), Tommy Rubacaldo (esophagus), Fr. Mull (stent), Rubacaldo’s and Charles family (SI), Dorothy & Michael Macaluso (SI), Robbie Player (brain tumor), Fraun (cancer), Bill (MS & UTI), Anne (SI), Alan (surgery), Corrie (SI), Jim Glover (SI), Casty (selling house), Alec Caton (pneumonia), Peggy (SI girl & couple), Lauren (SI), Pastor Corey (ministry), Lex Blaakman (hospital), Leo Driessne (tumor), Sam, Koichiro & Kensuke (SI), John Finucane (recovery), Pat Bunce (hospice), Nicole (children), Bob (hospital), Jean Clancy's daughter (SI), Jonah (SI), Mary Anne (E), Leonilla (pain), Catherine Rose Marino (recovery),

Pray for the souls of – **Peggy, Vincent Mantione,**
May the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, Rest in peace

Book of Heaven – March 22, A.D. 1938 – The last sign of Love at the point of death.

“My Goodness is such, wanting everyone saved, that I allow the falling of these walls when the creatures find themselves between life and death – at the moment in which the soul exits the body to enter eternity – so that they may do at least one act of contrition and of love for Me, recognizing my adorable Will upon them. I can say that I give them one hour of truth, in order to rescue them. Oh, if all knew my industries of love, which I perform in the last moment of their life, so that they may not escape from my more than Paternal hands – they would not wait for that moment, but they would love Me all their life.”

DEO GRATIAS!



*Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta, “May the Kingdom of Your Divine Will come,
May Thy Will be done on earth as it is in Heaven!”*

Saint Annibale, “Pray for us, Oh Lord, Send Holy Apostles into Your Church!”

God, our Father, please send us Holy Priests, all for the Sacred and Eucharistic Heart of Jesus, all for the Sorrowful and Immaculate heart of Mary, in union with Saint Joseph. Amen.

Contact Information E-mail: 333444@earthlink.net Website: www.padrebucci.com

Book Recommendation for October

Taken From MOTHERS OF PRIESTS, Fr. Robert Quardt, SCJ, Angelus Press,

Nihil Obstat, Imprimatur and Imprimi Potest, 1956.

To order the book about \$9.00, for all the true stories, call 1-800-966-7337



The Priestly Mother

Today there is a burning question regarding the recruitment of vocations to the priesthood. Much has been said, written, and done in this regard, and with it all there has been too little thinking about the role of mothers with whom, next to God, the almost radical solution lies. If God in His omnipotence can make bread from stones, can call His priests from the most troubled circumstances, though this is at any rate the exception, it proves the rule, that the great majority of all priests owe their vocations not to clever recruitment schemes, but to a good mother or grandmother. The question of priestly recruits is largely a question of the mother, the priestly mother, who transmits the priestly spirit to her sons.

Such a mother places her heartfelt wish before God, praying often and fervently. What the prayer of the mother is capable of doing is demonstrated by the following true stories, but two from among a number:

Somewhere in northern Italy is a rural area containing the town of Lu with about four thousand residents. Families with six to ten children are the rule.

In 1881, the mothers of the families of Lu began coming together on the First Sunday of each month to assist at Holy Mass and to receive Holy Communion. What the women brought about by these spiritual exercises is expressed very beautifully in the prayer which they recited together at this Mass. The prayer reads:

O God, grant that one of my sons becomes a priest! I promise to live as a good Christian woman and will lead my children to all that is good, wherewith I hope to receive the grace to be able to give to Thee, O God, a holy priest.

So have the women of Lu prayed all these years since 1881. The prayer was short yet so powerful that a flood of priestly vocations were bestowed upon the town. **In fifty years, the prayers of these mothers have won at least five hundred priestly and religious vocations from out of the relatively small village. But, remember, it was only in the town of Lu that for those fifty years, the good women were assisting together at the First Sunday Mass specifically for the intention of religious vocations!**

Happy, blessed Lu! The prayers of a mother are indeed powerful when they are intended to beg heaven for priestly vocations. It almost seems that God waits upon mothers for their prayers, and then vocations bloom like flowers in May!

The chaplain of a prison stumbled into the cell of a convict. The prisoner drew the attention of the priest to the graffiti sign which he himself had scrawled and which hung on the whitewashed wall. The sign read: "Mothers are the Fate of Men." [Duly noted exception noted below.]

"You see, Father," said the convict, "in prison one has time to think about a lot of things, and the result of my reflection is this small saying: 'Mothers are the Fate of Men.' A good mother is a blessing for the children; a bad mother, however, is a terrible curse."

The man said no more, and the priest tactfully did not inquire further.

Why is this event related here even though it may sound out of place? For the very reason that in the mirror of contrast, truth becomes much more bright and certain.

Mothers are the fate of men and, we must say, the fate of priests.

Vorst is a great market town in the vicinity of the Rhine city of Krefeld, West Germany. A hundred and forty years ago, an eighteen-year-old girl was taken sick there in a very bad way. Already near to death, the dying girl made the vow that if she was given the grace to overcome the illness and later to be married, she would consecrate her firstborn child to the exclusive service of God.

The fraulein recovered and seven years later she married. During those seven years, Frau Neuenhofen, as she was called after her marriage, never forgot her promise. At the moment she knew that God had blessed her with a child, she offered it as Mary herself would have done while the Divine Child slept in the holy cradle beneath her heart. Frau Neuenhofen renewed her offering every day. Her first child was to be a boy, and some say in retrospect that it appeared the child was already given a miraculous predisposition to the priesthood while in the sanctuary of his mother's womb. Already early on his priestly vocation was known to him, and his mother prudently guarded him carefully from every harmful influence. In Steyl [1885], he received the holy priesthood.

On the evening of the day of his First Mass, the happy mother walked with her son through the garden. On this occasion, Frau Neuenhofen spoke for the first time of her promise, which she had carried silently in her heart all these years, and she ended the conversation with these words: "God is good. You are now a priest. This morning I received from your hand the Body of Christ. Soon, your brother John will be ordained as well, and, if all is as it seems, our youngest will eventually become a priest."

Thus spoke so confidently the priestly woman, and it later came to pass. I say "priestly woman," because she had the zeal for souls which characterizes priests. Three sons of Frau Neuenhofen became priests. The eldest was a spiritual director and teacher to priests and future priests. Among his many students were three missionary bishops. What blessings came forth from this mother with the priestly heart for the salvation of souls, and, by extension, from the sons she gave to the holy priesthood of her Lord Jesus Christ!

"Mothers are the fate of men." We have to admit this statement does not always hold true. The writer of these lines remembers his visit to a prison camp during World War II. A convict who had spent sixteen of his forty-eight years behind bars once said to me in a remorseful tone: "You know, Fr. Robert, I come from a good family. My mother goes to Mass every day. All of my brothers and sisters are upright and highly regarded. I alone am the black sheep at home, the greatest sorrow of my old mother."

Not always are mothers the fate of men, but the decision about the priesthood of one or more of her sons most always lies with the mother.

How did the holy Pope Pius X put it? ... "A vocation to the priestly state," he maintained, "comes from the heart of God, but comes through the heart of the mother."

The Benedictine Daughters of Divine Will



Day Fifteen The Queen of Heaven in the Kingdom of the Divine Will. Her Life in the Temple

Lesson of the Queen of Heaven:

Now, my child, listen to Me: I enclosed myself in the temple; the Lord wanted it so, that I might lay the Kingdom of the Divine Will in the acts which I was to do in it, so as to let Me prepare the ground with my human acts, as well as the heaven of the Divine Will which was to be formed over this ground, for all souls consecrated to the Lord. I was most attentive to all the duties which were normally done in that holy place. I was peaceful with everyone, nor did I ever cause any bitterness or bother to anyone. I submitted myself to the most humble tasks; I found difficulty in nothing, either in sweeping or in doing the dishes. Any sacrifice was an honor – a triumph for Me. But do you want to know why? I looked at nothing - everything was Will of God for Me. So, the little bell that called Me was the Fiat; I would hear the mysterious sound of the Divine Will which called Me in the sound of the little bell, and my Heart would rejoice and run to go wherever the Fiat was calling Me. My rule was the Divine Will, and I saw my superiors as the ones who imparted the commands of a Will so holy. So, for Me, the little bell, the rule, the superiors, and my actions, even the most humble ones, were joys and feasts which the Divine Fiat prepared for Me; and extending Itself also outside of Me, It called Me to extend Its Will in order to form Its Kingdom in the smallest of my acts. And I acted like the sea, which hides everything it possesses, and lets nothing but water be seen. So I did: I hid everything in the immense sea of the Divine Fiat; I could see nothing but seas of Divine Will, and so all things brought Me joys and feasts. Ah, my child, you and all souls ran within my acts! I could do nothing without my child; it was precisely for my children that I prepared the Kingdom of the Divine Will.

Ah, if all the souls consecrated to the Lord in holy places would make everything disappear in the Divine Will, how happy they would be, converting communities into many celestial families, and populating the earth with many holy souls! But, alas! - with the sorrow of a Mother, I must say: how many bitternesses, disturbances and discords are not there? – while sanctity is not in the office given to them, but in doing the Divine Will, in whatever office which may be entrusted to them. The Divine Will is the peacemaker of souls, the strength and support in the hardest sacrifices.

If you feel called to make a tax-deductible donation, please mail a check or money order to their non-profit organization at the following address:

**The Benedictine Daughters of Divine Will
P.O. Box 1002
Hanceville, AL 35077**