

## Popes, Bishops, priests in the life of Luisa

Excerpts From: **LUISA PICCARRETA, Memoir on the Servant of God**, Volumes 1 and 2

By: Bernardino Joseph Bucci, OFM

### **The confessors in the life of Luisa**

Luisa's life was closely tied to the Will of the Lord, to the priestly figure. No other creature has been so submissive to the priest as Piccarreta, to the point that, to awaken her from her state of rigidity, nothing would avail her except the priestly blessing.

Among the many confessors who assisted Piccarreta, there stands out three figures of priests exemplary in their priestly life, their holiness, and for the spiritual good that they gave to the flock entrusted to them by the Church: **Fr Michele De Benedictis, Fr. Gennaro De Gennaro and Fr. Benedetto Calvi.**

Fr. Michele De Benedictis was the confessor who, in 1888, gave the Servant of God permission to stay in bed as expiation for sins.

Fr. Gennaro De Gennaro, realizing the magnitude of the spirituality of Piccarreta, in 1899, obligated her to write down everything that happened between her and Our Lord, so that, thanks to him we now have the opportunity to tap into this immense treasure of spirituality of the Divine Will.

Don Benedetto Calvi, confessor of the Servant of God for over twenty years, shared with Piccarreta the last period of her life, period full of events and of furies that struck the servant of God and, at the same time, her confessor.

In all the writings that concern Piccarreta, Father Annibale is extensively talked about, especially after his canonization; little is reported about Fr. Benedetto Calvi (as well as the other confessors) who, with Piccarreta, suffered misunderstandings on the part of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and his own brother priests.

After the condemnation of Luisa, he (Fr. Benedetto Calvi) was accused of being a fanatic follower of a woman considered as a "pseudo-mystical visionary" (cf. "L'Osservatore Romano", September 11, 1938). When all abandoned Luisa, he was among the few to remain faithful, and his esteem for the Servant of God never wavered.

**We must be grateful to this priest if Luisa is now esteemed in the world and also in the Church that is examining her writings.** It was he who took an interest in such an effective way so that, in 1963, the mortal remains of Luisa were translated to his parish of "*Santa Maria Greca*" (Saint Mary the Greek). Additionally he encouraged Rosaria Bucci to take action so that we could begin the process of canonization of the Servant of God. He urged Rosaria to have meetings with members of the clergy, also advising her on what to say. Fr. Benedetto Calvi could not do it in person in order to avoid disciplinary action by his superiors.

Thanks to this holy priest the Servant of God is known in the world because he kept alive her memory with the emigrants of Corato through contact by letters.

We also should expand this great figure of a priest who, during the last period of his life, has contributed so much to illuminate, in the wake of the Divine Will, the life of the Servant of God.

**The figure of Fr. Benedetto Calvi could be taken as a model for confessors and directors of souls. This priest was the spiritual guide of many souls, among them, many have embraced the religious life, including myself, who had chosen him as their confessor.** He founded various youth associations in Corato, including the famous organization dedicated to St. Aloysius Gonzaga.

At his death, he created a great void; all were nostalgic, and even today his priestly figure is remembered with great reverence. He was a priest endowed with considerable talents; he sensed the great spirituality of Piccarreta, her charisma, and placed himself at the service of the Divine Will so as to become a main supporter and adviser.

Benedetto Calvi was a priestly soul, contemplative and active; fruitful pastor and tireless educator of souls. He lived the spirituality of the Divine Will as a sanctifying element of his priestly life, and all this enthusiasm and all this discovery, he spread and promoted with joy.

**I hope that the competent authorities take steps to ensure the dignity of these three priestly figures is highlighted, and that their remains can be transferred and placed next to those of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta.**

**I also believe that they deserve the title "Servant of God".**

-----

Other holy souls visited Luisa, including the **Servant of God Antonio Maria Losito of Canosa, the Servant of God Eustachio Montemurro of Gravina and the Jesuit Father Gennaro Bracale.**

It is impressive to note that Father Annibale Maria Di Francia, who has already been canonized, was among the first to be convinced of the holiness of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta, to the point of asking her, a few days before he died, to pray to God that he might be healed. (**Saint Annibale Maria Di Francia**, who was the ecclesiastical reviewer of the writings of Piccarreta)

**Cardinal Ferdinando Cento**, was a great esteemer of Luisa Piccarreta from the very beginning of his priesthood.

### *Confessors and spiritual advisers*

1. Fr. Cosma Loiodice	friar and first confessor
2. Fr. Michele De Benedictis	Luisa's confessor in childhood, appointed in 1884 as her official confessor by order of Bishop Giuseppe B. Dottula
3. Fr. Gennaro di Gennaro	parish priest of San Giuseppe, her confessor from 1898 to 1922; he ordered the Servant of God to keep a record of what the Lord revealed to her day by day.
4. Fr. Annibale Maria di Francia	from 1919 to 1927, at the bishop's orders, he was her extraordinary confessor, the ecclesiastical editor of the Servant of God's writings; he published some of her works, including <i>The Hours of the Passion</i>
5. Mgr. Ferdinando Cento	Apostolic Nuncio and Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church
6. Fr. Francesco De Benedictis	confessor from 1922 to 1926, successor to Fr. Gennaro di Gennaro
7. Fr. Felice Torelli	parish priest of Santa Maria Greca
8. Fr. Ciccio Bevilacqua	coadjutor of the principal church, occasional confessor
9. Fr. Luca Mazzilli	coadjutor, occasional confessor
10. Fr. Benedetto Calvi	regular confessor, from 1926 to 1947, appointed by Archbishop Giuseppe Leo

Fr. Peppino Ferrara, occasional celebrant

Fr. Vitantonio Patruno, occasional celebrant

Fr. Clemente Ferrara, archpriest and occasional celebrant

Fr. Cataldo Tota, rector of the Seminary of Bisceglie and parish priest of the Church of San Francesco.<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[SEP]</sup>

Mgr. Michele Samarelli, Vicar General of Bari

Mgr. Ernesto Balducci, Vicar General of Salerno

Mgr. Luigi D'Oria, Spiritual Director of the regional Seminary of Molfetta and Vicar General of Trani.<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[SEP]</sup>

Fr. Benedetto Calvi, Luisa Piccarreta's last confessor

Many other religious and secular priests, who are not listed here, also regularly visited the house of the Servant of God for various reasons

## *Bishops*<sup>1</sup>

1. Archbishop Giuseppe Bianchi Dottula	1848-1892
2. Archbishop Domenico Marinangeli	1893-1898
3. Archbishop Tommaso de Stefano [Luisa begins to write her diaries]	1898-1906
4. Archbishop Giulio Vaccaro Administrator	1906
5. Archbishop Francesco P. Carraro	1906-1915
6. Archbishop Giovanni Regime	1915-1918
7. Archbishop Eugenio Tosi Administrator	1918 -1920
8. Archbishop Giuseppe M. Leo	1920-1939
9. Archbishop Francesco Petronelli He died on June 16, 1947, three months after the pious death of Luisa Piccarreta	1939-1947
10. Archbishop Reginaldo G.M. Addazzi He gave Luisa the title of Servant of God and authorized the issue of the picture card with the prayer	1947-1971
11. Archbishop Giuseppe Carata Emeritus. He began the Association of the Divine Will with canonical approval in 1986 after a process that had lasted for ten years. At the same time, he gave orders, at the request of Cardinal Palazzini, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints, for testimonies to be collected regarding the Servant of God.	from 1971
12. Archbishop emeritus Carmelo Cassati He opened Luisa Piccarreta's cause of beatification on the day of the Feast of Christ the King in 1994	
13. Archbishop Giovanni Battista Picchierri It is he who requested that the cause of beatification of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta be continued	

*Celebrating Holy Mass in Luisa's house - a privilege granted to Luisa by Pope Leo XIII and confirmed by Pope Pius X in 1907.*

The Venerable Father Annibale Di Francia related the audience he had with St. Pius X (1903-14), to whom he submitted the reading of some excerpts from the diaries of Luisa: **“Reverend Father”**- said the Pope – **“you must kneel when you read these writings, because it is Our Lord who speaks.”**

---

<sup>1</sup> We publish the list of Bishops who succeeded each other in the Diocese of Trani during the life of Luisa Piccarreta, and those interested in her cause for beatification.

A question arises and it is that St. Pius X already knew Luisa and probably had already read some excerpts from her diaries. It is likely that it was Father Antonio Maria Losito who informed Pius X of the existence of the mystic of Corato.

(another account) During the reign of **St. Pius X (1903-14)** whose motto was "renew all things in Christ" it was an eleven year period where Luisa completed the very important book "The Hours of the Passion", which was soon followed by WWI. In the year of 1903, Luisa completed the 1st volume of her life, up to the point, when she was given the obedience to write on February 28, 1899. "Several witnesses relate that one day Father Annibale came to the house of Luisa more content than ever, and said that he had brought this book to the Holy Father, Saint Pious X, who had received him several times in private audience. Father Annibale was reading him one of the Hours (that of the Crucifixion), when the Pope interrupted, saying: *"Not this way, Father, but kneeling one must read. It is Jesus Christ that is speaking."* Finally, Father Annibale, as Censor of the writings, obtained the Imprimatur from His Excellency the Archbishop of Trani for the volumes written by Luisa (at that time there were already nineteen).

**German Benedictine scholar, Fr. Ludwig Beda** - Around early 1930, Maria de Regibus from Turin asked Don Calvi (Luisa's confessor) to send copies of the Treatise on the Divine Will (Published by St. Annibale Di Francia with chapters chosen from Luisa's writings) and The Hours of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ to well-known German Benedictine scholar, Fr. Ludwig Beda. A couple of months after reading the Treatise on the Divine Will, Fr. Beda wrote to Don Calvi asking permission to translate it into German. He called the Treatise greatest that has ever been written on this theme of the Divine Will. Fr. Beda devoted himself primarily to the teachings on the Divine Will.

**St. Annibale Di Francia** was the Ecclesiastical Censor of Luisa's writings until his death in 1927. Volumes 1 to 19 bear his Nihil Obstat. Additionally, he was responsible for publishing Luisa's work "The Hours of the Passion" in 1915. **Pope John Paul II** canonized St. Annibale on May 16, 2004 and declared him to be the Saint to pray to for Vocations. Included is a program of the blessing of the statue of St. Annibale by **Pope Benedict XVI** at St. Peter's in the Vatican on July 7, 2010.

### **The bishop healed**

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.

-----

The Capuchin friar who had the most to say about this was **Fr. Isaia from Triggiano**, who was simple and humble, the figure of an authentic priest. This father had a deep veneration for Luisa Piccarreta and jealously preserved her writings and a few objects that had belonged to the Servant of God. Among these was a holy card with a picture on which a prayer had been written by Luisa in her own hand.

Many fathers were in contact with Fr. Annibale and through him became acquainted with Luisa. How is it possible to forget **Fr. Daniel from Triggiano**, a splendid figure of a Capuchin, a man who was a true little flower of St. Francis. Still today, his simplicity, his words and his acts live on throughout our Monastic Province. Fr. Daniele was the historian of Triggiano and also published several devotional manuals, drawing heavily from Luisa Piccarreta's books. The way he spoke of Luisa suggests that he was in direct contact with the Servant of God and with Saint Annibale.

**Fr. Giovanni De Bellis**, who was frequently invited to Corato to preach, went to Luisa's house on these occasions. Fr. Giovanni, my confrere in the community of the Friary of Trinitapoli when I was superior and parish priest, often spoke to me of Luisa Piccarreta and Saint Annibale Maria di Francia, whom he had known personally. I had the good fortune to be present at Fr. Giovanni's last moments. This father died while he was completely immersed in prayer, his hands joined, the beads of the rosary between them. His last words were: *"May God's Will be done"*. It was 1982.

**Fr. Terenzio from Campi Salentina** also deeply venerated the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta and would talk of her every time he met me. It was he who told me that the beatification cause of Fr. Annibale, Luisa's confessor, had been initiated. When I was a young novice at the Friary of Alessandro, Fr. Terenzio was superior. One day he offered me this testimony:

*"There was a period when I was going through a crisis in my faith, and one day I went to Luisa, who listened to me kindly. She clarified all my doubts, and gave me such clear and profound theological explanations that they were a revelation to me. All the doubts that my theological studies had not clarified were dispelled by Luisa. There is no doubt that Luisa had the gift of infused knowledge"*.

**Fr. Guglielmo from Barletta**, one of the most distinguished priests of the Province who had several times been Minister Provincial and was rector of our theology center for students, spoke one day, during a lesson on ascetics, of Saint Annibale and his works. He spoke at length of *L'orologio della Passione* and of the book *Maria nel Regno della Divina Voluntà*. Referring to Luisa Piccarreta, he said:

*"She is a great and marvelous soul. We are not even worthy to be her fingernail"*.

Fr. Giuglielmo did not tell me whether he had known Luisa personally.

When Luisa was condemned by the Holy Office and her works put on the Index, **(Saint) Padre Pio** sent her this message though **Federico Abresch**:

*"Dear Luisa, saints serve for the good of souls, but their suffering knows no bounds"*.

At that time Padre Pio was also in very great difficulties. Blessed Padre Pio sent many people to Luisa Piccarreta and would say to the people of Corato who went to San Giovanni Rotondo:

*"What have you come here for? You have Luisa, go to her"*.

Padre Pio recommended to certain of his faithful (including Federico Abresch) that they open a spirituality center at San Giovanni Rotondo, inspired by the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta.

**Fr. Riccardo Pignatelli R.C.J.**

The Rogationists of the Heart of Jesus (RCJ) is a religious Congregation of priests and brothers founded by Blessed Hannibal Mary Di Francia (1851-1927). Rogationist comes from the Latin word, “Rogate...” which means “Pray...” The spirituality of the Congregation is centered on the words of Jesus in the Gospel: “The harvest is rich but the workers are few. Pray, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He may send workers into His harvest” (Mt.9:37-38/Lk.10:2). Hence, they carry out the mission of: praying for Vocations to the priestly and consecrated life in the Church and propagating this prayer worldwide; caring and promoting the human and spiritual welfare of orphans, needy children and the poor.

*I can maintain that the process of canonization of Fr. Hannibal was influenced also by his relationship with Luisa, I must also affirm that, in her turn, Luisa was drawn by Fr. Hannibal to share also in the concern for the Rogate. In fact, in the writings of Luisa one can find explicit references to vocations, as for example, in the fourth hour of The Hours of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, : “I will pray to you for the priests, that they be worthy of your ministries...Jesus, I make reparation for the mistaken vocations of priests on their own part and on the part of those who ordain them without using all the proper means to discern their true vocations”. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Hour she prays for “all priests, that they be light to the people,” and later, during the same hour, she extends her prayer to other vocations, asking of Jesus, “Give me your heart, so that I feed your same thirst for souls consecrated to you.” There are many other references to vocations throughout the volumes of Luisa’s writings.*

**Father Stefano Gobbi** - June 24, 1996 in San Marino, Italy

“Dear Mother (Father Gobbi turns to the statue of Our Lady next to him), forgive me, I am not pleased that the serpent is here but I am pleased that You crush its head—crush it!”

“Finally, the power of the serpent will be broken, it will be powerless, it will no longer be able to seduce creatures to say no to the Divine Will. The creatures will say YES to the Divine Will of God.”

“In this complete fulfillment of the Divine Will the creation will be almost transposed into an original state, in a state of a new earthly paradise, in which all creatures will say YES to the Divine Will of the Heavenly Father.”

“Here in Italy, a certain woman named [Luisa] Piccarreta, [Servant of God,] whose beatification is in progress, wrote a great book about Divine Will. Once when I was in Mexico, I was shown passages of the book, which related to so many topics about which our book [To the Priests: Our Lady’s Beloved Sons] also speaks.”

On June 4, 2005 a letter was sent from the Archdiocese of Trani-Barletta-Bisceglie–Nazareth by **His Grace, Mons. Savino Giannotti** stating that:

*“The “Divine Will” has guided the Archdiocese, in this last decade, which completed of the works regarding the process of the Cause of Beatification of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta. The Diocesan Postulation announces having completed this journey”.*

On March 7, 2005, three days after the 59<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Luisa’s passage to Heaven Luisa’s Cause was officially opened in Rome. The official seals on the cases containing the documents from the Archdiocese of Trani were broken and the cases opened by the Congregation for the Causes of the Saints. In attendance were **Padre Bernardino Bucci, OFM** and the **Vicar General of Trani Msgr. Savino Giannotti**.

As co-founder with Sr. Assunta Marigliano of the Association of the Divine Will, **Fr. Bucci** spent many years as spiritual advisor of the Association which was canonically erected on March 4, 1987 in Corato, Italy, where Luisa lived. He is currently a member of the Tribunal for the Cause for Beatification of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta, which was opened on the Feast of Christ the King in 1994, in the main church of Corato by **Archbishop Carmello Cassati**, now emeritus, in his role as Promoter of the Faith.

On the Solemnity of Christ the King, 20 November, 1994 in the Mother church of Corato, **Mons. Carmelo Cassati, Archbishop of Trani-Barletta-Bisceglie**, having received the Non Obstare issued by the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, blessed the opening of the Cause of Beatification and Canonization of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta, secular third order Dominican. With the Archbishop himself as president of the Ecclesiastical Tribunal, joined by enthusiastic faithful from southern Italy and around the world, Luisa began her triumphal journey toward the Honors of the Altar.

On October 29, 2005 **Archbishop Giovan Battista Pichierri** concluded the Diocesan phase for the Cause of Beatification and Canonization of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta. The Cause has now been officially transferred to the Vatican for the Roman phase of the beatification process.

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

### **Recent Events:**

**March 4, 1987** Canonical Decree issued for the Association of Luisa Piccarreta in Corato, Italy under the reign of Pope John Paul II

**June 1, 1990** in the Temple of the Evangelical Rogation of the Heart of Jesus and Sanctuary of Saint Anthony in Messina, the exhumation and recognition of the corpse of the Venerable Father Annibale takes place. His body is found to be wonderfully uncorrupted.

**July 14, 1990** the Special Congress of the Theological Consultors, reunited in the Congregation of the Causes of the Saints after the result of the Medical Council, expresses its unanimous favorable opinion and defines the recovery of Gleida Danese, attributed to the intercession of Father Annibale, miraculous.

**October 7, 1990** in Rome, in St. Peter's Square, Pope John Paul II proclaimed Father Annibale Blessed.

**November 20, 1994** Feast of Christ the King – Archbishop Cassati officially opened the Beatification of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta

**February 2, 1996** Feast of the Presentation – Pope John Paul II permits copying original volumes of Luisa which were contained in Vatican Archives, done in the office of Cardinal Ratzinger

**October 24, 2002** In Iloilo (Philippines), conclusion of the Diocesan investigation on the presumed miraculous recovery of the little girl Charisse Nicole Diaz attributed to the intercession of Blessed Father Annibale.

**May 16, 2004** Annibale Maria Di Francia – Luisa's Confessor and Ecclesiastical Censor of her Writings Canonized by Pope John Paul II and declares him the Saint to pray to for Vocations and Father of orphans and of the poor

**October 27-29, 2005** Conclusion of the diocesan process and the Cause of Luisa passes to Rome

**March 7, 2006** 3 days after the 59th anniversary of Luisa's passage to Heaven the Cause of Luisa Piccarreta was officially opened in Rome

**July 7, 2010** Pope Benedict XVI blesses 17.5' statue of Saint Annibale Maria Di Francia at Saint Peter Basilica in the Vatican

**July 23, 2010** Sister Assunta Marigliano, President of the Pious Association announced unofficially 'great news which brings great joy':

**“We are glad to inform you that the second Theologian, which the Holy See had appointed to review the Writings of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta, has completed his task and given his approval.”**

**July 24, 2010** The two Theological Censors appointed by the Holy See to review the Writings of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta have given their approval

**February 12, 2011** **Father Luigi Borriello of Torre del Greco**, Italy named Promoter of the Faith for the Congregation of the Causes of the Saints

**April 23-26, 2015** **IV International Conference** in Corato, celebrating the 150th birthday of the Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta

**2017** **Msgr. Paolo Rizzi, the new postulator of the Cause of Beatification of Luisa Piccarreta**

-----

From: **Luisa Piccarreta INAUGRAL LECTURE (October 27, 2005) CORATO**

“...that journey of the Archbishops, and it makes us understand with how much attentive promptness and surveillance Luisa, favorite Daughter of God, has been followed by the local Church. She lives a pedagogy of holiness that is called “Living in the Divine Volition”, and “she has attracted” the attention of the same Ecclesiastical Authorities.”

(in addition to above mentioned names are the following)

- By **Father Carlos Masseu**, who has studied in depth “*Luisa in the state of victim*”. It is his dissertation for attaining a certificate in theology.
- **Father Pablo Martin** has spread very numerous conferences. There is a publication of his in the acts of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Congress developed at Corato in October of 2002.
- **Father Bernardino Bucci, OFM** has published a Biography “*Luisa Piccarreta, collection of memories of the Servant of God*”, Miulli editions, St. Ferdinando of Puglia, (2000).
- **Father B. Thomas Celso**: good manuscripts, published a few summaries of the writings of Luisa in order to nourish growth in the mystical life of some groups.
- **Father Joseph Iannuzzi**, “*The Splendor of Creation. The triumph of the Divine Will on the earth and the era of peace in the writings of the Fathers, of the Doctors, and of the mystics of the Church*”, Segno Editions, Tavagnacco (UD), 2005. (Original edition in English) Acts of Congress: Corato (October 10, 2002).
- **Father Gustavo Morelos RIP**
- **Cardinal Palazzini, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Cause of the Saints**, undertook collecting testimonies about the Servant of God
- recomposing of the Tribunal of the Cause. Nomination of the new Postulator in the person of Very **Reverend Can. Don Sabino Lattanzio**. Nomination of the Historical Commission of the Cause with the **Very Reverend Don Sergio Pellegrini** as president.

**Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta pray for us!**

**Fiat!**