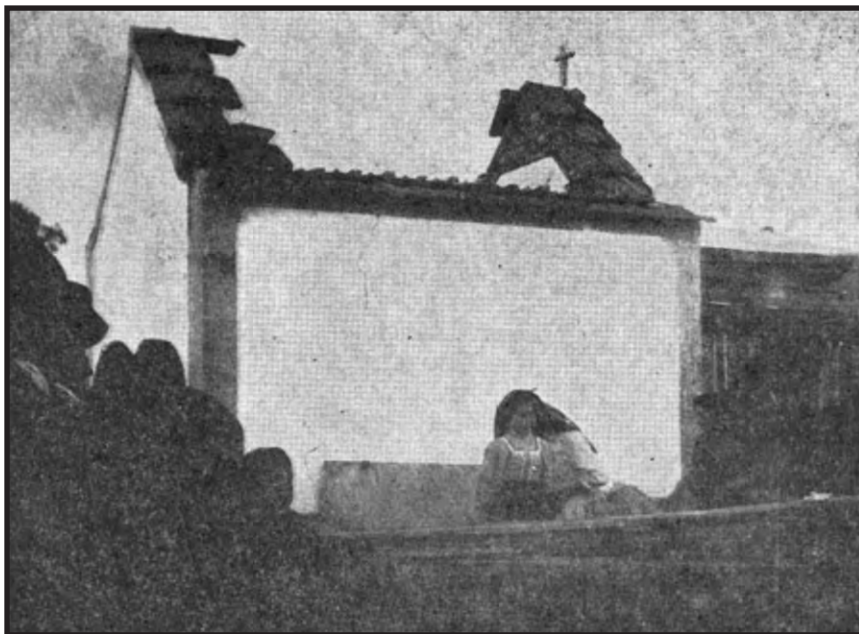




The three seers of Fatima—Blessed Jacinta Marto, Blessed Francisco Marto and Lucia dos Santos—photographed in front of the Marto house several days before October 13, 1917, the date on which the Miracle of the Sun occurred.



A photograph of part of the 70,000 witnesses as they are actually observing the Miracle of the Sun at Fatima on October 13, 1917.



The first chapel of Our Lady of Fatima built on the exact spot where Our Lady appeared. It was dynamited by anti-Catholic forces in Portugal on March 6, 1922. The photograph above shows the hole in the roof from the explosion. Providentially, the original statue of Our Lady of Fatima, which was normally housed in this chapel and is pictured on page IV of this photo section, was not in the chapel at the time.



Arturo de Oliveira Santos, the Mayor of Ourem, who personally kidnapped the Fatima seers and had them imprisoned in August 1917, threatening the children with execution if they did not reveal the Secret the Virgin Mary told them. They refused to give in to the threat and were finally released.



The window of the jail where the Mayor of Ourem imprisoned the three children.



Millions of pilgrims continue to come to Fatima each year. Pictured above is an aerial view of the piazza in front of the Fatima Basilica. More than one million people were present there when Pope Paul VI (seen inside the white circle) visited Fatima on May 13, 1967, the 50th anniversary of the first apparition of Our Lady of Fatima. Similarly, large crowds of pilgrims came to Fatima when Pope John Paul II visited there on May 13 of 1982, 1991 and 2000.



The statue of Our Lady of Fatima, which was carved according to the descriptions of the three child seers, is carried in procession on May 13th to the delight and joy of hundreds of thousands of devoted pilgrims who fill the plaza. Seen below is another picture of the procession and, in the background, the Fatima Basilica.





Bishop da Silva was entrusted with the Third Secret of Fatima which contained the words of Our Lady. Her words followed the “etc” in the phrase “In Portugal the dogma of the faith will always be preserved etc.” Sister Lucy put in the “etc” to hold the place for the rest of Our Lady’s words. The words of Our Lady were written down by Sister Lucy under obedience to Bishop da Silva, placed in an envelope and delivered to the bishop on June 17, 1944. Bishop da Silva took Sister Lucy’s envelope containing Our Lady’s words in the Third Secret and placed that envelope into a larger envelope, on which he wrote:

Este envelope com o seu conteúdo sera entregue a Sua Eminencia O Sr: Cardeal D. Manuel, Patriarca de Lisboa, depois da minha morte.

*Leiria, 8 Dezembro de 1945
† Jose, Bispo de Leiria.*

This envelope with its contents shall be entrusted to His Eminence, his Lordship Cardinal Don Manuel [Cerejeira], Patriarch of Lisbon, after my death.

*Leiria, December 8, 1945
† Jose, Bishop of Leiria.*

This photograph appeared in the January 3, 1949 edition of *Life* magazine.

Pope Pius XII revealed that in the Message of Fatima Our Lady warned the Church against “the suicide of altering the Faith, in Her liturgy, Her theology and Her soul.” This is further explained on pages 36-37, 92-100, 104, 195 and 219-220.



In his widely-acclaimed, insightful book *Athanasius and the Church of Our Time* published in 1974, Bishop Rudolph Graber, of Regensburg, Germany, a Professor of Theology since 1941 and consecrated a bishop in 1962, recounts the avowed aims of the Church’s enemies to destroy the Church through the means of an ecumenical Council. He quotes the excommunicated, revolutionary priest Canon Roca who foretold of a Council that would usher in a “new religion, new dogma, new ritual, new priesthood”. Bishop Graber also quotes the Masonic Rosicrucian Dr. Rudolph Steiner who declared in 1910, “We need a council and a Pope to proclaim it.” Bishop Graber, commenting on these predictions, remarks “A few years ago this was still inconceivable to us, but today...?”



Father Joaquin Alonso (above), who held doctorates in theology and philosophy from the Gregorian University in Rome and who was professor of theology in Rome, Madrid and Lisbon, was the official archivist at Fatima for 16 years, having been appointed by the Bishop of Fatima to prepare the critical and definitive study of Fatima. He is probably the foremost expert on Fatima of our time. Yet Father Edouard Dhanis, one of the authors of the infamous, notorious and scandalous *Dutch Catechism*, and who made a veritable career out of trying to debunk the Fatima message, was the only Fatima “expert” mentioned by the former Cardinal Ratzinger in the June 26, 2000 document, *The Message of Fatima*.

Father Alonso († 1981) had many interviews with Sister Lucy, the lone surviving seer of Fatima. (She died on February 13, 2005.) He tells us that according to Sister Lucy, “The conversion of Russia is not to be limited to the return of the Russian Peoples to the Orthodox Christian religion, rejecting the Marxist atheism of the Soviets, but rather, it refers purely, plainly and simply to the total, integral conversion of Russia to the one true Church of Christ, the Catholic Church.”



Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani was the head of the Vatican's Holy Office during the reigns of Popes Pius XII, John XXIII and Paul VI. He read the Third Secret, and confirmed that it was written on one sheet of paper.

He also interviewed Sister Lucy on behalf of Pope Pius XII. He confirmed that the Third Secret of Fatima is a true prophecy. He also confirmed that the *Neues Europa* report contained some of the substance of the Third Secret (see pages 216-217 and footnote 341). In that report we read, "Cardinal will oppose Cardinal and bishop will oppose bishop",

obviously referring to a doctrinal crisis of Faith, causing a clash between those prelates who remain steadfast in the Faith and those prelates who do not.

It was Cardinal Ottaviani who, prior to Vatican II, rightly suppressed modernist theologians such as Father Karl Rahner. Yet Father Rahner, shown below at the Council with a young Father Joseph Ratzinger, was among the progressivist theologians who gave the decisive orientation to Vatican II. Rahner never changed his progressivist views.





Liberal theologians such as Karl Rahner (see previous page), Yves Congar (left) and Henri de Lubac (right) saw their writings suppressed during the reign of Pope Pius XII. In the 1960s, however, these same modernist “theologians” opinions were given widespread influence at Vatican Council II.



Two other liberal, modernist “theologians”: Fathers Dominique Chenu (left) and Hans Küng (right) at the time of Vatican II.



Sister Maria Lucia of the Immaculate Heart (Sister Lucy), photographed at Fatima during the pilgrimage of Pope Paul VI on May 13, 1967. She entered the Carmel of Coimbra on Holy Thursday, 1948, and remained there until her death on February 13, 2005. It is around the time of this photo that Sister Lucy, in her private letters, speaks about the “diabolical disorientation” of certain persons in the Church who have great responsibility. She also speaks about the same persons as “blind and leaders of the blind” and those “doing evil under the guise of good.” For more details about Sister Lucy’s remarks about misguided members of the hierarchy, see pages 36 and 105.

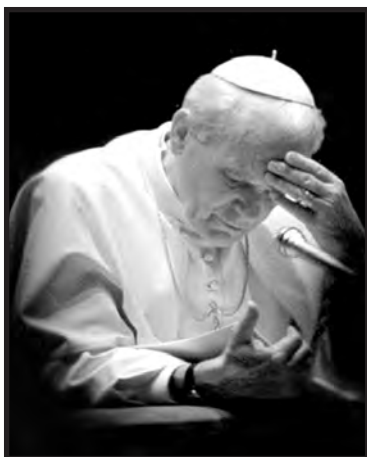


Silvio Cardinal Oddi



Mario Luigi Cardinal Ciappi

Cardinal Oddi tells us that the Third Secret of Fatima “was alerting us against the apostasy in the Church.” Cardinal Ciappi tells us that in the Third Secret “it is foretold, among other things, that the great apostasy in the Church will begin at the top.” In other words, the apostasy will be spread from the Vatican to various parts of the Church (see page 198).



Pope John Paul II

Pope John Paul II tells us that the Fatima Message is a warning against the Catholic Faith being undermined from within the Church and for us to be on our guard against the apostate “stars of Heaven” (Apoc. 12:4) in our time (see pages 198-200). John Paul II is also warning us against the apostasy in the Church today.

Bishop Joao Venancio, the second Bishop of Leiria-Fatima, testifies as an eyewitness that the text of the Third Secret is on one sheet of paper with margins of 3/4 of a centimeter on both sides of the page with approximately 25 lines of text (see page 29). It is obviously not what was released by Cardinal Ratzinger and Archbishop Bertone on June 26, 2000, since their text was 62 lines with no margins.



Bishop Joao Venancio

What follows are translations (and true copies—see pages XIII and XIV of this photo section) of the contemporaneous documentation of Archbishop Loris F. Capovilla, personal secretary to Pope John XXIII, confirming the existence of the “Capovilla envelope” pertaining to the Third Secret of Fatima, which was kept in the papal apartment. Cardinal Bertone has never produced this envelope, even though Capovilla’s evidence has finally forced him to admit its existence.



LORIS FRANCESCO CAPOVILLA
ARCIVESCOVO DI MESEMBRIA

F A T I M A

A Reserved Note of L.F. Capovilla

17 May 1967

Thursday the 27th of June 1963, I was on duty in the Anticamera in the Vatican [the outer office where the Pope meets various persons]. Paul VI in the early morning received among others, Cardinal Fernando Cento (who had been Papal Nuncio to Portugal) and shortly afterwards the Bishop of Leiria Monsignor Joao [John] Pereira Venancio. Upon leaving, the Bishop asked for “a special blessing for Sister Lucia”.

It is evident that during the audience, they spoke about Fatima. In fact in the afternoon the Sostituto [the Substitute Secretary of State] Monsignor Angelo Dell’Acqua telephoned me on Via Casilina (I was a temporary guest of the Sisters of the “Poverelle”):

“I am looking for the package [plico] of Fatima. Do you know where it is kept?”

“It was in the drawer on the right hand side of the desk, named ‘Barbarigo’, in the [papal] bedroom.”

One hour later Dell’Acqua called me back: “Everything is okay. The envelope [plico] has been found.”

Friday morning (28 June) between one meeting and another Paul VI asked me: “How come on the envelope there is your (Capovilla’s) name?”

“John XXIII asked me to write a note regarding how the envelope arrived in his hands with the names of all those to whom he felt he should make it known.”

“Did he make any comment?”

“No, nothing except what I wrote on the outer file [involucro]: ‘I leave it to others to comment or decide.’”²

“Did he later ever return to the subject?”

“No, never. However the devotion of Fatima remained alive in him.”

1. It is called thus because it belonged to St. Gregory Barbarigo. The Pope received it as a gift from Co. Gius. Dalla Torre (1960).

2. See the attached diary entry of John XXIII, 10 November 1959. **[See page XIII in this photo section.]**

From John XXIII's 1959 diary,
Entry for 10 November,
Feast of St. Andrew Avellino

Dalla Agenda 1959
di Giovanni XXIII , 10 novembre ,
S. Andrea Avellino

Interessanti i colloqui col G.S.S. (Cardinale Segretario di Stato) in preparazione al Concistoro¹ e col giovane vescovo di Leiria - il vescovo di Fatima - mgr. J. Pereira Venancio.² Parliamo ampiamente della reggente di Fatima, ora buona religiosa a Coimbra. Il S.O. si occuperà da ogni cosa e a buon fine.

[handwritten entry of John XXIII]

1. Concistoro 14-17 dicembre con creazione di otto cardinali.
2. João Pereira Venancio , nato 1904; vescovo tit. di Eureka di Epiro 1954 ; vescovo di Leiria 1958

Interessanti i colloqui col G.S.S. (Cardinale Segretario di Stato) in preparazione al Concistoro, e col giovane vescovo di Leiria - il vescovo di Fatima - mgr J. Pereira Venancio. Parliamo ampiamente della reggente di Fatima, ora buona religiosa a Coimbra. Il S[anto] Ufficio si occuperà di ogni cosa e a buon fine .



L.F.C.

[Photographic reproduction of Archbishop Capovilla's typed transcription of Pope John XXIII's handwritten entry noted above. The text below is a translation of Capovilla's typewritten copy of John XXIII's handwritten original document shown above.]

Interesting conversations with C.S.S. (Cardinal Secretary of State) in preparation for the consistory¹ and with young Bishop of Leiria – the Bishop of Fatima – Monsignor J. Pereira Venancio.² We have spoken at length of the seer of Fatima, who is now a good religious at Coimbra. The Holy Office will take care of everything to a good end.

1. Consistory 14-17 December with the creation of eight Cardinals.
2. Joao Pereira Venancio, born 1904, titular Bishop of Eureka di Epiro 1954 | Bishop of Leiria 1958.

Portion of Certified Confidential Note
of Archbishop Capovilla, 17 May 1969

Also in this photo section, see the rest of this certified note in Italian on page XIV; see translation of that portion on page XII.



LORIS FRANCESCO CAPOVILLA
ARCIVESCOVO DI MESEMBRIA.

F A T I M A
Nota riservata di L.F. Capovilla

17.v. 1967

Giovedì 27 giugno 1963 sono in servizio d'Anticamera in Vaticano. Paolo VI in mattinata riceve, tra gli altri, il card. Fernando Cento (che fu nunzio in Portogallo) e subito dopo il Vescovo di Leiria mons. João Pereira Venancio. Nel congedarsi, il Vescovo chiede "una speciale benedizione per Suor Lucia".

E' evidente che durante l'udienza hanno parlato di Fatima. Di fatti nel pomeriggio il Sostituto mons. Angelo Dell'Acqua mi telefona in Via Casilina (sono ospite provvisorio della Suora delle Poverelle) :

" Cercano il plico di Fatima. Lei sa dov'è custodito ?

" Sta nel cassetto di destra della scrivania detta "Barbarigo"¹, in stanza da letto .

Un'ora dopo, Dell'Acqua mi riteléfono : " Tutto a posto. Il plico è stato rinvenuto ".

Venerdì mattina (28.VI) tra un'udienza e l'altra, Paolo VI mi chiede :

" Come mai sul plico c'è il suo (di Capovilla) nome ?

" Giovanni XXIII mi chiese di stilare una nota circa le modalità di arrivo del plico nelle sue mani con i nomi di tutti coloro ai quali ritenne doveroso farlo conoscere .

E Pece qualche commento ?

" No niente, tranne quanto scrissi sull'involucro : « lascio ad altri commentare o decidere »².

" In seguito tornò mai sull'argomento?

" No, mai. Tuttavia la devozione di Fatima rimase viva in lui "

1. Così detto, perché appartenuto a S. Gregorio Barbarigo. Il Papa l'ebbe in dono dal Co. Gius. Dalla Torre (1960)

2. Vedere allegata nota di agenda Giovanni XXIII, 10 novembre 1959 .

For the translation of this very important testimony of Archbishop Loris F. Capovilla, the still-living (as of December 2009) personal secretary to Pope John XXIII, see page XII of this photo section.



Figure 1

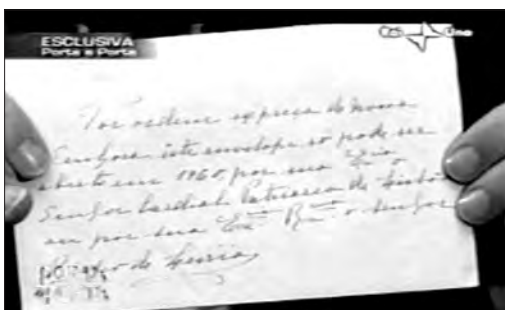


Figure 2

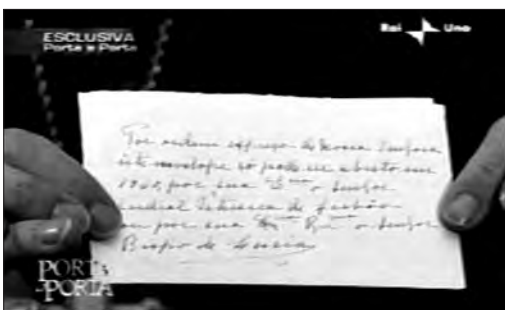


Figure 3

The two Third Secret envelopes.

Top and middle: The front and back (showing wax seals) of the Third Secret envelope #1, bearing Sister Lucy's handwritten notation of the "express order of Our Lady" that this envelope can only be opened in 1960.

Bottom: Third Secret envelope #2, also bearing Sister Lucy's handwritten warning "by express order of Our Lady" that also this envelope can only be opened in 1960.

Cardinal Bertone failed to mention the existence of these two envelopes, and the "express order of Our Lady" written on each, at any time from June 26, 2000 until he showed them on camera during the telecast of May 31, 2007. Bertone had always represented before May 31, 2007 that there was only one envelope and that Lucy had never received an order from the Blessed Virgin regarding 1960.

Note the differing lineation of the Portuguese words "Nossa Senhora" (Our Lady) in the first two lines of each envelope (see Figures 2 and 3).

