

March/April 2008

# CRUSADE<sup>®</sup>

MAGAZINE



*A Medieval*  
**CASTLE**  
*In America*



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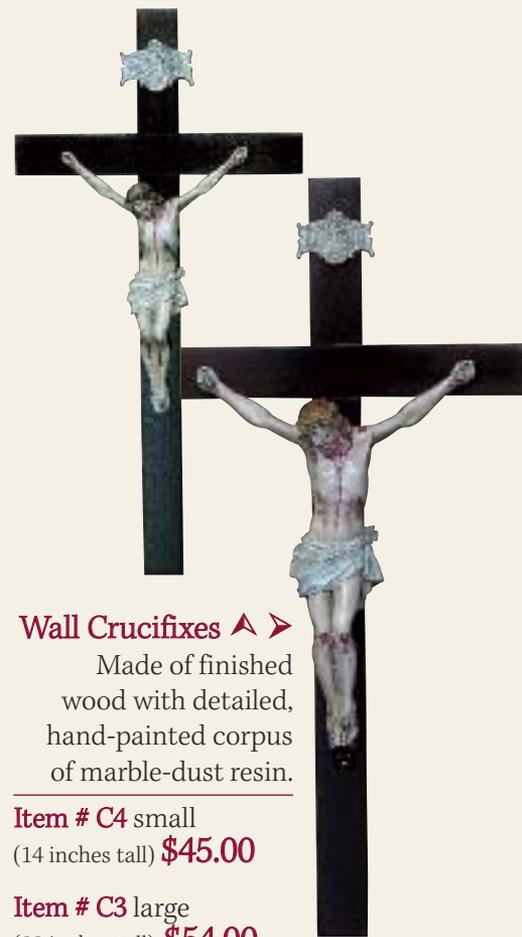
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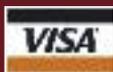


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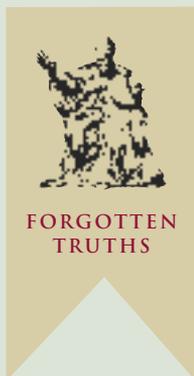
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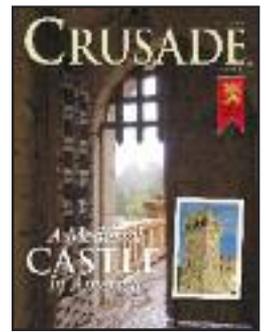
God does not ask you to love the Cross with the will of the flesh. Since the flesh is the subject of evil and corruption, all that proceeds from it is evil and it cannot, of itself, submit to the will of God and His crucifying law. It was this aspect of His human nature which Our Lord referred to when He cried out in the Garden of Olives, "Father, . . . not My will but Thine be done" (Luke 22:42). If the lower powers of Our Lord's human nature, though holy, could not love the Cross without interruption, then, with still greater reason will our human nature, which is very

much vitiated, repel it. At times, like many of the saints, we too may experience a feeling of even sensible joy in our sufferings, but that joy does not come from the flesh though it is in the flesh. It flows from our superior powers, so completely filled with the divine joy of the Holy Ghost, that it spreads to our lower powers. Thus a person who is undergoing the most unbearable torture is able to say, "My heart and my flesh have rejoiced in the living God" (Ps. 83:3).

\*An excerpt from Saint Louis de Montfort, *Friends of the Cross* (Bay Shore, New York: Monfort Publications, 1995).

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Castello di Amorosa,  
a medieval castle-  
winery in Napa  
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*Crusade Magazine* is a publication of The American Society for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property (TFP). Direct all requests and inquiries to: *Crusade Magazine*, P.O. Box 341, Hanover, PA 17331 or e-mail to: [crusade@TFP.org](mailto:crusade@TFP.org). Web: [www.TFP.org](http://www.TFP.org). Tel.: (888) 317-5571. Fax: (570) 450-6352. © 2008 by The Foundation for a Christian Civilization, Inc. This publication includes images from iStockphoto™ which are protected by copyright laws of the U.S. and elsewhere.  
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## CRUSADE

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### The American TFP

The American Society for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property (TFP) was founded in 1973 to confront the profound crisis shaking the modern world. It is a civic, cultural and nonpartisan organization which, inspired by the traditional teachings of the Supreme Magisterium of the Roman Catholic Church, works in a legal and peaceful manner in the realm of ideas to defend and promote the principles of private ownership, family and perennial Christian values with their

twofold function: individual and social. The TFP's words and efforts have always been faithfully at the service of Christian civilization. The first TFP was founded in Brazil by the famous intellectual and Catholic leader Prof. Plinio Corrêa de Oliveira in 1960. His work inspired the formation of other autonomous TFP sister organizations across the globe, thus constituting the world's largest anticommunist and antisocialist network of Catholic inspiration.



ONLY IN  
AMERICA

# GRATITUDE: *The Memory of the Heart*

BY NORMAN FULKERSON

Gratitude, it has been said, is the most fragile of virtues. This virtue's feebleness was no where more apparent than in the treatment given to American soldiers returning from the Vietnam War. They were sometimes spat upon at airports by a fringe group of hippies.

Times have changed. American soldiers returning from the Middle East are given a more sympathetic welcome by large groups of Americans who remember the Vietnam War and vowed never to allow such a thing to happen on our soil again. In a nation that produced the ungrateful pacifist hippy movement of the sixties, today's heroes' welcome given to these warriors is yet another paradox that exists "only in America."

## First-Class Treatment

During a recent flight out of Chicago, I had the chance to witness this gratitude firsthand. As the last passengers were boarding, I noticed a soldier in camou-

flage being seated in first class by a courteous stewardess. Something told me that he was not a paying first-class customer. My suspicion was later confirmed when the soldier admitted he was upgraded. "That is the second time it happened to me on this trip," he said with a smile.

This was a common sight. On a flight from Atlanta to Chicago, a businessman sitting in first class asked a boarding soldier which seat he was sitting in. The unsuspecting soldier responded, "23-B." "No, son, that's my seat," the businessman replied. "Yours is in first class," he said, before making his way to coach. Other first-class passengers quickly followed his lead until soldiers occupied twelve of the fourteen allotted spaces in first class. The remaining two first-class passengers wanted to give up their seats also but there were no more soldiers.

## A Personal Experience

When my above-mentioned flight

touched down in Baltimore, I made my way to the baggage claim where I saw in the distance a large group of cheering people gathered at the international arrivals terminal. They were patriotic Americans who had taken time out of their busy schedules to welcome tired soldiers returning from distant wars. Although I had heard of such homecomings before, I had never actually witnessed them. What most impressed me was their genuine enthusiasm. Old and young wore red, white and blue, and exhibited a passion one would expect to find only at a high-school pep rally and not at a busy airport.

As I looked around me, I noticed what appeared to be other passengers and airport employees who stopped and looked. Their discreet smiles and the almost perceptible chill running down their spines showed that they were as moved as I was to see such an event. They seemed to be drawn in by the flag-waving, hugs and



*Left:* Hands, big and small, stretch out to clasp those of arriving American soldiers at Baltimore-Washington International Airport (BWI) on January 6, 2008. A boy in diminutive fatigues salutes his heroes. *Right:* Cheering and flag-waving patriots greet tired soldiers at BWI. Members of Operation Welcome Home Maryland give each soldier a box of Girl Scout cookies and other goodies.

*American soldiers returning from the Middle East are given a more sympathetic welcome by large groups of Americans who remember the Vietnam War and vowed never to allow such a thing to happen on our soil again.*



**Above:** When a veteran soldier at BWI thanked this active duty soldier for his service, the latter replied, "Thank you for what you have already done, sir!"  
**Left:** Particularly moving were the scenes of reunited families.

tears showered upon tired warriors reaching the end of their long journey home.

There is a French proverb from Jean Baptiste Massieu (1742–1818) who said, "*La reconnaissance est la memoire du coeur*" (Gratitude is the memory of the heart). This welcome seemed to me to come straight from the heart.



### **Operation Welcome Home Maryland**

The hundreds of people who were on hand that day as I passed through Baltimore Washington International Airport (BWI) were part of a group called Operation Welcome Home Maryland founded by Captain Kathy Thorp, a Navy nurse. It all began with a simple e-mail inviting some friends to join her in welcoming a Navy medical unit arriving into BWI. She was pleasantly surprised when over 100 people showed up.

Among them was Mr. John Flynn, a thirty-four-year-old executive director of the Republican Party in Maryland, who now co-chairs Operation Welcome Home Maryland with Captain Thorp. "It was a great feeling," he said. The most memorable thing for him was the soldiers' humility. "They thank us for doing something outstanding," he said, "yet consider they have done nothing."

The most common comment he receives through e-mails are from people who remember how our troops were mistreated when they came back from the Vietnam War. "People don't want to see that happen again," he said. One Vietnam veteran showed up in uniform and saluted

every passing soldier. "I will be here at every one" he says, "because I never got this and I want to make sure they do."

### **ABC's Person of the Week**

Mr. Bert Brady, a seventy-year-old retired boot salesman from Dallas, Texas, echoed these sentiments. "The blight that was put on the United States after the Vietnam War," he said, "was a shame and I never want it to happen again." He has backed up his words with vigorous action. Last year alone he made over 300 visits to the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport to join his fellow Texans in giving returning troops a warm southern welcome. The Dallas group recently welcomed their one millionth soldier.

His actions earned him the Person of the Week award from ABC and national recognition for his touching efforts on behalf of American soldiers. The news clip from ABC fell into the hands of one of the recipients of Mr. Brady's kindness. The soldier's letter to Mr. Brady came straight from the heart:

As I watched [the ABC segment] I couldn't help but sob as all the memories flooded back of my trip to Dallas about a year ago on my way home for R&R from Afghanistan. At that time I

was so shocked, surprised and overwhelmed as I had never heard of this and it came totally unexpectedly. There is simply no way that I can describe your impact on my adjustment.

justment.

I have many memories from my year over there. Some fond, some horrible, a few maybe even repressed a little. But, the day I walked off that plane into your arms will always be one of my most treasured. I would like to say thank you, but there are no words that suffice. I just hope you receive a blessing like the one you gave me.

### **Supporting the Thirst for Heroism**

Although the dislike for the American soldier still exists today, most Americans refuse to allow them to be mistreated as they were during the Vietnam War. Americans who show up at airports or give up first-class seats do so because they see our soldiers are as worthy of our gratitude today as they were in the turbulent sixties.

The gratitude showed toward them is another one of those paradoxes that exist "only in America." It is a paradox because as Americans we have all the comforts and distractions that should keep us mired in our consumerism. Yet our "boys" thirst for the heroism and sacrifice that combat provides. All the while their friends and families support them for doing so, while the ingrates are forced to keep a respectful silence. ■



# A Medieval Castle in America

BY MICHAEL GORRE

*I was suddenly taken back in time, across an ocean and to a marvelous, forgotten civilization.*

Passing undulating rows of grapevines on either side of a steep driveway lined with cypress trees, the scene reminded me of a picture calendar I had seen of Tuscany, Italy. However, as I crested the hill, nothing I had ever seen before could match what I beheld atop this mountain. I was suddenly taken back in time, across an ocean and to a marvelous, forgotten civilization. Yet, I was not in Northern Italy. I was in Napa Valley, California, and the castle in front of me was Castello di Amorosa, a medieval castle-winery completed in 2007.

I used the castle lord's name to gain access into the fortress and was soon waiting outside the Hall of the Knights. A nail-studded door creaked open and a friendly giant of a man greeted me. "You came all the way from Pennsylvania? Well, thank you for coming!" he said with his deep voice.

Never having met a winemaker mil-

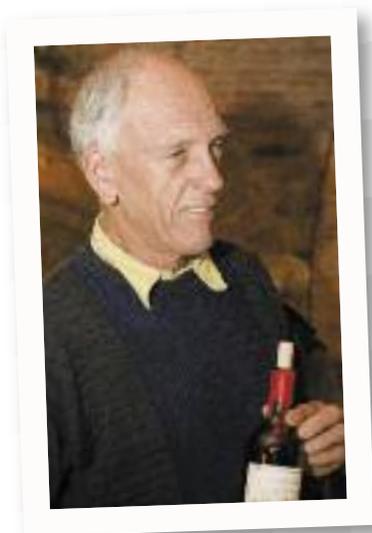
lionaire before, I was curious to see what kind of man Daryl Sattui was. "Take a seat. Have some fresh figs." His open manner and frank unpretentiousness were reassuring. It was evident he was a man that lived for more than just money. He is the type of man who lives to honor and share the traditions from a worthy past.



## A Dream Come True and Then Lost

Mr. Sattui's great-grandfather was born in Genoa, Italy, the same city as Christopher Columbus. Vittorio Sattui was a baker who came to America in 1882 and plied his trade in San Francisco. In his spare time, he engaged in his real passion of wine-making. Between Vittorio's baking and his wife Kattarina's washing, the enterprising couple saved enough to start a boarding house in an Italian section of town.

Only three years after his arrival in California, Vittorio's wines gained such a reputation that he decided to quit baking and dedicate himself entirely to winemaking. He picked his grapes from



Mr. Daryl Sattui's original plan to make a modest 8,500 square foot winery in Napa Valley, California, grew into a 121,000 square foot medieval castle.

*Exploring old European castles and buying them is one thing. Building a castle in California is another.*

St. Helena, a small town in Napa Valley just north of San Francisco, and ferried them down the bay to his winery in San Francisco. The thriving V. Sattui Wine Company delivered its wines directly to patrons' homes in the Bay Area by horse-drawn wagon and even gained customers in Oregon and Washington State.

An artificial governmental experiment dealt a blow to Vittorio's family business from which it would not recover. Mr. Sattui laments, "In 1920 came Prohibition and he was forced to shut down. As a child, I hoped my family would reopen the winery, so I could learn how to do it and then someday take it over. They never reopened. Finally, I had to do it on my own."

### **Reviving the Family Business**

Having inherited a great appreciation for wine, but not the practical knowledge of

**The church entrance, made of a stone from a different quarry, stands prominently in the castle's courtyard.**



making it, Mr. Sattui set out on a quest to reclaim what Prohibition had stolen. In the seventies, he traveled around Europe for two years, where he got ideas for his business. When he returned, he apprenticed at different Napa Valley wineries to learn the trade.

After gaining some experience and honing his skills, Mr. Sattui drafted a business plan and searched for investors. He found a four-acre property with an old house and a walnut orchard, and was able to get a \$500-a-month lease. The house was in such a bad condition that he had to live in his Volkswagen van for a month before he could move in.

Time passed and no investors were willing to take the risk. He paid one last month on the lease, and it looked as though his dream was slipping from his grasp. At the last minute, however, he was able to convince a real estate broker to buy the property and fund building a winery on it. Mr. Sattui arranged with the broker to lease with the option of buying. The winery was named "V. Sattui Winery" to honor his great-grandfather.

By the centennial of the first Sattui establishment in 1985, Mr. Sattui had a beautiful stone winery that also housed a European-style cheese shop and delicatessen. From four acres, V. Sattui Winery

eventually acquired over 700 acres of property, supplying grapes from five different microclimates. Most importantly, the wines grew in quality and popularity, winning awards while maintaining reasonable prices.

### **Daring to Dream Even More**

In 1993, Mr. Sattui bought a historic hillside property just south of Calistoga in Napa Valley, California, where Colonel William Nash planted California's first commercial vineyards in 1850. "I had no intention of starting this winery," said Mr. Sattui as we snacked on the fresh figs. "I bought this property because it had 171 acres, forest and hillside. It has a little lake and a stream. It is beautiful! After a few months I thought, 'Maybe I'll replant Nash's old vineyard and sell the grapes to V. Sattui.' Then I thought, 'I'm Italian. I love all things Italian, especially the food and the people.' But the architecture . . . I love medieval architecture, so I decided to make a small winery to make primarily Italian-style wines and sell them here at the winery in an 8,500 square foot building."

That was fourteen years ago, and the 8,500 square feet ended up becoming 121,000 square feet on eight stories, four above ground and four below.

### **A Hobby**

Unlike Mr. Sattui's business plan for V. Sattui Winery, the plan for Castello di Amorosa was more organic and took years to germinate. In fact, the ideas that went into designing the castle came from another of Mr. Sattui's passions, a love for medieval architecture. Just like his great-



**The main tower stands above a terrace filled with tables and chairs where visitors can enjoy a glass of wine and marvel at the valley views.**



Castello di Amorosa is perched on 171 acres, 48 of which are lined with grapevines for wine production.

grandfather, he took his hobby seriously. “Twenty to twenty-five years ago, there were a lot of abandoned palaces and castles in Italy that people could not afford to keep up. They abandoned them. When I was in Italy, I had a motorcycle and a car and I would drive around. I would go down every road. Sometimes I would go all day and find nothing, but if you did it day after day, eventually you would find something great.”

“I used to go inside the castles. Sometimes I would break in. I would not steal anything. I used to pry open a door and then when I left I would hammer it up again. You see, I have a bug,” he said pointing to his head and grinning.

“Nobody would ever go with me twice because I was fanatical. I would get up at dawn and come back after dark. My wife went with me once and she never did it again. My friends would never do it again. I just loved exploring these old places.”

“Sometimes I would pretend to be a buyer of castles, when I could not get into a place. A lot of them were for sale and I would go to the real estate agent and say, ‘I’m interested in buying a castle.’ It really was not the truth. I did not have the money. Then I would dress up in a suit and tie. I would get in and try to get the plans. Then I would take measurements and

*“You see, I love the old architecture. If I had the money, I would buy them all just to fix them up for posterity.”*

draw sketches.”

He also bought over sixty books on medieval castles, palaces and monasteries. However, his fascination urged him mainly to explore them in person.

Eventually, Mr. Sattui bought two castles, a Medici palace in southern Tuscany and a tenth century Augustinian monastery that he has been restoring. He also is involved in restoring another castle that will be made into a hotel just outside of Siena, Italy.

“You see, I love the old architecture. If I had the money, I would buy them all just to fix them up for posterity.”

### **The Austrian Master Builder**

Exploring old European castles and buying them is one thing. Building a castle in California is another. So how did this

**Mr. Sattui points out the doors of the Great Hall, which are studded with over 2,000 handmade nails.**



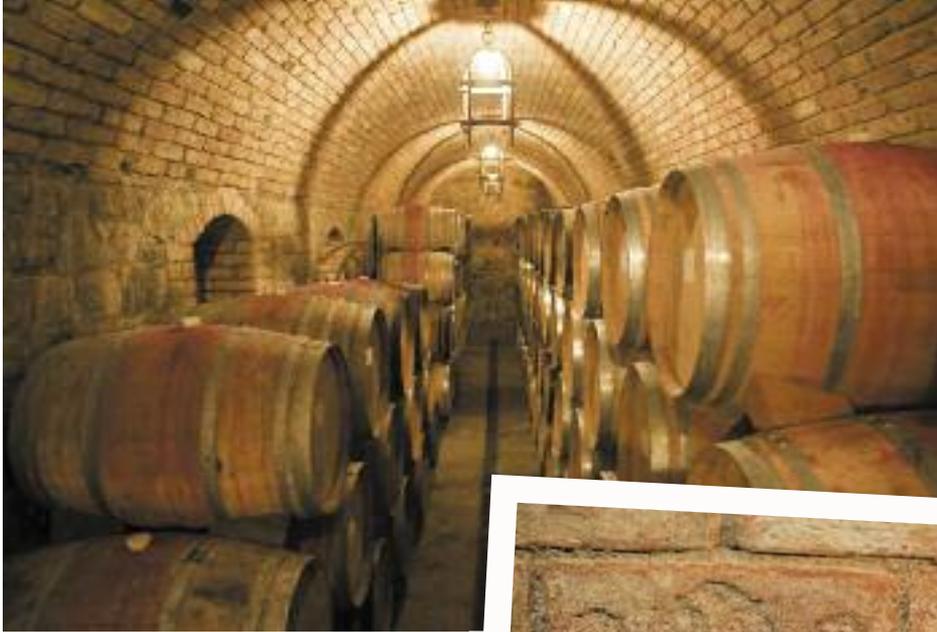
winemaking castle enthusiast put his ideas into action here in America? Authentic castle building and medieval architecture are not exactly the forte of American construction companies and architects.

Again, Mr. Sattui would get inspiration from the old continent. In 1988, he received a small, simple brochure in the mail from Austria trying to promote medieval-style wine cellars made from old bricks. The bricks were from former Hapsburg castles and palaces. At the time, Mr. Sattui had neither the money nor the right property. So he filed the brochure away.

Five years later, Mr. Sattui had the property and proper building permits. When planning a business trip to Austria, he remembered the brochure and dug it out of his files. He thought, “Maybe I can find this man’s village and we can talk about it.”

He found the village and got directions to Mr. Fritz Gruber’s house. “I went up to his doorstep and I knocked on the door. He came out speaking German to me, so I held up the brochure and he just doubles up with laughter. I asked, ‘Why are you laughing at me?’ He said, ‘No, I’m not laughing at you. I’m laughing because I mailed 2,000 of those brochures five years ago and I did not get a single response. Five came back marked ‘wrong address.’ I thought it was a total failure. Now, you show up on my doorstep five years later!”

“He is nuts like I am,” Mr. Sattui says. Mr. Gruber is a master builder. He loves old medieval architecture and did a lot of the same exploration and marveling that Mr. Sattui did. Furthermore, he studied and learned how to make medieval buildings. They immediately hit it off, and Mr. Sattui stayed at his house for three days. Mr. Gruber showed him the labyrinth of medieval cellars he had constructed underneath his own house. Mr. Sattui chuckles, “He got the disease like I do!” Mr. Gruber was almost incredulous upon



**Above:** A subterranean cellar room used to age the castle wine. **Right:** A brick showing the Hapsburg double-headed eagle. Many of the cellar bricks came from old castles in Europe.



hearing Mr. Sattui talk of his dream. “A wine cellar I can understand,” he said with his German accent. “*But a whole castle?*”

**Ten Years Underground and Four Years Above Ground**

Several months later, Mr. Gruber sent six Austrians to build the first two rooms of Castello di Amorosa and train Mr. Sattui’s crew. For three months, they lived at Mr. Sattui’s house at the bottom of the hill.

“None of them spoke English, so I could not even communicate with them. Every morning before dawn, they would march up here and work until dark and then they would march down. We studied what they were doing, and we learned how to do it.”

“We trained local people, most of them Mexicans. A lot of them are hard workers, good people. I have a lot of respect for them. This would never have

been built without them.” Throughout the fourteen years it took to build the castle, there were anywhere from twenty to sixty workers from five countries, based on the availability of funds.

During the first ten years, from 1993 to 2003, they built two acres of underground cellars and chambers on four levels. The then sixty-one-year-old winemaker was worried he would not live to see the completion of the castle, so ten years into the project, Mr. Sattui tripled the number of workers to complete the four upper levels. The structures above ground took four years to build.

**No Compromise**

During my conversation with Mr. Sattui, I referred to seeing Disneyland’s castle. I almost made him indignant. “I do not like Disneyland because it is all fake. When you go through here, you will see that it is all real. We did not fake it. We either used very old materials that are hundreds of years old, made by hand, or we did it the way it would have been



**The Great Hall.** Two Italian artists spent a year and a half painting the frescoes. The tables are traditional monks tables. Daryl Sattui designed the chairs.



**Above:** Between arches, frescoes of medieval knights on chargers enliven the walls of the Hall of the Knights. **Right:** A tower “damaged” in a “recent” siege. **Far right:** A hole for pouring boiling oil upon attackers at the front gate.



done seven or eight hundred years ago. For instance, we did not use any cement. We used lime, sand and water. They did not have cement then. We did not use modern tools. We did almost everything by hand.”

They hauled an estimated 8,000 tons of stone from two local quarries. Pointing to the basalt, he said it took an hour and a half to chisel one into a block. They also used the softer sandstone. “We chiseled all the stone the way it would have been chiseled. We had as many as seventeen men, day after day. All they did was chisel stone.”

Many of the bricks used to make the underground cellars came from Mr. Gruber in Austria. At one point in the tour, Mr. Sattui stopped to show us a “mess up” that proved the age of the bricks. “Most of these bricks were made by the royal brick maker to the Hapsburgs. These bricks are over two hundred years old. See the “H” for Hapsburg? There is a “W” here for *Wien* or Vienna, a “D” for *Deus* or God, and the double eagle was a symbol for the Hapsburgs. This is supposed to be an Italian castle, so they were supposed to flip it.”

### A Real Castle

Castello di Amorosa is a true medieval castle with all that a twelfth or thirteenth century defensive fortress would have. It has a guardhouse, a dry moat and a draw-

bridge. The high towers and walls are crenellated and contain narrow slits so archers can shoot their arrows from within. There are even holes in one of the towers from which to pour boiling oil on attackers. Underground, there is a dungeon and a torture chamber with real instruments of torture.

One can even see the effects of a “recent” battle. As we walked within the arched corridor of the third-level balcony and as a partially “damaged” tower came into view, he pointed. “See the tower that was partially destroyed in the war of 1328 and was never rebuilt?”

Mr. Sattui’s desired the castle to look historical. “Castles weren’t just built in a few years. They evolved over time.” There is the Romanesque building from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries with squared stones annexed by the later “rubble look” with roof tiles from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. There are sealed off doorways and windows, and reinforced arches.

“You can see the whole history of a castle in the walls if you look closely because

you see how things have changed. There were wars. Things fell down. There were repairs. Here is a church from an earlier period. They used a different stone quarry. I tried to make it appear as though over time, a lot of things happened.”

Medieval man put God in the center of society, so on one corner of the fortress is a church with a bell tower, a high-ceiling and an old confessional Mr. Sattui bought from an Italian priest. A beautiful fresco of the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Queen of Heaven and Earth is painted above the hand-carved altar.

There is the Great Hall, frescoed with medieval scenes and headed by a massive five centuries old hand-carved fireplace brought from Europe. Above the fireplace is a fresco of an imposing baron holding his coat-of-arms.

The Hall of the Knights is a stunningly arched room, the walls lined with paintings of knights on chargers in the full pageantry of medieval jousting. Mr. Sattui told me to stand on a particular spot to hear the echo that the vaulting of the ceiling caused. Customers can enjoy their wine in this room, which is adjacent to the main tasting room, or even rent it for a lunch or dinner party.

The castle is inhabitable. There are quarters for the nobles, a large kitchen, an outdoor bread oven and stables. There is also a well in the courtyard and an underground cistern for storing water or grain during a long siege.

### A Real Winery

The castle has a total of 107 rooms, of which 95 are dedicated to winemaking. As the castle dog, Lupo—wolf in Italian—led us down into the cool subterranean cellars, I felt I could get lost. Room after arched room, we walked, passing barrel upon barrel of aging castle wine. Every room was different. Voices echoed from unseen corners. It was a veritable maze.

Castello di Amorosa makes 8,000 cases of wine each season. The red varieties include Sangiovese, Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot, using the grapes that

*Daryl Sattui was not content to reach back three generations to resurrect his great-grandfather's winery and enjoy its immediate fruits. He reached back to the Middle Ages and made of that marvelous past a reality here in America.*

grow on the forty-eight acres of vineyards around the castle. For the Pinot Grigio and Gewürztraminer, white grapes are taken from a vineyard closer to the coast.

Mr. Sattui made sure the cellars maintain the most ideal conditions for keeping wine. The temperature is kept steady at between fifty-eight and fifty-nine degrees Fahrenheit no matter what the temperature is outside. It is dark and damp, allowing very little evaporation so as not to dry out the 1,200 wine-laden French oak barrels lying within.

The most impressive cellar room is at the "heart" of the castle, deep down inside. It covers 12,000 square feet and is canopied by forty cross vaults with ribbing and lined with pillars. All one can do is look up in awe. It has the atmosphere of a medieval church.

Off one corridor, there are fifteen smaller rooms closed off with iron gates. This is where the older wines are bottled. We paused at the first room, populated with old wine bottles. "This room is especially emotional for me because I dedicated this room to my great-grandfather," said Mr. Sattui. "All these wines were made by him and are almost 125 years old. They still have the original label."

### **Admiration for Things Medieval and a Desire to Share**

It was a little difficult to extract the reasons why Mr. Sattui built Castello di Amorosa. It seemed to be so deep that he could not put it in words. Before building the castle, he spent countless hours exploring, sketching, photographing and reading about medieval structures and designs. Renaissance architecture did



not appeal to him as much. There was just something about what medieval men did that made him passionate about it.

Perhaps it had to do with a desire to replicate the permanence of medieval things. "I just marvel at how a thousand



years ago, they were able to build buildings that have endured in time. With the primitive technology they had, they were able to hoist those beams up and build walls thirty feet high that haven't fallen down, when our modern things are much more precarious."

One of Mr. Sattui's main motivations was that he simply wanted to share without compromise a vision that he loved, even if it meant completely changing his retirement plan. At sixty-five years old, he had spent practically all his savings, sold his stocks and fired his housekeeper and gardener.

"If I can make somebody happy doing something, then it makes me feel good that I've done something with my life. I put my heart and soul, and everything I had financially into it. So I feel



**Above:** Castello di Amorosa commands a panoramic view of lush Napa Valley. **Left:** Arched corridors face the castle's interior courtyard. **Below:** Some of Castello's more special wines are sealed with red wax.

good about it, even though I probably could have been going to the Riviera, doing something else with my life."

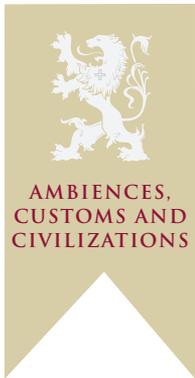
Daryl Sattui was not content to reach back three generations to resurrect his great-grandfather's winery and enjoy its immediate fruits. He reached back to the Middle Ages and made of that marvelous past a reality here in America.

It was not easy to leave Castello di Amorosa. One cannot help but fall in love with its ruggedness and its panoramic views, causing one to want to stay there indefinitely. Yet, I went away consoled that this American castle would be there to greet countless admirers for many centuries to come. ■

### **A special thanks...**

The author thanks Mr. Daryl Sattui for his kindness in personally showing his castle, as well as for the wonderful conversation, the fresh figs and the bottle of Cabernet Sauvignon. Furthermore, the author also thanks Mr. Donald Lee for acquainting him with the existence of Castello di Amorosa, for taking him out to see it, and for the use of his pictures.

For more information, visit [www.castellodiamorosa.com](http://www.castellodiamorosa.com).



# Two Styles, Two Ways of Being

BY PLINIO CORRÊA DE OLIVEIRA

In 1951, Princess Elizabeth, heiress to the English throne, and Mrs. Eva D. Perón, wife of Gerald Perón, president of the Argentine Republic, were indisputably the two most outstanding feminine figures in international political life.

While very much a woman of the time from every point of view, Princess Elizabeth represented in an eminent way a lady of the twentieth century formed under the influence of English tradition.

The English saw in Princess Elizabeth the symbol of their glory, the expression of the refinement, grace, the simple and noble superiority of the landed gentry, and the visible and sensible representation of the most ideal figure the nation could produce.

Her authentic superiority is highlighted by the charms of her attractive and communicative affability. Her popularity was immense, rather unanimous, in England. There was opposition to the government of the time but not to the monarchy, and even much less against the smiling and enchanting heiress to the throne.

Mrs. Perón also incarnated a style that was characteristic of her times, but entirely different from Princess Elizabeth. Unabashedly involved in political life, she exhibits an ardor and steadiness uncommon even among men. The traditional families that cultivated the distinction and manners that made Buenos Aires society famous regarded the former actress, and lively and resourceful popular orator, coldly. Mrs. Perón was the idol of the organized labor movement of the “shirtless”



**Above:** A crowned and gracious Princess Elizabeth waving to her people. **Right:** Eva D. Perón giving an impassioned speech.

masses with whom she was identified.

Both the princess and the “leader” of the “shirtless” masses represent ideas, principles and different worlds that at times clashed consciously and violently, sometimes imperceptibly but permanently, in every country.

Comparing these two feminine figures—not personally but as types—we are not comparing two nations, but two ways of being that exist in all countries.

Would we be comparing two social classes? Not necessarily, because both “styles” can be found from the top to the bottom of the social ladder.

For example, consider how Blessed Anna Maria Taigi, a simple cook employed by the Colonna princes in Rome in the nineteenth century, attracted the attention of passersby, not only by her piety but also by her venerable bearing.



We all know poor rough inhabitants in the hinterland of our country presiding over the lives of their families with the nobility of the patriarchs of old.

We insist that what stands out in this comparison is the difference between two “styles”—two ways of being. ■



# America Needs Fatima<sup>®</sup>

March/April 2008

PROGRESS REPORT

## Our Lady of Fatima Home Visits in 2007

BY FRANCIS SLOBODNIK



A Fatima Home Visit in Webster, Minnesota. Fatima Custodians personally take Our Lady of Fatima's message to thousands of families annually.

The year 2007 was another very busy year for our ANF Home Visitation apostolate. We had up to eleven Custodians bringing Our Lady to homes, and the territories that our Custodians visited covered vast areas of our

country. During 2007, our Custodians traveled almost a quarter of a million miles in all sorts of weather. They even traveled to Puerto Rico.

Our Custodians visited almost 1,000 cities and towns, reaching an estimated

30,000 individuals.

All of this activity kept our scheduling department in Kansas extremely busy fielding calls and answering e-mails as well as getting out invitations and postcards.

Those who open up their homes to Our Lady and to their friends and families do an immeasurable good. Without their generous welcoming of Our Lady, these 30,000 individuals would have missed an opportunity to receive the grace of having an intimate visit with Our Lady, to put before her all of their needs, as well as to seek her pardon. In these days, when so many have abandoned their faith, or have undergone tremendous trials because of the moral crisis, the Fatima visits bring fortitude, hope and consolation.

There are incredible stories of tremendous graces received, of conversions, of family reconciliations, of old promises of faith and piety renewed, of sin and bad habits abandoned, of mercy and forgiveness sought, of the truth made more clear, and of increased fortitude to defend what is right made stronger.

The highlight of 2007 was participat-

*In these days, when so many have abandoned their faith, or have undergone tremendous trials because of the moral crisis, the Fatima visits bring fortitude, hope and consolation.*



A Fatima Home Visit in Oceanside, California.



Fatima Custodian Roger Vargas delivers his talk about Fatima at a home visit in El Cajon, California, attended by 135 people.

ing in commemorating the ninetieth anniversary of the Miracle of the Sun at Fatima on October 13, 2007. Our Custodians took time out from their very busy schedules to help coordinate and participate in Rosary Rallies in their areas.

If you would like the honor of hosting Our Lady in your home, please contact our scheduling office at (866) 584-6085, or send an e-mail to fjslo@aol.com. ■

# In Protest We Stand

BY JOSÉ W. FERRAZ

The blasphemous film, *The Golden Compass*, premiered in theaters around the nation on December 7, 2007. It portrays the Church as the evil “Magisterium” that seeks to control men by stealing their souls and promotes a Gnostic message similar to *The Da Vinci Code*.

In response, TFP member Edward Ritchie held a protest at the Westlake Promenade Regal Cinema in Westlake, Ohio, on the evening of December 7. He was joined by several other friends and supporters who withstood icy temperatures and chilly winds.

The demonstrators recited prayers in honor of Our Lord and His Blessed Mother and sang religious hymns, end-



Protesters brave the cold at Regal Cinemas in Westlake, Ohio, on the evening of December 7, 2007 to protest the blasphemous film *The Golden Compass*.

ing with “Holy God, We praise Thy Name.” The huge banner they held read, “We reject *The Golden Compass*, an anti-God film.” It is a shrewd deception promoting animosity toward God, contempt for the Church, leading youth to atheism and the loss of innocence. The honks and cheers of support the demonstrators received from passersby bolstered their enthusiasm and encouraged them to continue their protest for God’s honor. ■

# Under Saint Michael’s Protection

BY JOHN MAHONEY

To help prepare Catholic boys for the challenges in 2008, the TFP held its Call to Chivalry Winter Camp at St. Louis de Montfort Academy from December 28, 2007 to January 2, 2008. The theme was, “Why God Created Angels: Their Decisive Mission to Help Us Conquer the World, the Flesh and the Devil.” Life is a spiritual battle, and this camp equipped boys with the means to win spiritual battles by encouraging devotion to the Angels.

The Academy’s serene and tranquil atmosphere was the perfect setting for the program as the young knights shared good Christmas cheer with games, talks and banquets. Each day unfolded with a full schedule of physical, intellectual and

prayerful activities.

Camp participants took notes during Mr. Gustavo Solimeo’s talk, which explained each of the nine Choirs of Angels’ mission. Mr. Michael Whitcraft told fascinating stories about angelic interventions in history, inspiring greater devotion to Saint Michael the Archangel.

The camp closed with a splendid New Year’s banquet. Each participant received a portrait of Saint Michael presented by His Imperial and Royal Highness Prince Bertrand of Orleans-Braganza, a direct descendent of King Saint Louis IX. The memento was a reminder to have more recourse to the Angels in this time of crisis.

For information on upcoming Call to Chivalry Camps in Louisiana or



Top: Prince Bertrand of Orleans-Braganza gave each participant a portrait of Saint Michael. Above: Camp participants at attention after the “Medieval Games.”

Pennsylvania, send an e-mail to studentaction@TFP.org, or call Mr. Cesar Franco at (717) 225-7147, ext. 255. ■



# A New Book on Fatima!

*Fatima: A Message More Urgent Than Ever*

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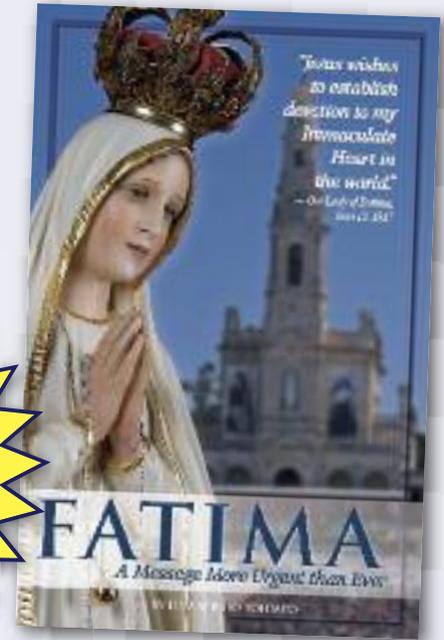
### Chapter 16:

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**COMING SOON!**



Since its foundation in 1985, America Needs Fatima's main objective has been to make Our Lady's Fatima message more known and practiced in our beloved country. Based on the Fatima message, America Needs Fatima's ranks have swelled with those who, like the three shepherd children, answered "Yes!" when the Blessed Mother asked, "Are you willing to offer yourselves to God and bear all the sufferings He wills to send you, as an act of reparation for the sins by which He is offended, and of supplication for the conversion of sinners?"

Among America Needs Fatima's many efforts to spread Our Lady's message is Mr. Luiz Solimeo's new book *Fatima: A Message More Urgent Than Ever*.

Based on Sister Lucia's memoirs, he delves more into Lucia's, Francisco's and Jacinta's family backgrounds, and offers many previously unheard-of stories and details in order to better understand the times and the circumstances in which Our Lady appeared to the three children. In addition, Mr. Solimeo includes very educational chapters, such as one titled, "The Errors of Russia" to which Our Lady refers in her July 1917 apparition.

Thanks to the generous aid of America Needs Fatima members, *Fatima: A Message More Urgent Than Ever* is set to be published on March 13, 2008. With this book, ANF fervently hopes that Our Lady's message will be better appreciated and, above all, more consciously observed by all. ■





## Charging into the New Year

BY JOSÉ W. FERRAZ

Once again, America Needs Fatima sent out membership packages to its 140,000 members. The membership packages contain a four-page letter listing ANF's goals and challenges for 2008. Along with the letter, there is a bookmark of the International Pilgrim Virgin Statue of Our Lady of Fatima weeping in New Orleans and the 2008 membership card.

The letter asks ANF members to strengthen their efforts in spreading the Fatima message. Among the plans mentioned in the letter is the expansion of the Campus Rosary Crusade in which TFP Student Action establishes groups of Catholic students to say the Rosary on America's campuses and to send free scapulars to tens of thousands of American families.

One of the most important hopes of the campaign is to celebrate the Fatima apparitions with 3,000 Public Square Rosary Rallies in October 2008. With these goals in mind, ANF asks all its members to get ready to charge into the new year. ■

## Mary in 1,500,000 Homes

BY ROBERT E. RITCHIE



One of America Needs Fatima's biggest efforts to make Our Lady of Fatima known across the country is its Mary in Every Home campaign. Thanks to the aid of our very generous supporters, ANF mailed and distributed 1,500,000 8x10 inch color pictures of Our Lady of Fatima in 2007. Twenty thousand of these photos were sent to American soldiers serving overseas. With continued support and increased resolve, ANF hopes to grace 2,000,000 homes with Our Lady's likeness in 2008. In this way, Our Lady continues to be a pilgrim in the homes of more Americans, presaging the triumph of her Immaculate Heart. ■

## Christmas Without Apologies

BY MICHAEL WHITCRAFT

On December 16, 2007, friends of the American TFP and America Needs Fatima braved the hostile weather to attend the annual Christmas Open House at the group's national headquarters in Spring Grove, Pa.

There were no cries of "Happy Holidays" at this program. Rather, "Merry Christmas" was proclaimed proudly without apologies in response to today's politically correct world.

This year's highlights included Christmas carols sung and played by the TFP's Holy Choirs of Angels band wearing the TFP's ceremonial habit. The Three Wise Men delighted the children with stories and gifts from afar. In addition, there were hourly tours of the property and raffles for statues of the Child Jesus, gift bas-



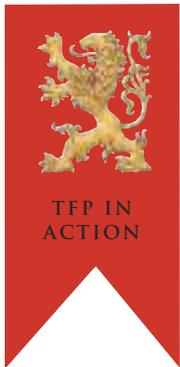
Above: While visitors sang along, the Holy Choirs of Angels Band performed Christmas carols. Left: A delighted family receives a "Prince of Peace" statue for winning first prize in the Christmas raffle.

kets and fruitcakes.

The program was at the TFP headquarters' historic main house, built in 1911. The two ten-foot Christmas trees were decorated the old-fashioned way by TFP volunteers. All the rooms were decked with evergreen garlands and red ribbons. An intricate Nativity Scene

with European pieces was set up in the entrance hall.

Roaring fireplaces provided refuge from the cold biting weather. Lively conversation was everywhere, and all were invited to sing and join in joyful expectation for the coming of the Christ Child. ■



# *What the Liberal Media Missed:* **Rally for Troops Outnumbers SOA Watch Protest at Fort Benning**

BY JOHN RITCHIE

Dissident Catholics and radical leftists stage annually a propaganda protest at the gates of Fort Benning against the U.S. Army's Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, formerly known as the School of the Americas. While anti-military protesters enjoy ample media coverage, little notice is given to the thousands of patriotic Americans who honor the troops only blocks away during God Bless Fort Benning Day, an event that deserves special attention.

## **Rosary for the Troops**

After a seventeen-hour road trip from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and two flat tires along the way, we TFP Student Action members were exhausted yet unwilling to rest. "That's not what we came down here for," we remarked. It was a brisk Friday afternoon as we stood on Broadway and 13th Street, a busy intersection in downtown Columbus, Ga., to pray a public Rosary for the troops.

The oak-studded median on Broadway offered a perfect location to pray for the troops in the open air. So we surrounded the statue of Our Lady of Fatima, which was escorted by two members wearing the ceremonial habit of the TFP, while others held the American flag, the TFP banner, signs and posters.

## **Overwhelming Support for the Troops**

Our signs read, "Rosary for the troops," "God Bless America," and "Honk to support the troops!" The overwhelming majority of people passing by were overjoyed. Drivers would see the signs,

smile and immediately start honking. We estimated getting 5,400 honks in three hours, because cars honked every two seconds at a steady rate. Drivers with broken horns found other ways to express their support, giving thumbs up, clapping or waving or yelling "Yeeehaaa!"

Not wanting to be left out, a man crossing the intersection in a motorized wheelchair honked repeatedly his small electronic horn. From every corner, the

*While anti-military protesters enjoy ample media coverage, little notice is given to the thousands of patriotic Americans who honor the troops only blocks away.*

intersection was alive with honks, cheers of support and gratitude for the troops who serve our country. At the same time, bystanders were disgusted by the SOA Watch protesters' anti-military display that clogs the entrance to Fort Benning every November.

"Would you fellows like something to drink?" asked a gentleman who then delivered loads of refreshments to us.

## **God Bless Fort Benning Day**

Columbus residents appreciate the military tradition of sacrifice, discipline, duty, risk and selfless heroism, and God Bless Fort Benning Day is an event that expresses the gratitude of countless Americans for that noble tradition. It is a wonderful reaction against the School of the Americas ("SOA") Watch protest. The event unfolded on Broadway on November 17, 2007, attracting over 20,000 patriotic Americans and far outnumbering the



TFP member Cesar Franco chats with soldiers at the God Bless Fort Benning Day event.



The banner bore the title of the TFP statement published in *The Columbus Ledger-Inquirer*, "To the SOA Watch Protesters: *Be Consistent!* To the Military: *Be Proud!*"

demonstrators at the grim SOA Watch protest nearby.

Thousands of soldiers and officers in uniform joined the rally and were treated to a free pancake breakfast offered by volunteers. On stage, Dr. and Mrs. Jack Tidwell, founders of God Bless Fort Benning, addressed the crowd, and they were followed by Major General Walter Wojdakowski, commanding general of Fort Benning. Other activities and speakers continued throughout the day.

A team of Army Rangers entertained onlookers by demonstrating hand-to-hand martial arts combat techniques.

### Hard-hitting Ad Makes Ripples

That same day, *The Columbus Ledger-Inquirer* printed a full-page ad from the TFP, "To the SOA Watch Protesters: *Be Consistent!* To the Military: *Be Proud!*" The statement highlights how leftist Catholic protesters misrepresent true Catholics and exposes the errors of "liberation theology."

Standing on the sidewalk with our visible banners allowed people to find us and chat about the TFP ad. "Thank you. I saw it in the newspaper this morning. My

husband liked it so much, he cut it out," said one woman. Others added, "From one fellow Catholic to another, thank you for publishing that statement," and "Give me a stack of those fliers. I'll spread the news around town." "Your publication says what hasn't been said, and what needed to be said. A lot of people are talking about your ad," said another. "I really appreciate it."

### Gloomy Protesters Debate

It was easy to spot SOA Watch protesters by their gloomy faces or garish hippie attire. Several stopped by our banner to debate. Their logic was sparse. For example, one SOA Watch protester said, "I disagree with [TFP], but you are using logic."



The nearby protest by SOA Watch was attended by homosexuals, Marxists, liberal Catholics and even anarchists.

*The God Bless Fort Benning Day is a refreshing event that opposes pacifist mediocrity.*

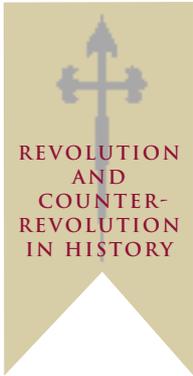
Moments later, a self-avowed communist approached TFP member John Miller, and said, "If you support the troops, you support sponsors of terrorism." After Mr. Miller calmly refuted the claim, the woman departed, shouting the communist slogan, "*¡Viva la Revolución!*" to which John Miller replied, "*¡Viva Cristo Rey!*" (Long live Christ the King!).

"Why do you tell protesters to be consistent?" asked two angry women. "Because many protesters claim to be Catholics in good standing yet subscribe to Marxist liberation theology, which is condemned by the Church," replied a TFP representative. The two women rolled their eyes and walked away in silence.

### May God Keep America Strong

God Bless Fort Benning Day is a refreshing event that opposes pacifist mediocrity. It is an event where over 20,000 patriotic Americans gather to honor the officers and soldiers who heroically place their lives at risk to maintain peace and order. At a time when the very concept of good and evil is muddled, the event affirms that good should be defended and evil rejected.

May God bless our troops, keep our nation strong and guide all those who defend the values of Western Christian civilization! ■



## Chapter XXIV

# The Eight Wars of Religion in France

### *Part Two: Revolutionary Success Through Intrigue*

BY JEREMIAS WELLS

If ever the effective term “Counter-Revolution” can be found indispensable, it is in the early stages of the religious wars in France, for the Calvinists were guilty of unprovoked military aggression. Moreover, the hostilities were not just confined to France, but eventually spread to all of Europe—truly an international conspiracy opposed by a Counter-Revolution. In France, violence and atrocities against churches, monasteries, priests and the Blessed Sacrament increased.

In a misguided attempt to stem the turmoil, the Queen mother, Catherine de' Medici and her chancellor, l'Hopital, issued the Edict of Toleration on January 17, 1562, which ordered the Calvinists to restore Church property and in return gave them state recognition, the right to assemble in the countryside and city suburbs, and allowed Huguenot noblemen to carry arms to the meetings. Seeing that war loomed over the horizon, the various factions vying for power coalesced into two opposing camps. The brilliant, violent Gaspard Coligny and Prince Louis de Condé led the militant Calvinist faction while the latter's brother Anthony of Navarre, who had returned to the Faith, and Constable (commander-in chief of the army) Montmorency joined François de Guise in defense of the Catholic Church.

#### **Incident at Vassy**

François, watching circumstances rapidly deteriorate, decided to go to Paris and consult with the leading generals about taking immediate action. The duke, ac-

companied by an armed guard of two hundred along with his two sons, aged twelve and seven, stopped at the town of Vassy, which was within his jurisdiction, to attend Mass.

While Mass was being celebrated, six or seven hundred Huguenots were holding an increasingly noisy and distracting prayer service in a nearby barn, contrary to the law. The Duc de Guise, realizing the insult was deliberate, sent a note to the minister to discontinue. He refused. Some of the duke's armed guards became involved, and a shouting match ensued. When the duke went to the scene, someone heaved a large rock at him, hitting the famous scar on his face and opening up the old wound that bled profusely. All fury broke loose. When the dust had settled, twelve Huguenots were dead and another twenty or so were so badly wounded that they subsequently died. The minister was hanged for sedition. Anti-Catholic propagandists, then and to

this day, have called the incident the “Massacre” at Vassy and have complained that because of Catholic persecution the Huguenots were forced to go to war.

#### **Phase One—First Three Wars**

Most historians divide the wars of religion into eight wars, which is rather foolish since it was basically the same war with intervals of non-combativity. For ease of studying, we will make three separations: Phase one, which will include the first three wars, capped by the famous Massacre of Saint Bartholomew's day, the next four wars in the second phase, and lastly the War of the three Henrys.

The Huguenots capitalized on the “Massacre” at Vassy by sending propaganda far and wide, and exhorting all Protestants to rise up in rebellion against Catholic cruelty. Condé and Coligny put together a sizable force and captured the major cities and towns up the Loire River Valley including Orleans, and also Rouen and other towns in the West. Catherine, whose conduct was dreadful throughout the whole war, wrote to Condé asking him to come to save her, her family and her throne. But Guise struck first. He arrived at the court at Fontainebleau to escort her and Charles back to Paris. When she balked, the Duc de Guise told her that things had gone too far, that war was inevitable, and if the king, her son, thought of changing his religion, they would change their king.

The international movement against the Church became partly visible when Elizabeth I pledged 6,000 English troops and a sufficient amount of money to pay for another 7,000 German mercenaries. In return, the traitorous Condé and Coligny promised to give to the English monarch,



**The Duc de Montmorency, Constable of France, was a heroic ally of François de Guise against the Huguenot conspirators. Painting by Jean Clouet, Musée Condé, Chantilly, France.**



The château of Fontainebleau where François Duc de Guise preempted Huguenot control of the royal family.

once their ancient enemy, the cities of Le Havre, Dieppe and Rouen, and eventually Calais.

### **Battle of Dreux**

Duc de Guise again covered himself with honor when he retook Rouen with a well-prepared assault he personally led. Both armies after they had been reinforced raced to the northwest, the Protestants to rendezvous with additional English troops, and the Catholics to prevent the juncture. Constable de Montmorency, now in overall command, outstripped his enemy, turned his army around outside of the town of Dreux and blocked its passage.

Although the royal army had 14,000 foot soldiers to 8,000 for the Huguenots, the latter had superior advantage in cavalry, 5,000 to 2,000. In the early fighting, Coligny's spirited charge broke down the Catholic left wing. He then turned on their flank, pressing in at right angles with Condé attacking the center. In the resulting skirmish, the Constable was captured and the Catholic army driven back in an orderly retreat.

The rebel officers ran to congratulate Coligny, but he pointed to a wooded area partly screened by a low hill on the far edge of the battlefield and yelled, "That thundercloud will soon be upon us." That thundercloud was the Duc de Guise who at that very moment was descending on the rebels with 350 elite cavalymen. Rallying a retreating Swiss battalion, Guise led both units against the stunned Calvinists. Coligny, seeing the tide of battle suddenly shift against him, quickly pulled out his own cavalry and left the battlefield to the victorious royal army. In one of the bloodiest battles of that century, both sides suffered a high rate of ca-

sualties with the total exceeding 10,000.

One of the leading Huguenot officers summed up the results best when he said, "If the Duke had lost the battle, it would have been all up for France, for both State and Religion would have been overturned."<sup>1</sup> Coligny's hatred for the Guise family would develop into a blood feud that would survive into the next generation.

### **A Dishonorable Assassination**

What the Calvinists could not accomplish legitimately on the battlefield, they were able to do dishonorably by treachery. With the Constable captured, the Duc de Guise accepted undisputed leadership of the royal army and moved against Orleans, the chief city held by the Huguenots where Coligny had fled with the remnant of his command. He quickly took the main fort that protected the city, the same captured by Saint Joan of Arc 133 years before.

On July 18, 1563, after giving the order for a general assault for the next day, the Duc de Guise returned to a château that he was occupying with his wife and thirteen-year-old son, Henri. Among those who accompanied him back to his château was a spy in the pay of Admiral Coligny. When he saw François remove the coat of mail that he always wore outside his home, he rode ahead, hid behind a hedge, and as the Duke passed, shot him in the back. The greatest man of his time died a few days later on Ash Wednesday. The assassin, after he was captured and had implicated both Coligny and Beza, suffered the penalty for high treason—death.

### **Shameful Peace Treaties**

With the Catholic leadership in disarray, Catherine de' Medici concluded a shame-

ful peace treaty in which valuable concessions were made to the Calvinists. They maintained control of all their strongholds (in effect, becoming a hostile state within the state), received general amnesty and freedom of religion. Taking the treaty for the surrender that it was, the Huguenots proceeded to attack whenever it was to their advantage for, though they constantly lost on the battlefield, each treaty was more favorable than the last.

During the first phase that lasted until 1570, a new generation of leaders emerged as the previous one died on the battlefield. Grandson of Margaret of Angouleme and son of her heretical daughter and the king of Navarre, Henry of Navarre rose to prominence, though he was only seventeen, when his uncle Prince de Condé was killed in 1569. The seventy-year-old Duc de Montmorency left the world as a true soldier. A Scottish mercenary rode up and ordered him to surrender. For an answer, the old man smashed him in the mouth with the hilt of his sword, breaking his jaw and three teeth, and then fell as he was riddled by bullets. Throughout the latter half of this decade, young Henri Duc de Guise, showing all the military and leadership skills of his father, defended Poitiers against Coligny, who was forced to lift a siege, and otherwise performed effectively, though still in his teens.

Pope Saint Pius V watched the course of the war with great anxiety, for he realized that upon the outcome of these battles depended the survival or demise of the West. The pope sent not only a large sum of money to France for the defense of Catholicism, for which he had to borrow, but also papal troops. Yet to secure peace, Catherine turned around and gave the money to the Huguenots so that they could pay off their mercenaries. Saint Pius V became convinced that "this shameful peace which had been dictated to the French King by the conquered enemies of God" would bring about in France even worse disturbances than those which had gone before.<sup>2</sup> In a letter sent on October 20, 1569, the great saint

warned Charles not to “find place for misplaced passion, or waver between the two sides, for nothing was more cruel than compassion for the wicked or for those who had deserved death.”<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately, the royal family cared nothing for religion, only the preservation of their power through Machiavellian politics.

### Admiral Coligny

Of all the reasons why nations fight wars, one stood out in the last half of the sixteenth century. The political alignments clearly indicate the principal reason of the main antagonists was the crushing of the Holy Catholic Religion. What frequently goes under the name of history nowadays is largely compartmentalized, with some interesting stories unconnected with one another, and certainly no universal view of things. Yet anti-Catholic revolts broke out all along Western Europe fueled by money from Protestant England. The principal players in these uprisings were interconnected.

To meet this challenge, a reaction developed not only under the Guises in France, but also under Philip II and Saint Pius V. The problems in France cannot be studied without at least some reference to the related revolts that contributed to the universal onslaught against the Catholic Church, and that onslaught was predicted by its founder, the Lord of History, Jesus Christ (*cf.* Matt. 10:16–38). The activities of the Coligny brothers provide an interesting glimpse into some of these connecting links.

Odet Cardinal Chatillon, the oldest, gives us a clear example of the rottenness of those who carved out a comfortable living from the Church and then accused it of corruption when they could no longer profit by it. Made a cardinal by the second Medici pope, Clement VII, the dissolute Chatillon was excommunicated in 1563. This apostate capped an ignoble career by becoming a Huguenot agent in England where he effectively betrayed Catholic interests in

**One of the most astute anti-Catholic conspirators of his time, Gaspard Coligny worked to crush Catholicism in France by means of military action and by the infiltration of agitators. Painting by Jan Antonisz van Ravesteyn.**

Spain and the Netherlands.

The premier member of this family in the field of international intrigue was Gaspard, more popularly known as Admiral Coligny. A truly impressive man, he possessed all the qualities of one who moves people and events in history: unflagging courage, boldness, sagacity and a genius for organization and secret maneuvering second only to William Cecil, the power behind the throne in England. His faults analyzed in W. T. Walsh's *Philip II* also reach towering proportions, “without religion, fear or knowledge of God, neither pious, just nor honest, venerating only his ambition.” This analysis reveals a man not motivated by theological concerns but by a hatred for anything Catholic, especially the Guises.

From the beginning, even before the war broke out, Coligny had established contact with those who were able to do the most damage to Catholic unity. Calvin sent preachers and agitators to France at his insistence. Coligny worked in close contact with Theodore Beza, a Genevan theologian and Calvin's succes-

*Coligny had established contact with those who were able to do the most damage to Catholic unity.*



sor, and himself no small talent in vicious, underhanded doings. During the same period (early 1561), letters from Cecil's agents in France, which still exist, show a variety of projects in which he collaborated with Coligny, including to bring about Mary Queen of Scot's betrayal by her worthless brother. After her husband's death, the Catholic Queen returned home to face an extremely difficult life and eventual execution at the urging of Cecil.

While the Huguenots were trying to cut down the Catholic Religion in France, Philip II had to face a Dutch rebellion in the Spanish Netherlands, a story which will be subsequently covered in detail in a future chapter. Although there was certainly political unrest in both countries as there is usually a dissatisfied, egalitarian element in any society, the overall revolutionary objectives were coordinated by Admiral Coligny with much assistance from Cecil's agents.

Coligny organized a system that transferred trained agitators (prefiguring the French and Russian revolutions) from Beza's Geneva to Flanders in the Netherlands where they were urged to arouse the populace “to kill and plunder all the Papists.” In 1568, after he concluded another profitable treaty (Peace of Longjumeau) with Catherine de' Medici, Coligny was able to concentrate his efforts against Spain in the Netherlands and signed a mutual assistance pact with William of Orange, the Dutch leader. Troops from both countries augmented by German Protestant mercenaries crisscrossed the common border by the thousands, according to their needs. With space running out, we have to leave Christendom in a precarious situation much like the Saturday matinee movie serials of the 1940s and 1950s, except for the satisfaction of knowing that all will end well. In fact, the atrocities and bloodletting will get much worse. ■

#### Notes:

- A bibliography will follow the next installment.
1. Sedgwick, *The House of Guise*, pg. 155.
  2. Pastor, *History of the Popes*, vol. XVIII, pg. 131.
  3. *Ibid.* pg. 125.



Nineteen thousand copies of "Proudly Rejecting Abortion in the Public Square" (right) were distributed by TFP members at the March for Life to encourage pro-lifers to continue their noble fight.



### A Refusal to Let Abortionists Frame the Public Debate

With noble obstinacy, we have achieved these results because we have refused to let the abortionists frame the debate in the public square. Pro-life activists have consistently highlighted the broad scope of the killing of the unborn.

We do not hesitate to call abortion a

moral issue and appeal to God's law that forbids the taking of innocent human life. We affirm that any moral wrong undermines the common good and therefore harms all members of society.

On every front, the pro-life movement has consistently pointed out the many victims of abortion. First and foremost, there are the infants themselves that are brutally slaughtered in the womb that should be a protective sanctuary. Mothers who abort become victims of their self-inflicted trauma, suffering incalculable psychological and physical harm so often ignored by major media. Abortion destroys the family and harms all society by promoting a mentality that debases human life and exalts promiscuity.

Such a wide perspective has served to broaden the support for the pro-life cause. The result is that huge sectors of the American public now reject abortion while those in the middle have serious reservations and doubts.

### Trying to Shift Focus

In response to the pro-life offensive, the pro-abortion movement has long abandoned its earlier rhetoric emphasizing

... Continued from back cover.

Our public witness has paid off. Abortion is a major issue that will not go away. It is far from "settled law" as cracks in the foundation of *Roe v. Wade* are beginning to appear that, for abortionists, are quite unsettling.

Indeed, it is the aging feminists that run the risk of fading away.



## In Memoriam

Cardinal Alfons Maria  
Stickler, S.D.B.



August 23, 1910–  
December 12, 2007

*"The Lord is the portion of my inheritance and of my cup:  
it is thou that wilt restore my inheritance to me."* Ps. 15:5.

Cardinal Alfons Maria Stickler, S.D.B., died December 12, 2007, in his residence in Rome at the age of 97. Born in Neunkirchen, Austria, on August 23, 1910, he entered the Salesian order making his profession in 1928 and was ordained in 1937. He studied and taught at several Catholic universities specializing in canon law.

When he entered into the service of the Vatican Library in 1983, he was consecrated archbishop and later made cardinal in 1985. He finished his brilliant career in the Office of Librarian and Archivist in 1988.

Cardinal Stickler was an eminent and longstanding friend of the TFPs throughout

the years. He praised the book *Nobility and Analogous Traditional Elites in the Allocutions of Pius XII* by Professor Plinio Corrêa de Oliveira. Later, he wrote the preface to Professor Roberto de Mattei's biography, *Plinio Corrêa de Oliveira, The Crusader of the Twentieth Century*. In it, he said, "With the integrity of his life as an authentic Catholic, Plinio Corrêa de Oliveira offers us a confirmation of the Church's continuing fecundity."

Throughout his life, Cardinal Stickler was known for his positions defending Catholic tradition. At the time of his death, he was the oldest living cardinal. ■

abortion's broad "liberating" benefits and now tries to make abortion a strictly private matter.

Indeed, the more the pro-life movement has stressed the broad scope of abortion, the more abortion advocates narrow it down.

Pro-abortion marketers spin their message with talismanic words like "choice" and "privacy." They seem to relegate the issue to that of a mere "women's health" concern that has no place outside the doctor's office. Mantra-like slogans declare "abortion is a personal decision between a woman and her doctor." They classify oxymoronically the deliberate killing of an innocent human being as "reproductive rights." They illogically proclaim the preeminence of individual "conscience" while subverting it in order to kill an unborn child.

And while this tactic may shift the focus from a social issue to a personal decision, it also tends to erode broad support for the nefarious practice since that choice always appears shrouded in personal tragedy. This negative perception has tended to isolate the abortion promoters from mainstream America.

*Prayers have closed facility doors and  
converted those who once practiced abortion.  
They have changed the mind of those who  
wavered toward abortion.*



### **A Refusal to Make Abortion Private**

By marching in Washington, D.C. and other cities throughout the country, the pro-life movement signals its refusal to make abortion a private matter. We must keep it in the public spotlight.

In their failure to win the debate in the public square, abortion advocates are now resorting to tactics that silence opponents, avoid controversy and maintain secrecy. They are pushing for constitutionally questionable ordinances making ever-widening "protective bubbles" that prevent pro-life protesters from exercis-

**Bagpipers of the TFP's Holy Choirs of Angels Band rouse the March for Life crowd to the tune of patriotic hymns.**

ing their First Amendment rights in front of clinics. They have built fortress-like abortion centers that isolate them further from local communities. Hiding behind the battlements of "privacy," abortion providers have been accused of breaking the law by falsifying medical records and not reporting adults who abuse minors who subsequently seek abortions.

*We assert our right to be heard and resist those who would force us from our duty to oppose abortion in the public square.*

### **Making our Prayers Public**

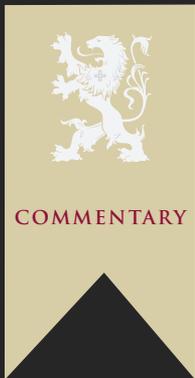
In our struggle against abortion, we have also made our prayers public. Prayers at protests and rallies have wrought miracles. They have given courage to pro-lifers against those who scorn them. These prayers have closed facility doors and converted those who once practiced abortion. They have changed the minds of those who wavered toward abortion and took the joyful option of bringing a child to term.

We are confident that all our pleas are not in vain. And if we continue in our public prayer and protests, we will witness yet more miracles. We must thus redouble our efforts and prayers, confident that God will grant us the final victory. ■

**Many thousands of pro-lifers loudly voice their rejection of abortion by attending the March for Life in Washington, D.C. held on every anniversary of the infamous *Roe v. Wade* decision.**



The American TFP's message at the thirty-fifth annual March for Life in Washington, D.C. on January 22, 2008



*Proudly*  
**REJECTING ABORTION**  
*in the Public Square*

BY JOHN HORVAT II

**A**s pro-lifers from across America gather for this year's 35th Annual March for Life, we are proud to be part of a visible force in the public debate that has surrounded the abortion issue. Over the years, the movement has weathered many a storm and today is ready, relevant and resilient as we face the future.

When the infamous *Roe v. Wade* decision was first imposed upon the American people in 1973, abortion seemed irreversible. The abortion movement was riding on the wavecrest of the Sexual Revolution of the sixties that turned morality upside down. The media created the false impression that everyone supported abortion on demand. Abortion soon became an industry with tens of millions of dollars at stake.

At the same time, the pro-life position was virtually shut out from a voice in the public square. Abortion advocates seemed intent upon isolating pro-life Americans by writing them off as part of

some outdated religious fringe that would gradually fade away.

**A Refusal To Be Isolated**

Such feminist hopes failed to materialize. Protests have only proliferated. Scores of abortion clinics have been shut down. The tens of thousands who trek every January 22 to the nation's capital and so many other major cities and state capitals are testimony to a growing movement that shows no signs of fading.

*Today the pro-life movement is relevant because of its stubborn refusal to be isolated.*

Instead of retreating from the debate, we have responded by literally appearing in the public square in front of abortion facilities nationwide. Instead of being ashamed of our "unpopular" message, we have proclaimed it everywhere—on radio waves, Web sites, billboards and truck panels. Rather than writing off the new generations, we have recruited young people who have swelled our ranks and guaranteed our future.

*Instead of being ashamed of our "unpopular" message, we have proclaimed it on radio waves, Web sites, billboards and truck panels.*



**Above:** Scenes from the annual March for Life in Washington, D.C. on January 22, 2008. **Right:** Pro-life marchers venerated the statue of Our Lady of Fatima, borne on the shoulders of TFP members in their ceremonial habit.

*Continued on page 22 . . .*