

The February 17 Connection of Two Burning Friars

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A Dominican Friar

The Friar Giordano Bruno was not burned at the stake for being an original independent thinker. Bruno was a deceitful misanthrope who knew little about science.¹ Fillip Bruno was born in Nola, part of the Kingdom of Naples in 1548. He entered the Dominican Order taking the name Giordano and was ordained a priest at the age of 24 despite never believing in the Catholic faith. His ideas led him to break his vows, leaving the Dominican to travel to other countries to try his fate with the Swiss Calvinists, German Lutherans and the English Anglicans. He was not accepted by them because of his heretical views. The Protestants banished him in Switzerland due to his public criticism of his professor's competence. He was excommunicated in Germany for being charged for harboring Calvinist beliefs, and he was ridiculed in Oxford. He was a nuisance, disliked because of his mean intellectual pretension. He had an excellent memory that he perfected within the school of Dominican preaching, but he lied about it by saying he could instantly get this memory from magic spells. He would say something heretical, deny he said it, and then continue, as in the case against Mary's virginity or the divinity of Jesus or that Jesus was a magician. His was an eclectic mix of philosophy, mystical rationalism, Neo-Platonism, and materialistic monism. He practiced magic as an intellectual and spiritual instrument to transform individuality through a connection to the occult forces of the universe. In other words, it was like a total consecration or

¹ See

<https://historyforatheists.com/2017/03/the-great-myths-3-giordano-bruno-was-a-martyr-for-science/> and <https://www.ncregister.com/blog/the-truth-about-giordano-bruno>

giving of oneself, but to the demonic. His Inquisition trial in Venice and later in Rome was rather happenstance because he had angered the Venetian Giovanni Mocenigo, who had invited Bruno to teach him the art of memory magic. After finding out about Bruno's lies and his flirting with his wife, Mocenigo informed on him to the Inquisition. For seven years, the Church tried to rehabilitate Bruno; they tried to do so through use of reason, not torture. He would first seemingly promise to mend his ways and then refuse. Bruno's necromancy which connected him with the occult may have very well led to his downfall; he returned to Italy where his ego got him arrested and his angry pride prevented his hoped-for conversion. He condemned himself through his own admissions; the ecclesial judges turned him over to the secular authorities in Rome who gave the final verdict of execution by burning at the stake in Campo dei Fiori on February 17, 1600.

Action Reaction²

As 300 years passed, much happened. In June of 1675, the Sacred Heart of Jesus appeared to St. Margaret Mary Alacoque in France. The Lord Jesus wanted the king of France to consecrate France to His Sacred Heart. For 100 years, the kings of France did not obey. In the meantime, the national organized Freemasonry began in 1717 with the founding of the Grand Lodge—an association of Masonic lodges—in England. However, Freemason societies had existed for much longer. The most popular theory is that Freemasonry emerged out of the stonemasonry guilds of the Middle Ages, though many believe it went back further to being a codification of the ancient B.C. Hermetic/Kabbalistic Tradition. On June 17, 1789, King Louis XVI of France was

² <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4025704> Action Reaction
Aristotle/Newton

stripped of his legislative authority in the course of the bloody French Revolution.³ As a prisoner he private consecration of himself and the realm to the Sacred Heart of Jesus in 1792, vowing to make it public when restored to power, but the guillotine ended all hope of that when he and his wife, Marie Antoinette, were executed. The Catholic Church was persecuted; the Mass was outlawed. In this Reign of Terror 17,000 were officially guillotined. On November 10, 1793 an almost naked opera singer was carried on a palanquin in procession to Notre Dame Cathedral. She portrayed the goddess of Liberty as the gathered crowd sang hymns in her honor – “Thou, Saint Liberty, inhabit this temple, Be of our nation the Goddess”. France’s leading Cathedral dedicated to the Immaculate Mother of God turned into the Revolution’s Temple of Reason.⁴

In 1830, the Immaculate gave Her Miraculous Medal in Paris. She gave an important message at La Salette on September 19, 1846 and the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was proclaimed in 1854. Blessed Pope Pius IX made the feast of the Sacred Heart universal in 1856. On the exhortation of this Pontiff, the Acts of consecration to the Heart of Jesus by the family and nations spread. Chapels, oratories, churches, basilicas and shrines dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus sprang up everywhere. Paintings and prints proliferated; the

³<https://www.vraimagazine.com/joan-of-arc-paris-2024-olympics-opening-ceremony/> This revolution was recalled at the Paris 2024 Olympics. Why was there a strange fire of Notre Dame Cathedral and its strange reconsecration ceremony? A new rooster or phoenix raised from the ashes?

<https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2023-12-16/in-pivotal-moment-notre-dame-cathedral-spire-gets-golden-rooster-weather-vane-a-symbol-of-a-phoenix>

<https://www.juancole.com/2019/04/universalism-muslim-goddess.html>

⁴<https://artifactstravel.com/notre-dame-cathedral-french-revolution-temple-of-reason/>

pious practice of Communion on the first Friday of the month began; and the Litany of the Sacred Heart was composed, dedicating the month of June to its cult. The Immaculate then appeared in 1858 at Lourdes.

The Birth of Secular Italy

The start of the unification process of Italy in 1859 saw a revival in Freemasonry. Giuseppe Garibaldi, a leader of Italian unification, was an active Mason. Bruno had disappeared from history for 300 years, until he was used by them. Italy's unification was conducted by confiscating the centuries-old Papal States, concluding with the seizure of Rome in 1870. The anti-clerical, anti-papal, anti-Christian rioting demonstrations became an ordinary part of Roman life. Donations were gathered from all over secular Europe, and contributions came in from the likes of Victor Hugo of France and Henrik Ibsen in Norway. Bruno was now reinvented as a martyr to science and reason. Bruno provided the Grand Orient with a figurehead whose mission it could universalize by invoking his spirit in the fight against the intolerance of the "universal" church. Bruno became patron of the *massoneria universale*. The Bruno cult has a European dimension. This appeal was evident in the celebrations surrounding the dedication of the memorial to Giordano Bruno on the *Campo dei Fiori* in Rome in 1889. The *Grande Oriente d'Italia* commissioned a monument created by the sculptor Ettore Ferrari (1844–1929), himself later a grand master of the Grand Orient and later grand commander of the supreme council. Flag-carrying representatives of grand lodges from, amongst others, France, Belgium, Hungary, Denmark, the United States and Mexico, as well as from seven German grand lodges, took part in the large procession

through the streets of Rome and the dedication of the monument.⁵

Pentecost is the birth of the Universal Church after the Ascension of the Resurrected Jesus Christ into Heaven.⁶ To mock this, Pentecost Sunday, June 9, 1889 (in the month dedicated to the Sacred Heart) was chosen to serve the freemasons' purposes. Over 2,000 masonic organizations rallied at the erection of the statue of Giordano Bruno. "Today," they announced, "the date of the religion of reason is established."⁷ Within a generation, Italy would be a Fascist state. Campo dei Fiori became the only monumental piazza of Rome without a church. Seen as the opponent of the Papacy, Bruno was also a figure with whom Protestant freemasons could identify, such that the Danish and Prussian grand lodges sent their representatives to Rome. The celebration of June 9, 1889 resembled an international masonic gathering. A transnational movement began developing shortly afterwards in the form of the congresses of grand lodges.

⁵ Conférence Bruxelles (1910) 1912, p. 13f.

⁶ At the first Pentecost, Peter, inspired by the Holy Spirit, preached his first homily, explaining how the prophet Joel had foretold the coming of the Holy Spirit. After this sermon, Peter, the first pope, converted three thousand people. For this reason, Pentecost is considered the birthday of the church.

<https://www.museumofthebible.org/magazine/featured/happy-pentecost-the-birthday-of-the-church#:~:text=At%20the%20first%20Pentecost%20C%20Peter,the%20birthday%20of%20the%20church.>

⁷<https://www.docdroid.net/0WEJJoeq/prgvbeds36-pdf#page=233>



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Pope Leo XIII who had published five years earlier on April 20, 1884, the encyclical *Humanum genus* which condemns freemasonry, called the Bruno statue the symbol “of the struggle to the bitter end against the Catholic religion.” On October 13, 1884, this pope had seen the future of the Church. That day, Pope Leo XIII had finished celebrating Mass in the Vatican Chapel. He suddenly stopped at the foot of the altar, his face turned white, and he remained there standing for about ten minutes in a trance-like state. Later, Pope Leo XIII said that as he was about to leave the altar, he heard two voices:

⁸June 9, 1889 Dedication of Giordano Bruno Statue Rome
https://www.reddit.com/r/europe/comments/jlfq7g/in_1889_a_monument_to_giordano_bruno_was_erected/?rdt=49019

The voice of Satan boasted to our Lord: "I can destroy your Church." The voice of our Lord Jesus: "You can? Then go ahead and do so." Satan: "To do so, I need more time and more power." Our Lord: "How much time? How much power?" Satan: "75 to 100 years, and a greater power over those who will give themselves over to my service." Our Lord: "You have the time; you will have the power. Do with them what you will." After having the vision, Pope Leo XIII immediately went from the Vatican Chapel to his private office and wrote the "Prayer to Saint Michael".

Saint Michael the Archangel, defend us in battle. Be our protection against the wickedness and snares of the devil; May God rebuke him, we humbly pray; And do thou, O Prince of the Heavenly Host, by the power of God, thrust into hell Satan and all evil spirits who wander through the world for the ruin of souls. Amen.⁹

Following Leo XIII's statements condemning Bruno and his latter-day admirers on June 30, 1889, the Giordano Bruno Society subsequently opened an office a short walk from St. Peter's Square to taunt the Pope with its banners. Politicians were heard to shout "Viva Giordano Bruno!" on the floor of Parliament as the battle cry of a new nation. These annual celebrations in honor of Giordano Bruno were stopped only during the time of Benedetto Mussolini (1922 until his overthrow in 1943). After the Vatican Concord, Pope Pius XI asked for the statue of Bruno to be replaced with one of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, but Mussolini refused. After World

⁹ <https://ucatholic.com/blog/the-terrifying-vision-of-pope-leo-xiii/>

War II, every February 17, modern-day Brunisti continue to celebrate Giordano Bruno.¹⁰

“We shall unleash the nihilists and the atheists and we shall provoke a great social cataclysm which in all its horror will show clearly to all nations the effect of absolute atheism; the origins of savagery and of most bloody turmoil. Then everywhere, the people will be forced to defend themselves against the world minority of the world revolutionaries and will exterminate those destroyers of civilization and the multitudes disillusioned with Christianity whose spirits will be from that moment without direction and leadership and anxious for an ideal, but without knowledge where to send its adoration, will receive the true light through the universal manifestation of the pure doctrine of Lucifer brought finally out into public view. A manifestation which will result from a general reactionary movement which will follow the destruction of Christianity and Atheism; both conquered and exterminated at the same time.”

—Freemason Albert Pike, Knights of the Golden Circle Founder Little Rock, Arkansas 1871 ¹¹

¹⁰ February 17, 2025 Rome, „ il diritto-dovere di ciascuno a emanciparsi da dogmi/ the right for everyone to be emancipated from dogmas”
<https://www.itagnol.com/2025/02/roma-il-17-febbraio-torna-a-campo-d-e-fiori-la-manifestazione-in-ricordo-di-giordano-bruno/#:~:text=La%20cerimonia%20in%20ricordo%20di,la%20statua%20in%20suo%20omaggio>

¹¹ <http://jessejamesphotoalbum.com/knights-of-the-golden-circle/>

On 25 March 1874, Ecuador became the first country to be consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. On May 25, 1899, Pope Leo XIII consecrated the human race to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and wrote an Act of Consecration of the Human Race to the Sacred Heart in his encyclical letter *Annum sacrum*. This act was proclaimed in every church of the world on June 11, 1899 and is called the "great act" of his pontificate.¹² On June 22, 1902, the Republic of Colombia was consecrated by decree to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. On January 11, 1914, Mexico was also consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Spain was officially consecrated to the Sacred Heart on May 30, 1919; Costa Rica on November 4, 1921; Bolivia was consecrated to the Sacred Heart on August 7, 1925; Brazil was consecrated to the Sacred Heart in 1931. Honduras was consecrated to both the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary on August 16, 1959. On October 28, 1945, Argentina was consecrated to the Sacred Heart; on October 16, 2016 Peru; September 29, 2017, Syria; June 7, 2024, Turkey. Poland was consecrated to the Sacred Heart on July 27, 1920; in 1921, the consecration of Poland was renewed, and a new church erected and consecrated to the Sacred Heart as gratitude for the regained independence after the war. The consecration of Poland was since then renewed in 1951, 1976, 2011 and 2021. March 25, 2020 marked the renewed consecration of Portugal and Spain to the Hearts of Jesus and Mary, and added the names of 22 other countries, some of which were consecrated for the first time: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Slovakia, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Mexico, Moldova, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Kenya, the Dominican Republic,

¹²<https://ucatholic.com/blog/how-this-nun-inspired-pope-leo-xiii-to-do-the-great-act-of-his-papacy/>

Romania, Tanzania, East Timor and Zimbabwe. (France is still not publicly consecrated to the Sacred Heart).¹³

A Franciscan Friar

From 1912-1919, a young Franciscan Conventual from annexed Poland entered the Roman scene. Knowing several languages with a skilled memory and scientific mind for physics, some of his professors thought it was almost a shame he would become a priest because he was a genius. He had ideas for an ether plane spaceship, he thought that there are more than just three dimensions, he believed perhaps scientists would invent a machine to listen to sound waves trapped in rocks to be able to hear voices from the past, and he developed a mathematical formula for holiness. He would use the press to try to bring liberty and happiness to humanity. During these years in Rome, Friar Maximilian Kolbe¹⁴ was certainly likely to hear about or see the annual Brunisti celebrations since he resided at Via San Teodoro, only a half hour walk of three kilometers from Campo dei Fiori. So commonplace and accepted, they were hardly newsworthy events for Roman newspapers. Friar Maximilian wrote about how these people who honored Giordano Bruno

¹³ A summary of these consecrations can be found at:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_of_Consecration_to_the_Sacred_Heart_of_Jesus.

¹⁴<https://niepokalanow.pl/dziedzictwo-kolbianskie/maksymilian-kolbe/publikacje/artykuly/tylko-milosc-jest-tworcza> Before going to Italy, novice Friar Kolbe in the Minor Seminary of Lwow had vowed to fight for the Immaculate as a soldier having considered leaving the religious life. His confessor changed that vow to praying daily the Under Your Protection prayer of which Friar Kolbe did everyday of his life. This prayer is very important in the history of Poland: Under thy protection we seek refuge, O Holy Mother of God, In our needs, despise not our petitions, but deliver us always from all dangers, O Glorious and Blessed Virgin. Our Lady, Our Advocate, Our Mediatrix, Our Consolatrix, Reconcile us to your Son, Recommend us to your Son, Represent us to your Son.

had had leaflets distributed stating that the Italian police were duty-bound to raid the Vatican. At St. Peter's Square under the Pope's window, they waved a black banner with the effigy of St. Michael the Archangel under the feet of Lucifer and banners extolling Satan with one inscription, "Satan will rule in the Vatican and the Pope will serve him as a Swiss guard."¹⁵ Friar Maximilian was a follower of St. Francis of Assisi, the saint closest to Jesus' Heart. In the Chapel of the Seraphicum College, then on Via San Teodoro, was a painting depicting this scene of Jesus showing St. Francis to St. Margaret Mary Alacoque. The Conventual Franciscans are consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and have always defended the Immaculate Conception of Mary. Here Kolbe, a doctor of Philosophy in 1915 and later a doctor of Theology in 1919, reacted to these occult ideas by using Reason. World War I (1914-1918) raged and the Bolsheviki came to power in Russia during the October Revolution 1917. In May 1917, the Immaculate appeared in Fatima Portugal asking for consecration of the world to Her Heart to protect the world, and the Miracle of the Sun happened on October 13, 1917. Kolbe almost died spitting up blood from his first bout with lifelong tuberculosis. After a month's recovery, on October 16, 1917, Friar Maximilian Maria Kolbe, with six other friars, founded the Militia/ Knights of the Immaculate, an international association. From 1917 to 1919, Kolbe asked Fr Rector Stefano Ignudi for permission to visit the Freemason Green Palace lodge but was told no every time. Though he was refused permission to go, he prayed fervently for them, and if ever encountered them on the streets, Friar Kolbe would reason with anyone. Fellow MI Father Joseph Pal OFMConv remembers how Kolbe got into a discussion with a freethinker, who, becoming frustrated with Kolbe's

¹⁵ Kolbe Writings Volume II nr 1222 page 2107, nr 1277 page 2222 ,nr 1278 page 2225 , nr 1328 page 2311

reasoning, tried to silence him by saying condescendingly, "Young Friar, I am a Doctor of Philosophy" while Kolbe smiled kindly and responded, "Signore, so am I". On April 28, 1918, he was ordained priest at age 24 at San Andrea delle Valle. He had already taken the oath four years before on June 24, 1914; this was the 1910 Oath against the Errors of Modernism mandated by Saint Pius X to be sworn to by all clergy, pastors, confessors, preachers, religious superiors, and professors in philosophical-theological seminaries:

I firmly embrace and accept each and every definition that has been set forth and declared by the unerring teaching authority of the Church, especially those principal truths which are directly opposed to the errors of this day. And first of all, I profess that God, the origin and end of all things, can be known with certainty by the natural light of reason from the created world (see Rom. 1:19), that is, from the visible works of creation, as a cause from its effects, and that, therefore, his existence can also be demonstrated: Secondly, I accept and acknowledge the external proofs of revelation, that is, divine acts and especially miracles and prophecies as the surest signs of the divine origin of the Christian religion and I hold that these same proofs are well adapted to the understanding of all eras and all men, even of this time. Thirdly, I believe with equally firm faith that the Church, the guardian and teacher of the revealed word, was personally instituted by the real and historical Christ when he lived among us, and that the Church was built upon Peter, the prince of the apostolic hierarchy, and his successors for the duration of time. Fourthly, I sincerely hold that the doctrine of faith was handed down to us from the apostles through the orthodox Fathers in exactly the

same meaning and always in the same purport. Therefore, I entirely reject the heretical misrepresentation that dogmas evolve and change from one meaning to another different from the one which the Church held previously. I also condemn every error according to which, in place of the divine deposit which has been given to the spouse of Christ to be carefully guarded by her, there is put a philosophical figment or product of a human conscience that has gradually been developed by human effort and will continue to develop indefinitely. Fifthly, I hold with certainty and sincerely confess that faith is not a blind sentiment of religion welling up from the depths of the subconscious under the impulse of the heart and the motion of a will trained to morality; but faith is a genuine assent of the intellect to truth received by hearing from an external source. By this assent, because of the authority of the supremely truthful God, we believe to be true that which has been revealed and attested to by a personal God, our creator and lord. Furthermore, with due reverence, I submit and adhere with my whole heart to the condemnations, declarations, and all the prescripts contained in the encyclical *Pascendi* and in the decree *Lamentabili*, especially those concerning what is known as the history of dogmas. I also reject the error of those who say that the faith held by the Church can contradict history, and that Catholic dogmas, in the sense in which they are now understood, are irreconcilable with a more realistic view of the origins of the Christian religion. I also condemn and reject the opinion of those who say that a well-educated Christian assumes a dual personality—that of a believer and at the same time of

a historian, as if it were permissible for a historian to hold things that contradict the faith of the believer, or to establish premises which, provided there be no direct denial of dogmas, would lead to the conclusion that dogmas are either false or doubtful. Likewise, I reject that method of judging and interpreting Sacred Scripture which, departing from the tradition of the Church, the analogy of faith, and the norms of the Apostolic See, embraces the misrepresentations of the rationalists and with no prudence or restraint adopts textual criticism as the one and supreme norm. Furthermore, I reject the opinion of those who hold that a professor lecturing or writing on a historico-theological subject should first put aside any preconceived opinion about the supernatural origin of Catholic tradition or about the divine promise of help to preserve all revealed truth forever; and that they should then interpret the writings of each of the Fathers solely by scientific principles, excluding all sacred authority, and with the same liberty of judgment that is common in the investigation of all ordinary historical documents. Finally, I declare that I am completely opposed to the error of the modernists who hold that there is nothing divine in sacred tradition; or what is far worse, say that there is, but in a pantheistic sense, with the result that there would remain nothing but this plain simple fact—one to be put on a par with the ordinary facts of history—the fact, namely, that a group of men by their own labor, skill, and talent have continued through subsequent ages a school begun by Christ and his apostles. I firmly hold, then, and shall hold to my dying breath the belief of the Fathers in the charism of truth, which certainly is, was, and always will be in

the succession of the episcopacy from the apostles. The purpose of this is, then, not that dogma may be tailored according to what seems better and more suited to the culture of each age; rather, that the absolute and immutable truth preached by the apostles from the beginning may never be believed to be different, may never be understood in any other way. I promise that I shall keep all these articles faithfully, entirely, and sincerely, and guard them inviolate, in no way deviating from them in teaching or in any way in word or in writing. Thus I promise, this I swear, so help me God.¹⁶

Using the Miraculous Medal as the outward sign of individual transformation of total connectedness of reason and will through the Immaculate Conception for the Kingdom of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, he returned to his nation's newly regained liberty in 1919 as a professor to teach philosophy in Krakow. On March 19, 1920 a regular lodge "Kopernik" was opened in Poland as the mother lodge for subsequent workshops. The Supreme Council of Poland was supervised by Andrew Struga and the National Grand Lodge "Poles United" was established. Meanwhile the Militia Immaculate kept uniting Poles and other nations. The monthly Knight of the Immaculate magazine started in 1922 with the purpose of using all licit means to win the world for the Sacred Heart through the Immaculate. Kolbe visited the mason Andrew Struga in 1927 and 1928 with the intent of winning his heart for Jesus Christ. Here at the first meeting, Mr. Struga accepted the Miraculous Medal from Kolbe. Not only did Friar Kolbe travel Europe, but also the Far East. The largest Friary and Catholic printing center in the world,

¹⁶ Pius X, Oath against the Errors of Modernism (September 1, 1910): <https://www.papalencyclicals.net/pius10/p10moath.htm>.

Niepokalanow was founded in 1927 in Poland, then Friar Maximilian journeyed to found another in Japan in 1930. He returned to his homeland, and from 1936-1939, Niepokalanow grew to be more than 780 Franciscan hearts working for the maximum glory of God and the salvation of souls. On September 1, 1939 the German Occult “Inquisition” invaded Poland for take over. On February 17, 1941 Kolbe was arrested with four other Franciscan Knights of the Immaculate,¹⁷ taken to Pawiak prison and then to *il campo di Auschwitz*. Kolbe never renounced his beliefs despite torture. He asked to take the place of another prisoner sentenced to the starvation bunker. On August 14, 1941 he was executed. August 15, 1941 Kolbe's' body was burnt in the Auschwitz camp oven fires.

The Heart is the Seat of Reason and Will¹⁸

August 14th and 15th are also connected to the Victory of 1920. In the Battle at the Vistula,¹⁹ on August 14th Poland broke through the Bolsheviks' northern line sabotaging their radio tower by transmitting conflicting morse code over the same frequency, reciting the book of Genesis in Polish and Latin. The Bolsheviks missed the command to turn south and advanced west, where on August 15th the Polish army won at the Vistula River in 1920. From the accounts of captured

¹⁷ Blessed Martyrs Fr. Pius Bartosik and Fr. Antonin Bajewski, and Fr. Justin Nazim, Fr. Urban Cieślak . Fathers Justin and Urban of holy memory survived the camps.

¹⁸<https://richardessimmons3.com/the-mind-and-the-heart-part-2/?srsltid=AfmBOooWZBK6OQIdtRiYUG7sYHfLyPl0HbZUWM-ZPqBsp0DaWw0CqL8r>

¹⁹ Cardinal Achille Ratti, the future Pope Pius XI. Ratti organized a perpetual prayer for deliverance and, with monstrance held high, he led a Eucharistic procession through Warsaw's streets as the Bolshevik shells rained down. <https://www.ncregister.com/blog/miracle-of-vistula>
https://www.inyourpocket.com/warsaw/miracle-on-the-vistula-the-1920-battle-of-warsaw_78007f

Bolshevik prisoners, they said that they unexpectedly saw a huge, powerful female figure in the dark sky, from which light shone. There was a luminous halo around her head; in one hand she was holding something like a shield against which deflected the shells fired at the Poles which then returned to explode in the Bolshevik positions.²⁰ As for Fr. Kolbe, he mathematically applied logic, drawing valid conclusions, with the aim of seeking the truth which brings lasting happiness, this way sabotaging the enemy's plan by breaking the occult codes with the Word of Genesis 3:15. The Assumption of Mary was declared dogma in 1950. One hundred years after 1884, when Satan had boasted to destroy the Church, the great St. John Paul II²¹ had this to say on September 18, 1984:

The Heart of Jesus was conceived beneath the heart of the Virgin Mother, and its earthly life ceased at the moment Jesus died on the Cross. This is testified to by the Roman soldier who pierced the side of Jesus with a lance. During the whole of Jesus' earthly life, this Heart was the center in which was manifested, in a human way, the love of God: the love of God the Son, and, through the Son, the love of God the Father. What constitutes the greatest fruit of this love in creation? We read it in the Gospel: "He came to his own domain and his own people did not accept him. But to all who did accept him he gave power to become children of God . . ." ²²

All hearts from the beginning of time to the end are in this action-reaction, united with the Immaculate Heart and the Sacred Heart - Perfect Seats of Reason and Will for the

²⁰<https://catholicinsight.com/2023/08/14/the-miracle-on-the-vistula-an-untold-story/>

²¹ St John Paul was born in Poland in May of that year of Victory 1920. Imagine if the Bolsheviks had won instead? Would there have been a St. Friar Kolbe Martyr of Charity in 1982? Would the entire world have been consecrated to Divine Mercy on August 17, 2002?

²² John 1:11-12

Redemption of Humanity. Just a seventeen-minute walk from the Statue of Friar Bruno stands a statue of the Martyr Philosopher in the flower garden of Santi Apostoli. There are so many statues worldwide in Friar Kolbe's honor that Campo dei Fiori would be too small to fit them all. The seats of reason and will, these two hearts of two friars, two Catholic priests, both burned in a *Campo*, both freely chose.²³

Annamaria Mix O.V.

MI-3 Knight of the Immaculate

²³ <https://niepokalanow.pl/klasztor/archiwum> wrote this article in response to an email inquiry of January 2025: *Greetings. I am a masonic researcher specializing in conspiracy theories about freemasonry. One of the things that often shows up on theorists' pages mixed with flat earth beliefs, black pope/ Grey pope and a lot of other weird ideas is the name Maximilian Kolbe. I have the highest respect for Mr Kolbes actions that made him a Saint, but I have tried, in vain, to find valid information about the event witnessed by Mr Kolbe at st Peter's square in 1917. I've gone through records of recognized Italian lodges, newspaper archives and countless sources, both outside the internet and on it, but it seems that Mr Kolbe was the only eyewitness to this event. Would you happen to have any open known sources about the event? Perhaps newspapers, photos, other witness reports?*