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This book not only portrays St. Maximilian’s great love for the Blessed Virgin Mary, but also includes many examples of his spirituality, his writings, the prayers he composed and used, and his publications. Its aim, above all, is to enthuse faithful Catholics, and non-Catholics for that matter, with a love greater than his own for “his Immaculata”, and through her and his own example, to win souls for Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

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Dear Knights of the Immaculata!

As this issue is consecrated to the “greatest Saint of the latter times” (Pope Pius XI on Saint Therese of the Child Jesus), let us consider some of the most important aspects of her devotion to Our Lady. There can be no better model for the Knight of the Immaculata who, first of all, knows that he is the little child of the best of all Mothers “who loves him so much” (Act of Consecration).

Shortly after her religious profession, Saint Therese painted a symbolic picture of herself. It showed a snow-white lily, symbolizing her soul, above which was a glistening star tracing the letter “M” — Marie — and letting fall its rays into the open petals below. She used to call herself, “the Little Flower of the Blessed Virgin,” and Mary, for her part, was called her “heavenly Gardener.”

The miracle of Our Lady which cured her from her long spiritual agony and mysterious sickness is well known: “I also turned to our Heavenly Mother,” she relates, “begging her with all my heart to have pity on me. All of a sudden the statue became alive! The Virgin became beautiful, so beautiful that I could never find words to express it... but what penetrated to the roots of my being was her ravishing smile. At that moment all my pains vanished.”

A very important detail is the description of her First Communion (and certainly of all those that followed during her life): in that “fusion” with Jesus, it was her Heavenly Mother again, in the absence of her mother on earth, who accompanied her to the altar. For “it was she herself who on that morning of the 8th of May placed her Jesus into my soul.” She also left us her method for receiving Holy Communion: “I picture to myself my soul as an open field from which I ask the Blessed Virgin to remove the obstacles which are my imperfections.” And again, “At the moment of Communion, I sometimes imagine my soul is a child of three or four years, who has just come from play, hair dishevelled, and clothes disorderly and soiled. These are the injuries that I meet in combating with souls... Then comes the Blessed Virgin and in a moment makes me respectable looking and fit to assist at the Banquet of the Angels without shame.” (Autobiography, 254)
When she was appointed to assume the office of Mistress of Novices, she explained her way of leading souls: “I never make any observation without first invoking the Blessed Virgin. I ask her to inspire me to say what is most for your good; and often I am surprised myself at what I am telling you.”

The very name of Mary was enough “to transport her heart with joy.” Her ardent wish was “to live during this sad exile in the company of Mary, submerged in loving ecstasy in the depths of her maternal Heart,” that she should “pass the day of life hidden with Jesus under the mantle of Mary,” declaring that there alone she “finds the prelude of Paradise.” When in trial or difficulty she had recourse to Mary, “whose glance alone is enough to dissipate every fear.”

It was during the final weeks before her death that her devotion to Mary reached an incredible summit: “How I love the Blessed Virgin! If I had been a priest, how I should have spoken of her. She is sometimes described as unapproachable, whereas she should be represented as easy of imitation. She is more Mother than Queen. I have heard it said that her splendour eclipses that of all the saints as the rising sun makes all the stars disappear. It sounds so strange. That a Mother should take away the glory of her children! I think quite the reverse. I believe that she will greatly increase the splendour of the elect... Our Mother Mary... How simple her life must have been.” (Autobiography, 208)

She begged the Blessed Virgin to remind her Divine Son of the title of “thief” which He gave Himself in the Gospels, that He might not forget to come and steal her soul. Eagerly looking forward to death, she complained, “It might be said that the angels were given orders to hide from me the light of my approaching end.” When asked if her Mother Mary also concealed this knowledge from her, she answered, “She would never hide that from me because I love her too much.”

Dear Knights, we certainly cannot say that we love HER too much, therefore let us fervently ask for the intercession of St. Therese to make us love HER more and more.

With my priestly blessings

Fr. Karl Stehlin
Colombo, on the 31st of August 2018
Originally the Rosary was called the "Psalter of Mary" because, just as the Psalter of David consists of 150 psalms, so also in the Rosary there are 150 Hail Marys.

Besides the recitation of the Lord's Prayer and of the angelic salutation, an essential part of the Rosary is also the meditation on the mysteries of the life of Christ and of the Holy Mother of God.

The origin of the Rosary is known to all. St. Dominic could not convert some heretics. He then turned to the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whom he had been very devoted since childhood, asking for help. The Queen of Heaven then showed him the rosary and instructed him to spread it. He set to work with zeal and from then on, he was able to save easily a large number of misguided souls, so many that they numbered over 100,000 people, in a short period of time. The whole Catholic world received the Holy Rosary with enthusiasm, while countless graces and miracles of conversion attested to its supernatural origin.

The Popes have recommended it highly. Thus, for instance, Adrian VI stated that: "the Rosary vanquishes Satan"; Paul III said: "Through the Rosary St. Dominic held the wrath of God away from France and Italy"; Julius III declared: "The Rosary is the ornament of
the Roman Church"; Gregory XIV: "The Rosary is eradication of sin, recovery of grace, growth of the glory of God"; Paul V: "The Rosary is a treasure-trove of graces"; Urban VIII: "Through the Rosary the number of most fervent Christians increases"; Pius IX: "If you want peace to reign in your hearts and in your families, gather every evening to pray the Rosary"; and Leo XIII in one of his encyclicals on the Rosary said: "We urge all the faithful most strongly to pray the Rosary publicly in churches or in private homes and in families. As far as they can, may they never leave that holy practice behind."

May the Miraculous Medal be the bullet in the hand of the Knights and the Holy Rosary the sword.

Knights of the Immaculata and all of you who read these words, during this month of October, the month of the Rosary, try, as much as you are able, to participate in communal recitation of the Rosary.
The Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary

The Church commemorates the sorrows of its heavenly Mother twice: on the 15th of September (after the Feast of the Holy Cross) and on the Friday of Passion week. To understand this double liturgy, we must know that Mary is also the Mother of the Mystical Body. Mary's great sorrows began with the prediction of Simeon that a sword would pierce her heart.

Read more: http://militia-immaculatae.asia/english/Prade385.php

The Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary

The Turks had been spreading dismay all over Christendom. Pope Pius V organized a fleet. While preparations were underway, the Holy Father asked all of the faithful to say the rosary and implore our Blessed Mother's prayers, under the title of "Our Lady of Victory". On the 7th of October 1571 the standard of hope — an image of the Blessed Virgin, surmounted by a Cross and a Rosary — was raised aloft by the Christian fleet.

Read more: http://militia-immaculatae.asia/english/Prade417.php

The Divine Maternity of Mary

Pope Pius IX instituted this Feast in the year 1931. Speaking of the special dignity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Pope emphasized that, "because she brought forth the Redeemer of mankind, she is also in a manner the most tender Mother of us all, whom Christ our Lord deigned to have as His brothers; wherefore we may confidently entrust to her all things that are ours, our joys, our troubles, our hopes". Read more: http://militia-immaculatae.asia/english/Prade422.php
On the 3rd of October we celebrate the feast of St. Therese of the Child Jesus. St. Maximilian had a special devotion to this saint. He prayed for her beatification and canonisation. Her Little Way was a model for St. Maximilian.
St. Therese of the Child Jesus has been appointed a patroness of missions, although she herself had never been on a mission.

“By means of prayer, St. Therese of Lisieux, without leaving the walls of her convent, became the patron of all missions and not only the titular patron saint, as experiences show.” — wrote St. Maximilian in 1940.

For St. Maximilian her simple spirituality was his model and the way of spiritual progress. She took special care of the saint, when he went on his mission to the Far East.

When difficulties were mounting up with starting the Immaculata mission in India, St. Therese was ever ready to lend St. Maximilian her helping hand in overcoming them.

St. Maximilian wrote: “In the Latin Archbishop's palace there was a statue of St. Therese of the Child Jesus, patron of all missions, and at her feet lay several flowers that looked like roses.

At that time, the tangle of troubles was such that I had lost all hope. So, I started to pray, and even to complain a little to St. Therese, and concluded my prayers with these words: ‘let’s see if you remember.’

I was thinking of the ‘pact’ we made even before her beatification and canonization, when I had committed myself to offer a ‘memento’ in every Holy Mass for her beatification
and canonization. She was supposed to oversee my mission in return. Suddenly, a small flower dropped onto the little table below the statue. The fact impressed me, but I exercised self-control and told myself, ‘let us see if it means anything.’

From then on, all troubles seemed to vanish one after the other, as if touched by a magic wand. In fact, two days later, no troubles at all remained, and for the Indian Niepokalanów I had already been promised the use of land, a building for starting activity right away, and a fairly large chapel.

Glory be to the Immaculata for all things, since her ‘little flower’ (St. Therese loved calling herself the ‘little flower’ of the Immaculata) had deigned to solve the issue in such a wonderful manner!"

“And so, St. Therese, patroness of all the missions, has proven herself able ‘to remember’ even our mission.”

“As I reflect on what happened regarding the matter of Niepokalanów in India, I find it hard not see the hand of St. Therese of the Child Jesus with whom — as I wrote — I have made a ‘pact’.”
"Before leaving Kobe I was taken to a church dedicated to her, in which the parish priest — apparently a relative of hers — had translated the biography of St. Therese into Japanese.

During my voyage, I came across images and statues of the saint everywhere. In fact, the Discalced Carmelites, in whose missionary district the Indian Niepokalanów is located, and of whom the Archbishop is a member, are her spiritual brothers. In addition, there was the dropping of the rose in Colombo, which I have already mentioned."

The spiritual childhood of St. Therese of the Child Jesus, however, is not spiritual childishness. Its characteristics are humility, poverty, confidence, love, abandonment, simplicity and zeal.

Let us talk about HUMILITY first. Children are naturally little, weak and powerless. Yet they acknowledge their nothingness and attribute nothing to themselves. The child depends on its parents for everything and at all times.

The second characteristic is spiritual POVERTY. The child owns nothing, even if it is the sole heir. Children have only what is given to them and not everything is given to them all at once. So, they constantly seek their parents' support and they are not ashamed of begging for all their needs and for all their wants.

Nevertheless, children have total CONFIDENCE. They know that their parents love them. And, they know that the parents would never abandon them. So, the child frequently has recourse to them and is not anxious about anything. The child's trust is fearless, boundless and unwavering.
No matter how small and poor a child may be, it possesses one thing in a very charming way — LOVE. The child's heart is matched to its size, but it is strong and vibrant; its love is ardent and tender. The child effusively shows it by hugs and kisses. Simply and securely, the child ABANDONS itself into its parent's arms. The Oblation to the Merciful Love of God is St. Therese's ultimate expression of such love, confidence and abandonment.

Still, all these are done in utmost SIMPLICITY. Everything in a child is simple — its thoughts, its words, as well as its actions. The child can only do little things, yet how happy and proud its parents are with what the child is able to do. Would God be less happy with our little efforts, provided, that we make them all with the greatest love?

Unlike the self-centredness of natural childhood, spiritual childhood does not think of itself only. It thinks of others as well — friends and foes alike. With burning love, it would do all that it can to charm its parents. That is how a child exercises its ZEAL.

Lastly, it is thoroughly MARIAN. To be a true child of
God, one has to be formed in the maternal and Immaculate Heart of Mary, just like Our Lord Jesus Christ Himself. Although this was not written explicitly in the autobiography of St. Therese, it permeated all her writings. In fact, her very last poem was: “Why I love you, O Mary!”

Therefore, the Little Way of Spiritual Childhood is nothing else but the synthesis of faith, hope and charity all at once, pushed to their ultimate applications and retaining their evangelical freshness and candid simplicity.

In her autobiography, we can see the development of St. Therese’s Marian devotion — from interestedness to disinterestedness; from constant reflex to self, to total abandonment to the Merciful Love of God, yet always in the hands of Our Lady. We are not sure what formula for consecration to Our Lady she used after her First Communion. What is most important, is that she lived her consecration day by day.

So, in the Militia Immaculatae, our Marian spirituality should also be like hers: filial, simple, confident, self-sacrificing and apostolic.
New appointment of Fr. Stehlin, Director of the M.I.

The new Superior General of the SSPX, Fr. Davide Pagliarani has confirmed Fr. Karl Stehlin in his position as Director of the M.I. Fr. Davide Pagliarani had earlier propagated the M.I. in the seminary of La Reja of which he was then the rector.

Most of the teachers, seminarians and brothers joined the M.I. on the 27th of November 2017, on the occasion of the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Miraculous Medal. This proves his very positive attitude towards the Militia Immaculatæ (see "Knight of the Immaculate" No. 9 January–February 2018).

The Superior General appointed Fr. Stehlin as superior of the Autonomous House of the countries of the East with headquarters in Warsaw, Poland. In commenting on this appointment, he verified that it is certainly the Immaculate who wants this, for Poland is the cradle of the Militia Immaculatæ. Close to the holy founder, it will be more convenient for reaching the whole world.

It is planned to establish the headquarters of the World Secretariat of the M.I. in Warsaw, which will be responsible in particular for the "ongoing operation", i.e. the perseverance of knights all over the world. It will produce the "weapons" for the knights in the languages of the world. Recently, the following editions have been launched of the first leaflets in Vietnamese, Sinhalese and Russian, whilst yet others are being prepared in Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian.
Feast of the Immaculate Heart in Palayamkottai

The 22nd of August is a red-letter day at the Mission here. It was a day well organized and meticulously executed, with attention to detail that befits a day such as this. The day began with a Solemn High Mass offered by Fr. Karl Stehlin assisted by Frs. Therasian and Hattrup. The altar looked heavenly with beautifully decorated flowers and bore as usual the mark of labour and love. During Holy Mass, the superior’s sermon stirred in our hearts a great sense of gratitude as he reminded us of the many graces the Mission received from the Immaculate Heart. A very moving sermon indeed!

It brought us great joy that Miss Geetha entered her postulancy today to try her vocation with the Reparation Sisters of the Immaculate Heart. A fitting day indeed! Needless to say, the Mission was happy to have this grace as we celebrated the feast of our Blessed Mother.

It looks like today was a day of many blessings, another joyful event of the day being Fr. Raja-durai’s long awaited departure to Iloilo. Father, who has been away from the Society, has retraced his way to us thanks to the intercession of the Queen of the Clergy.

At 10 am, there was a farewell party organized by the Veritas Academy on a modest scale (modest in a subjective sense). The children enacted a play on the life of St. Pius X in honour of our beloved District Superior, thou-
gh the stage and the most of the things used had to be improvised for the day, we were happy to have had the opportunity to express our gratitude to him for all that he has done for us. We trust that our sincerity and goodwill more than compensated for what was necessarily lacking in external manifestations.

As we look back at how things unfolded today, we cannot but render thanks to Our Lady for all the graces She has bestowed on us today and we wish Father Stehlin God’s choicest blessings as he soon heads to the more austere and cold weather of Eastern Europe.

Fr. Therasian Babu
The M.I. in Vietnam

In the last issue of "Knight of the Immaculata" we wrote about the M.I. in Vietnam and about Vietnamese flyers. It is interesting to see how fervently the new knights of Vietnam take these flyers, especially to study them themselves, because there is practically no more truly Catholic literature in Vietnam. Then they discreetly pass the leaflets to friends, which allows them to see that religious thirst in this land of martyrs is still enormous.

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Pilgrimages in Poland

Pilgrimages are one of the signs of Mary's cult in Poland. This year, in spring and summer time the following pilgrimages were organised:

On the 12th of May, the day before the anniversary of the first day of Apparition of Our Lady in Fatima, Gdynias' priory in the North of Poland organised a pilgrimage to the Mother of God's Sanctuary in Matemblewo. It a has been a well-known pilgrimage place since the end of the 18th century. The intention of pilgrims was reparation for the sin of murdering unborn children. Pilgrims prayed also for traditional Catholic families.

On the 9th of June a group of over 30 pilgrims set out to walk the trail depicting events in the life and passion of Jesus Christ in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska. At the beginning, Father Łukasz Szydłowski celebrated Mass. Pilgrims walked around 7 km in hot weather, surrounded by beautiful views. They could listen to the considerations prepared especially for this occasion, available on-line.
On the 18th of June this year, for the 4th time, a pilgrimage from Olsztyn to Gietrzwałd was made.

There were nearly 170 people, most of whom were from different chapels of the Society in Poland. After around 18 km the pilgrims reached their aim and sang an old Polish hymn dedicated to the Mother of God — *Bogurodzica* — and received Father’s benediction.

The principal pilgrimage in Poland, on the 4th of July this year was the 24th International Pilgrimage which set out from Warsaw to Częstochowa (Jasna Góra).

More than 100 people participated, including representatives of Lithuania, Latvia, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States.

Its theme was *Mary as the Queen of Poland* and this was underlined every day in the sermons. During the afternoon lectures, pilgrims could hear not only about Polish society’s virtues but also about its drawbacks and how to overcome them.

This pilgrimage was a form of reparation offered to the Immaculate Heart of Mary and in dedication to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

During the 11 days of the pilgrimage 1200 Miraculous Medals were handed out.

At the end of the pilgrimage Our Lady received 18 new Knights from Poland, Russia and Switzerland.

Pictured across, priest and brothers from pilgrimages grouped in the chapel of the Miraculous Image of Our Lady. On the following pages, we publish some reflection and several photos from the pilgrimage.
This summer I took part in the 24th pilgrimage of the Catholic Tradition to Częstochowa. It was my first contact with traditional Catholics in a Catholic country.

I was very touched by seeing many faithful of all ages, even elderly people and families with little children, enduring the difficulties of the long distance to do penance and to honour Our Lady.

Despite the heat or the rain the pilgrims were always a good example of charity, compassion and helpfulness in full concordance with Our Lord’s words: “By this shall all men know that you are My disciples, if you have love one for another.” This love was nourished by daily Mass, by the sermons and lectures delivered by the priests and by the traditional Catholic devotions.

Among the pilgrims there were many from other countries, and for the first time in my life I saw the unitive power of the Latin Mass and of our Catholic faith: pilgrims from all over the world sang the ancient Gregorian chant and the Rosary in Latin. And, of course, we listened to and learned many beautiful Polish religious songs.

I was very glad to observe the ancient pious custom of hospitality towards pilgrims: people from the villages that were on our way...
cordially greeted us and offered water, food and even accommodation on our overnight stops!

But the most moving experience, of course, was the prayer before the image of Our Lady at the end of the pilgrimage, when everyone knelt before our beloved Mother and offered their sacrifices and intentions to her, being sure of her merciful intercession.

This pilgrimage was definitely of great importance for me and I am deeply impressed by the work the Society of St. Pius X has done in Poland. I am very thankful to all who organized this pilgrimage and took care of the pilgrims on the way.

God willing, I will participate in the 25th pilgrimage of the Catholic Tradition next summer.

Our Lady of Częstochowa, pray for us!

Maria Sovergina (Moscow, Russia)
Pilgrimage to Hoboken in the Flemish Region of Belgium

On the 1st of May, the Antwerp priory together with the Flemish M.I. members organized a short pilgrimage to Hoboken, near Antwerp. After Holy Mass in the priory and a short lunch in the garden, the group set off to the ‘Black God’ in Hoboken.

It is a large, dark wooden cross with a corpus which landed in Hoboken, floating on the river Schelde, in 1180. It was immediately venerated by the local people and throughout the centuries many miracles were reported. Sailors, especially, visited the Black God before setting off for the dangerous journey over the sea, and returned there to thank God for the safe journey.

The prior, Fr. Verlinden, pointed out that the life of each and every one of us is a journey full of dangers. Asking for God’s protection and thanking Him for it is fitting for all of us. We ended the pilgrimage with a renewal of the M.I. consecration, to put our lives in the hands of our Immaculate Mother, the ‘star of the sea’ who guides and protects us all along the journey.
"Knight of the Immaculata" No. 4 in French

This is the fourth issue of the bulletin of the Militia Immaculatæ in France. The instrumental causality of Mary, in the plan of the Redemption, must interest, at the highest point, every Knight of Our Lady. St. Maximilian developed this doctrine in the field of the Marian apostolate. So let us be docile instruments so that she can do with us whatever she wants, and save as many souls as possible, as quickly as possible!

Download:  https://mi-library.org/2018/08/24/le-chevalier-de-l-immaculee-n-4/

A new issue of "Triumph of the Immaculata" in Polish

A new issue of "Triumph of the Immaculata" (a Polish magazine of the M.I.) has just been released.

This issue, published during the summer holidays, reminds us that a Knight of the Immaculata never gives up his holy duties — even while he's taking a well-deserved rest.

In order to arouse our piety, there are a couple of articles about great Catholic saints who laid the groundwork for our contemporary knowledge of Marian dogmas, and about Marian pilgrimages of the Catholic Tradition.

Marian Booth in Mukwonago (U.S.)

In the spirit of St. Maximilian Kolbe as indicated in the statutes of the Militia Immaculatae, “to work for the conversion to God of all men... under the patronage and through the mediation of the Immaculate Virgin,” St. Pius V Church (SPV) of Mukwonago, WI participated in a local vendor festival during the weekend of July 21st & 22nd. Only a few hundred yards from the church, The Maxwell Street Days hosts hundreds of vendors and receives thousands of visitors. It seemed to be a no-brainer to put Our Lady at the center of this event.

This was the first year SPV participated in the festival and so did not receive a prime location, but each successive year we can get closer to the vendor centre. The goal is to distribute Miraculous Medals, Scapulars, Rosaries, pamphlets, and parish “business” cards, and also to make available popular Marian books and audio for sale; “to use all valid and legitimate means for the conversion and sanctification of men.”

Thanks to Angelus Press in designing the Marian booth to attract visitors, Father James Trummer and parishioners of SPV
mingled with a full spectrum of people. It took some prudence to read body language; people who appeared hostile with a clear barrier to what was being advertised we let pass with just a smile or polite word, but most others we would try to greet and draw in to receive a Miraculous Medal.

A smile goes a long way and some who first passed by, came back later to talk to us and receive a medal. Some people thanked us, others gave donations, and there were even a handful of Protestants who wanted to discuss religion and the Bible. It was an opportune time to calmly test one’s ability to defend the Faith against the enemies of the Church.

Overall Father Trummer believes it had a great impact and hundreds of Miraculous Medals were distributed. Faithful of St. Pius V Church participated in another local vendor festival the weekend of August 18th & 19th.

Books and flyers for French-speaking world

www.mi-library.org/francais/
The renewal of the Consecration in the Philippines

The renewal of the Consecration in the spirit of St. Maximilian Maria Kolbe and St. Louis-Marie de Montfort is the basis of life in union with Mary. Whoever gives himself to Mary should actually renew his offering daily so that day by day the reality of her Queenship and Motherhood penetrate the soul more and more. For this purpose, on the 13th of July, three two-man teams composed of catechists and Knights walked the different Barangays of the city of Butuan (the Philippines) from 7:30 AM to 7:30 PM.

These Catechist-Knight teams invited, advised and encouraged 954 Knights in 17 different Barangays to attend the important Renewal of Consecration Ceremony — both of their own personal Consecration, as well as the Consecration of their town and province.

On the 13th of July in the City Hall of Butuan, a first Mary’s Mission Renewal took place. 180 people were present for the renewal ceremony and this number included 71 Knights of the Immaculata. For this kind of event, a system of recognition is set up to identify Knights of the M.I. and find those who are interested in becoming a Knights. During the actual ceremony, the veteran Knights receive a laminated M.I. prayer card with 5 Miraculous Medals to be given to the non-Catholics, a pocket with different flyers and a rosary.

For the 29 new Knights, the renewal ceremony was the opportunity to join the army of Our Lady and to become Knights.

After the ceremony in the City Hall, the Mary’s Mission Apostolic team repaired to the Provincial Capital, making also the usual office to office visitations. However, astute office workers who were staunchly loyal to the Novus Ordo clergy quietly blocked these ef-
forts and so very few of the Capital office workers were found to attend the renewal ceremony that took place that Friday evening. Only one Secretary Office worker attended the Renewal ceremony.

Nevertheless, some 30 or so people attended the evening procession and 130 people attended the M.I. conference. In the end, the Renewal ceremony saw the renewal of 93 "veteran" Knights enrolled during the 2017 Mary's Mission campaign and another 28 new Knights were inscribed in Mary's army.

From a logistical standpoint, Mary's Mission Renewal Campaign Butuan was able to gather nearly 10% of the approximately 2,000 Knights in Butuan for renewal, while 50% of the Mission Trail Knights were visited and 59 new Knights were enlisted.

In the Philippines, the work of perseverance continues to flourish: at the end of July 2018, the total number of Knights was 58,522. In the last six months, 1,737 new Knights have been enlisted.

Books and flyers for Spanish-speaking world

www.mi-library.org/espanol/
Places associated with St. Maximilian

Above: the brothers constructing buildings in Niepokalanów. The buildings were built of wood. St. Maximilian wanted the brothers and priests to live in poverty, and all the funds to be allocated to the M.I. apostolate.

Below: one of the buildings in Niepokalanów with a statue of the Immaculata in front of the facade of the building.
The Militia Immaculatæ is an army of Knights of Mary Immaculate which works for the conversion of all men to God, whether they be Protestants, or Jews, or Muslims, & in particular the Freemasons, and that all become saints, under the patronage and through the mediation of the Immaculate Virgin.

The Militia Immaculatæ was founded by St. Maximilian Maria Kolbe on the 16th of October 1917. Since 1937 Militia Immaculatæ is also called the Knights of the Immaculata.

Original Statutes of the Militia Immaculatæ (by St. Maximilian)

"She will crush your head." (Genesis 3:15)

"Thou alone hast vanquished all heresies throughout the world." (from the Roman Breviary)

I. Goal of Membership:
To work for the conversion to God of all men, be they sinners, heretics, schismatics, Jews, Moslems etc., in particular the Freemasons; and that all become saints, under the patronage and through the mediation of the Immaculate Virgin.

II. Conditions of Membership:
1. To consecrate oneself entirely to the Immaculate Virgin, placing oneself freely as a docile and generous instrument in her hands.
2. To wear the Miraculous Medal.

III. Duties of Membership:
1. If possible, to pray the following ejaculatory prayer at least once a day: "O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee, and for all those who do not have recourse to thee, especially for the Freemasons and for those who are commended to thy care."
2. To use all other valid and legitimate means for the conversion and sanctification of men, according to one’s means, in the different states and conditions of life, as the occasions present themselves; this is entrusted to the zeal and prudence of each one. Particularly recommended, however, is spreading the Miraculous Medal.

N.B. These means are recommended only as suggestions and not as an obligation; not one of them obliges under pain of sin, not even venial sin. Our principal motive is to help the greatest possible number of souls to be united with the Sacred Heart of Jesus through the mediation of the Immaculata.

If you want to join us, please email: info@militia-immaculatae.asia and tell us which country you are from.
M.I.'s Handbook

This small handbook is meant to be a help for priests and for all knights accepting responsibility in the Militia Immaculatæ.

It is neither a course of Mariology, nor an explanation of the spirituality of the Militia Immaculatæ, nor a biography of the Founder or other eminent personalities of the M.I.

It is simply an instructional handbook:

a/ to provide an understanding of the importance of the M.I. and to make it understood to others,
b/ to distinguish the M.I. from other movements/associations and to show its relationship to them,
c/ to explain above all to the leaders what they have to do and how to do it,
d/ to present the hierarchical structure in the M.I. and the responsibility of the moderators and knights with special tasks,
e/ to provide a small appendix which will give answers to classic objections to the work of the M.I.

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