

After a long battle with heart disease, she died in Pamplona, with a reputation for holiness, on the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in 1975. She was 59 years old.

Ever since, private devotion to Guadalupe has continued to spread. According to the postulator, people who have prayed to her intercession have received a wide variety of favors: cures, favors relating to pregnancy and giving birth, finding work, achieving a better balance between work and family, resolving economic problems, reconciliations among family members, and friends and co-workers growing closer to God.

Itinerary of the Canonization Cause

The process of gathering information on the life, virtues and reputation for sanctity of Guadalupe was opened in Madrid on November 18, 2001 and was finished on March 18, 2005. The tribunal interviewed 32 witnesses in Madrid and 22 witnesses in Mexico City.

On February 17, 2006, the Congregation for the Causes of Saints authorized the decree for the validity of the process, and on August 4, 2009, the *Positio* on the life and virtues of Guadalupe was presented.

On June 7, 2016, the congress of theological consultants gave a positive response to the question on the heroic virtues of Guadalupe Ortiz de Landázuri. On May 2, 2017, the ordinary session of cardinals and bishops made the same pronouncement.

On May 4, 2017, Pope Francis received from Cardinal Angelo Amato, prefect of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, a detailed account of the stages of the cause, ratified by the vote of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, and he authorized the publication of the decree declaring the servant of God Guadalupe Ortiz de Landázuri venerable.

Interview with Fr. Antonio Rodríguez de Rivera, Postulator for the Cause of Guadalupe Ortiz de Landázuri

Who was Guadalupe Ortiz de Landázuri?

She was a woman of outstanding human qualities, cheerful and humble. She had great professional prestige and always led a life of helping others in their spiritual and material needs. She was a person in love with God, full of faith and hope.

She was born in Madrid, Spain, on the feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe, 1916. She studied Chemistry in Madrid's Central University. In her class, there were only five women. She stood out for seriousness in her studies and a ready smile. After the Spanish Civil War, she graduated and began to teach Physics and Chemistry in the "*Colegio de las Irlandesas*" (Loreto Nuns High

School) and in the Lycée Francaise (French State High School) in Madrid.

Early in 1944 she became acquainted with Opus Dei. Her first encounter with Saint Josemaría affected her deeply. Later she would say: “I had the very clear idea that God was speaking to me through that priest.” In that same year she asked for admission in that institution of the Church. She directed several centers of Opus Dei in Madrid and Bilbao. In 1950 she moved to Mexico in order to start apostolic work with women there. This was a great adventure for her, lived with generosity and enormous faith. Among other things, she started a center for human and professional development of peasant women in a rural part of Morelos State.

In 1956 she took up residence in Rome, Italy. There she assisted Saint Josemaría in the internal government of Opus Dei. After two years she returned to Spain for health reasons where she took up teaching and research again. She finished her doctoral thesis with the maximum grade and was awarded the Juan de la Cierva Prize. She was a pioneer of the “*Centro de Estudios e Investigacion de Ciencias Domesticas*” (CEICID) (Center for Studies and Research in Domestic Sciences). Later she was awarded the medal of the “Comité Intenational de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthetique” for a research study on textile fibers.

Suffering from a heart ailment,

she died in Pamplona, already with a reputation for holiness, on the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, July 16th, 1975, just 20 days after Saint Josemaría’s going to heaven. She was 59 years of age.

Why did the Church decide to open her cause for canonization?

Because those who knew her in Spain, in Mexico and in Italy, are convinced of her holiness, that is, of the exemplary character of her Christian conduct. Many others who, after her death, have heard of her heroic life, go to her intercession before God to ask for favors. What do those people who knew her, say? Here are some quotes:

—“We considered her to be an extraordinary person who stood out because of her virtues.” “She left behind an unforgettable memory of holiness.”

—“It was obvious that she was a daughter of God, who wished to be faithful to His will.”

—“One could see she was in love with Our Lord, being full of a deep joy, which simply on getting to know her was passed on to you.” “She had an overflowing joy, habitually; just by laughing she passed on a part of Heaven to you.”

—“I was struck by her intense recollection when attending Mass and receiving Communion every day, by how much she prayed and encouraged us to pray.”

—“Her great love for the Church brought her to pray for the Holy Father every day.”

—She worked “closely united to Our Lord, trying to love and help those around her, and she had an apostolic drive which not even her illness could diminish.”

—“I hope for her canonization because I consider her a saint and I believe that her life is an important example in today’s world.”

What does this step signify, that the Church has declared Guadalupe to be “venerable”?

With this step the Church is declaring that Guadalupe lived the virtues to a heroic degree, especially that of charity, and that therefore she is being put forward as an example of a Christian woman who has attained holiness in ordinary life. This declaration is the result of a long study of abundant material assembled by the Madrid Tribunal in a diocesan procedure: that is, the testimonies of 54 witnesses (men and women from several countries), numerous written testimonies and many other documents. These juridical proofs have been evaluated in detail first by theologian consultants and later by the cardinals and bishops of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints. All have arrived at the conclusion that Guadalupe responded to divine grace in an extraordinary manner. Afterwards, Pope Francis ratified the opinion of the Congregation and has declared the heroism of the virtues and reputation for holiness of Guadalupe.

You have studied her life in depth. Personally, what impressed you most about Guadalupe?

What has most impressed me has been Guadalupe’s “forgetfulness of herself.” She thought constantly of God and other people. An example of this is what happened in Mexico in 1952. It was during a retreat for university students, in a recently constructed building, still almost without furniture. On the second-last day, she gave a talk on the Christian virtues. She and the others were sitting on the bare floor. She felt a sharp pain from the sting a poisonous insect, but did not want to interrupt the talk until the end, so as not to worry the participants, and none of them realized what had happened. She got sick with a high fever and had to remain in bed for two weeks. At no stage did she complain. Moreover, from her bed she continued performing her various duties until another Opus Dei woman substituted for her. Those looking after her were witnesses to the fact that not once did she complain or speak about her illness, but rather took an interest in those who came to visit her and kept encouraging their apostolate.

She also stood out for her courage and fortitude. This was clearly manifested during the time she spent in Tetuan—because of the assignment of her father, who was in the military—in a school in which she was the only girl. With her mother and brother, on the night of 7- 8 September 1936, during the Spanish civil war, she accompanied her father, who was sentenced to be executed by firing

squad in the morning. It was Guadalupe who helped him, without a tear, to pray and to prepare himself for his encounter with God.

What features would you emphasize in Guadalupe's character?

Many people who knew her underline her overflowing cheerfulness, her habitual smile. She was welcoming to everybody. She transmitted peace and confidence to peasant women and university students, to those of any social standing. Her joy was not the result of human effort, but rather of knowing that she was a daughter of God, of her closeness to Christ; that is, a gift of the Holy Spirit. As a consequence she was steady and serene. This helped her a lot in her apostolate and her service to the Church and to society.

A young university woman, who met Guadalupe a year after her arrival in Mexico, remarked: "I must admit I was very curious to meet her, because they all told me about Guadalupe's laugh and about her constant cheerfulness." Guadalupe's own brother Eduardo, describing her last moments, wrote: "This was Guadalupe's great 'secret': to always accept as good whatever happened to her. In those last hours of mortal anguish, all those around her were lost in admiration: that same unforgettable smile."

If her life was relatively normal, why do you think that she can be a good model for others?

Precisely for that very reason: be-

cause her life was normal and at the same time filled with God, it is a good model for all Christians, particularly for those who are called to sanctify the ordinary circumstances of their life in the middle of the world. In present-day society where there are some who wish to impose an ego-centric and self-referential relativism, Guadalupe's life is a splendid invitation to open oneself out to others. Her example can encourage anyone to get over their love of comfort and to serve others. In a pessimistic environment, Guadalupe's optimism helps others to smile. And in a society which seems to be fleeing from God, Guadalupe's story helps us to discover that it is only with Christ that one can have a joy that is both deep and lasting.

What are the subsequent steps necessary for the beatification and canonization of Guadalupe?

The declaration on the heroic virtues is the conclusion of a deep study of Guadalupe's life, carried out in the light of the Faith. Following this step, for beatification and canonization the Church asks for something that man cannot provide. Only God can work a miracle, granted through the intercession of Guadalupe, which would open up the path to beatification. And again, only God can work a second miracle, after the beatification, which would open the door for her canonization. We trust that the first door will be opened soon.

Is there popular devotion already? What things are people asking for from Guadalupe Ortiz de Landazuri?

Private devotion to Guadalupe is spreading more and more. Many people are writing to the postulators office to report graces God has granted them after invoking Guadalupe. In the last 10 years we have received accounts of favors received from Spain, Mexico, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Lithuania, Kenya, India, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guatemala, Porto Rico, United States and Canada.

Another notable sign of her reputation for holiness is that in Zamora, in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, a primary school has been named “Colegio Guadalupe Ortiz de Landázuri.” This initiative was promoted by some readers of her biography who were impressed by her holiness, her professionalism and her dedication to education and the formation of young people.

People going to her intercession have received different types of graces: cures, favors related to pregnancy and childbirth, getting employment, resolving conflicts between work and family obligations, resolution of money problems, family reconciliations, helping friends and colleagues to get close to God.

Soon the Congregation for the Causes of Saints will take up the study of the documentation of an extraordinary event attributed to Guadalupe. It concerns the curing

of a basocellular carcinoma over the course of the night of the 28-29th of November, 2002. The man who was suffering the cancer, located in his right eye, invoked Guadalupe with intense faith before going to bed and, on getting up the following day, discovered that he was cured. The lesion had completely disappeared without leaving any trace. The medical experts in the Congregation will have to judge if this fact has, or does not have, a medical explanation. Afterwards, first the theologians and then later the cardinals and bishops will evaluate if it can be attributed to Guadalupe’s intercession.

New Publications of Interest

Gabriele della Balda, *Mons. Javier Echevarría. Prelato dell’Opus Dei nel solco di san Josemaría*, Turin, Edizioni Velar, 2017, First edition, 47 pages.

Ernst Burkhardt – Javier López Díaz, *Vita quotidiana e santità nell’insegnamento di san Josemaría Escrivá*, vol. 1, Rome, Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 2017, First Italian edition [of *Ordinary Life and Holiness in the Teaching of St. Josemaría*], 580 pages.