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Letter from a Swiss Supporter to Geraldine Ferraro

Geraldine Ferraro

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Mrs Geraldine Ferraro
312 Cannon House Office Bldg
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Mrs Ferraro,

This is not a message of congratulations, but a cheer welcoming the arrival on the battlefield of a powerful warrior. I have been fighting Sainte Thérèse's battle for eight years in France, and now you are going to win it in America.

Because this is Saint Thérèse of the Infant-Jesus victory year. She marked it as such by permitting that on her own birthday, January the 2d, the year began with a momentous ecumenic event, when the president of Syria liberated an American flyer at the request of a Christian priest, the Rev. Jesse Jackson. That success led to other successful moves by the Reverend, and the Pope, with remote voyages inaugurated an approach of non-Christian countries in quite a new spirit.

Strange to say, this attitude in favour of a more open view of religion, involving chiefly an Alliance between Christian and Muslim, is in keeping with the policy advocated by the Holy Virgin Mary in the famous miracle of Fatima, fully Arabic by the names of that Hispanic-Iberic place, and of the three children, Lucia, Francisco and Jacinta, meaning a LIGHT, from France, due to Hyacinthe.

Hyacinthe was the dissident Catholic priest who created the Gallican (French) Church, because he did not accept the Pope's infallibility. He got married to an American widow, Mrs Merriman. Sainte Therese offered to that apostle of a modest church her very last communion before her death because she has been terribly upset by the revelation of a gigantic hoax involving a mythical American converse, Diana Vaughan. She (Therese) had been shown as a proof of the Church's gullibility and the Pope had blessed the creator of that mystification.

Fatima's miracle took place on the anniversary of the other miracle at Lisieux, when the Holy Virgin smiled at Therese and told her she was going to recover of her illness. She was 10 years old. Rome does not recognize that miracle; the Pope, when he came to Lisieux, did not mention it... and was severely punished the following year. Attempted against again in Fatima the next 13th of May, he has, since modified his views and adopted those of the Virgin and Therese.

So that, without making of your campaign a religious drive, mentioning that this year is unmistakably Ste Therese's will be equivalent to a profession of brotherly love between all religions and to advocating a cleaner life likely to win over the right minded people who disapprove laxism and divorce and problems against which your opponent has no arguments.

I enclose several items making some points clearer and recalling some convincing facts. If you think it might serve, I can give you a great many important arguments since I am, at present, writing a book about them. I shall be returning to Paris about the 20th, and quite at your disposal if you like to know more on this capital subject.

Yours
Je chanterai éternellement les miséricordes du Seigneur.

Armoiries de Jésus et de Thérèse.

Jours de grâces accordés par le Seigneur à sa petite épouse.


1 Peinture et texte de Sainte Thérèse de l'Enfant-Jésus, trouvés dans le manuscrit de sa Vie.

2 Épreuve de la maladie de son père.
ANNOUNCING THE RETURN OF
FATHER RENE LAURENTIN
DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR
JUNE 25TH THROUGH JULY 12TH
at the
ARCHDIOCESAN CATECHETICAL INSTITUTE
A Proof that January the 2nd was wished by Therese as a special event of oecumenism is shown in her Votive Mass where the Lebanon (with which she never had anything to do) was mentioned in the Introit and a LILY in the Alleluia, alluding to Hyacinthe when she calls a Lily in one of her letters to her sister. That mass was composed in 1945 and printed in 1946.

In France, the President Giscard, who did not take the trouble of going to Lisieux with the Pope, was beaten on May the 10th of the following year. The Pope himself was very nearly killed on the 13th—anniversary of the two miracles. May the 10th is, of course, the nearest Sunday to that same date.

The President who won the Elections made a great display, through the whole party, of Roses, the favourite flower of St. Therese. But when it was suggested to him to take the opportunity of celebrating the two miracles and thus to enforce the importance of Therese both in France and in the Iberian peninsula, he did not prevail himself of it, so that everything has been deteriorating since, specially on the religious side, so that finally mass-marches forced him to dismiss the Ministry, just about the time America was beginning to take a fresh start.

President Reagan was born on the 6th of February. It is one of the worst possible days in the French political calendar: upheaval in Paris crushed by the government in 1936—several dead—and in 1945, as a revenge, shooting of the poet Robert Brasillach.

Two eminent politicians, both named Faure contemplated creating a central party to help out the President for the European Elections; one of them was warned that the day on which they contemplated announcing their program, was the anniversary of Therese's most painful day (the one when the mystifier gave his conference in April the 19th). They both gave up the whole affair. But the one who was warned, being born on the same day as Therese is now being invested on some functions (discreetly, because he does not belong to the party in power).

The Fatima miracle was requested by Therese to comfort the Allied Armies in 1917 when the war was taking a bad turn, and wished efficient on all troops, no matter their colour or faith. There were many Muslims in the French and English troops. The following month, the Americans came to the rescue at the rate of 200000 men each month.

Author of the Encyclopaedia of Sport (Larousse) and several books about Sport. Has written 2 Books about Richard Wagner's music, one book about The Genesis of Psychoanalysis, and TWO books about Hypnosis—one of them available in America: The Powers of Hypnosis—Stein and Day, Publishers.
I

Doubt and Dismay of Therese about the Church in her Lifetime

Therese who, from the age of three, had never refused God anything, was blessed by a vision of the Virgin Mary when she was ten and very gravely ailing. She entered the Carmel when she was just past 15, and remained all her life a most obedient and devoted nun. She died at 24, after her last year had been "a dark tunnel of doubt and her last five months an agony of sorrow when she learned that the Head of the Church, Pope Leo XIII, who had been deaf to her supplications about her entry into the Carmel, had, a few years later, been blind to the fraud and lies of a gross mystifier, Leo Tzel, who had plotted "the biggest hoax of the century" with the invention and promotion within the Church of the satanic American convert Diana Vaughan. The Carmel of Lisieux was taken in too and, on the day the truth was revealed, Therese's own portrait as Joan of Arc, was shown to a large audience on Easter Monday 1897, in Paris.

That led her to a distrust of the Church, in such dismay that she offered her last communion to the ex-Carm Hesyrethe Loyson, who had advocated an alliance of the Evangel and the Koran, of the Christian Religion with Islam.

She stuck to that position till her death three months later and no entreaties could bring her to partake again of the holy communion. Though the Carmel's mission was in Hanoi, when she was told that little Chinese babies might be bought with the money she saved by fasting, she answered: "It is not Chinese I want, I want niggers."

II

In After-Life, a Miracle with a double purpose.

It is likely that FATIMA was prepared by the vision of Therese at Lisieux followed-by the advice of place persons and names, in order to contrive a miracle which would impress two worlds, two religions.

But we have no clues to the Virgin Mary's thoughts and must be content with her worthy servant whose writings and life are clear enough.

Therese was an ardent and bellicose patriot, who, at first, wished so keenly to imitate Joan of Arc that becoming "a great saint" was but a second choice. So that, in after-Life, in 1917, she was utterly dismayed by the impending defeat of the Allied armies. She begged the Virgin Mary, whose kindness she had twice experienced (the second time at N.D. des Victoires) to revive the morale of the salvadoreiros, national and colonial, white and coloured.

The Virgin, complying, seized this opportunity of extending her protection to all men and more specially to Muslims, whose Prophet, while himself "only a man" proclaims her son Jesus as the one and only Prophet born untouched by the Devil's claw and from an immaculate Mother. To make that intention evident, the date, the place and the names all suggested an extension of the prodigy to Islam.

That profession of faith from the Virgin Mary was the first ecumenic manifestation of the century. It is denied by the Vatican, to make sure that no relation whatever can be traced to Lisieux and hence to the true ecumenism. To strengthen their case, they take argument of the fallacies of the only surviving witness of FATIMA, Lucia...

Meanwhile, some of Therese's "children", by her redeemed like the murderer Pranzini, punish offenders (like Jean-Faulu II) preferably on dates likely to attract attention...