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From Alejandra Acuna’s book.

‘When Pope John Paul II was about to beatify Fr. Annibale di Francia on October 7, 1990, the then Msgr. Ratzinger, Cardinal and Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (formerly, the Holy Office,) was informed by my father, Jose Luis Acuna, in May 1990, in a private audience that some of the books published by the Father Annibale di Francia whom His Holiness was going to beatify had been “condemned.” Therefore, the Cardinal had to investigate this matter personally, whether there was an error or not, and the result was that Fr. Annibale was beatified with no hinderance, after having investigated the matter and with full knowledge of it. Not only this, but His Eminence said in private to Msgr. Ricardo Guizar, who was then our Bishop of Atlacomulco, Mexico, that *“All of the Writings of Luisa must be approved”*.

Very exciting!

Fiat!

Information regarding our new Pope Benedict XVI and his experience with Luisa’s Writings on this 140th anniversary of her birthday.

Luisa never fails to send us something special on her Feast Days.

As Jesus tells Luisa

“Therefore, I say to you that My Knowledges about My Divine Will will not remain buried. They are part of My Divine Life, and as Life they are not subject to dying. At the most they can remain hidden, but die, never, because it has been Decreed by the Divinity that the Kingdom of My Divine Will be Known. And when We Decree, there is no human power that can resist Us. At the most it will take time. And in spite of the oppositions and judgments to the contrary by those people in authority, I will make My Way. And if they, with their judgments, want to bury such a Great Good and the so many Divine Lives of My Truths, I will set them aside and **I will make My way disposing other people, more humble and simple, and more inclined to believe in My Miraculous and Multiple Ways which I use with souls. And by their simplicity, instead of finding quibbles and stipulations, they will recognize as a Gift of Heaven what I have Manifested about My Divine Will; and these I will wonderfully be able to use to Propagate the Knowledges of My Fiat in the world.**”

The condemned books she refers to are the Hours of the Passion and two books on the Blessed Virgin Mary mentioned in the copy of the below condemnation.

Possibly then Cardinal Ratzinger read the Hours of the Passion and two books on the Blessed Mother, we can understand his comment to **Bishop of Atlacomulco, Mexico, that**

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CONDEMNATION OF THE WRITINGS OF L. PICCARETA

(Acta Apostolicae Sedis, t.30, 1938; page 318)

DECREE of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office Condemning and Placing on the Index of Certain Books

Wednesday, July 13, 1938, in the general Reunion of the Supreme Sacred Congregation, the Most Eminent and Reverend Cardinals concerned with the defense of the faith and good morals, after the prior advise of our Reverend Consultors, have condemned and ordered inserted in the Index of Prohibited Books the following writings written by other persons:

1. Watch of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ with a Treatise on the Blessed Virgin;
2. In the Kingdom of the Divine Will;
3. The Queen of Heaven in the Kingdom of the Divine Will.

The following Thursday, July 14, Our Holy Father, Pius XI, Pope by Divine Providence, in the usual Audience accord the Most Excellent and Reverend Assessors of the Holy Office, has approved the decision of the Most Eminent Cardinals that had been submitted to him, and has confirmed it and ordered it published.

Given in Rome, at the Palace of the Holy Office, August 31, 1938.

Romulus Pantantetti, Notary of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office

Persecution and the Cause for Beatification/Canonization

Luisa suffered a persecution from the Vatican during the Pontificate of Pius XI. The Holy Office placed three devotional works of Luisa on the Index, because it seems that they had been highly edited by her perhaps over-zealous Confessor, Canon Don Benedetto Calvi, and apparently some

of the doctrine contained therein was judged questionable. However, the Index did not apply to any of her Diaries. In fact, the first nineteen volumes of her Diary had already been published and given the Nihil Obstat by her Extraordinary Confessor, St. Annibale, and were granted the Imprimatur by the local Archbishop.

In May of 1938 a priest representing the Holy Office arrived at Luisa's residence. He asked her for the three works that had been edited by her Confessor, and then required Luisa to turn over thirty-four original notebooks, which contained the writings which comprised her Diary up to that time. This, in spite of the fact that the local ordinary had officially approved the first nineteen volumes for publication.

These original handwritten manuscripts remained in the exclusive possession of the Vatican until 1996, when they were allowed to be photocopied by the Diocesan Tribunal of her Cause. The only volumes that had ever been in print were the first nineteen books, and volumes thirty-five and thirty-six. For a period of almost sixty years, volumes twenty thru thirty-four had never been read except by her Confessors and perhaps some few privileged acquaintances of Luisa, although some parts of volume twenty had made it to print.

When the totally unexpected news of this suppression by the Vatican arrived in July of 1938, Luisa responded as a true saint, immediately sending her Archbishop a letter professing her complete submission to the judgment of the Church.

When her Cause for Beatification and Canonization was officially proposed, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, at that time the Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, nullified the previous condemnations of the Index, thereby removing the impediment to her Cause. Thus on the Feast of Christ the King, Sunday November 20, 1994, the process for the Cause of the Servant of God, Luisa Piccarreta, was finally opened.

And most recently, the second theologian assigned to evaluate the writings of Luisa Piccarreta by the Vatican Congregation for the Causes of the Saints has given a positive, that is, a favorable judgement. This means that both of the official censors librorum for the cause of Luisa have found nothing contrary to the faith in her writings, and her cause can now go forward.

-Source: [Padre Bernadino Bucci](#)