

Student's
EXERCISE BOOK

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Name *Matthew Hekkoakana S. J.*

Class _____

Subject *Notes for articles on the
Eucharistic Crusade*

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THE SACRED HEART COLLEGE

SHEMBAGANUR P. O.

MADURA DT.

Census

- 1
- Riekaby: Ecclesiastical Year
Bakifol History of the brennary
Baudot Liturgy of the Roman Missal
Le Texte Catholique liturgy.
Fidelis. Mes fêtes
Perroy - Mon pain de chaque
jour (deux parties)
- L'année liturgique
en images.
Cabrol The Year's liturgy
2 Vols.
Nascher. L'année ecclesi-
astique - 2 Vol.
Cwiset. Vies des saints.
F. P. B. Vies des saints
(illustrated)
Anderson. Afternoons
with the Saints.

The Year's Liturgy Vol I by Cabrol.

Preface: Dom Gueranger & Cardinal Schuster have followed the Chronology of the year day by day.

Gueranger's Liturgical Year is in fifteen volumes, & Schuster's Liber Sacramentorum ^{Cranian} has 9 volumes in the Italian text.

This present work is in two volumes - The seasons, and the proper of the saints.

Introduction: The origin of the liturgical year & the feasts.

In the first four Centuries the only feasts were Easter & Pentecost; the intervening days excluded fast and penance & formed one great festival of 50 days. In this lack of proper feasts as well as in not having ^{temples} Churches, Christianity was a marked contrast to the Jewish and Graeco-Roman religions.

But even at that period the Church had her weekly cycle of Sunday, Wednesday & Friday. Individual Churches began to celebrate the days of the Martyrs who had rendered them illustrious.

But After Constantine's peace with the Church, basilicas began to be built; processions and pilgrimages to the holy places were inaugurated.

The liturgical year had, in a way, its origin at Jerusalem where the chief events of our Lord's death life were annually celebrated. Rome followed the example of Jerusalem as well as of Constantinople where the imperial Court lent great splendour to the liturgical celebrations.

Between the 6th & 9th centuries there used to be processions to the different national Churches, a fact even now recorded in the missal.

"The liturgy became the fundamental devotion of the faithful, the vivifying element which intimately united them to the mystical life of Christ in the Church".

See Missal page 268: The missal lacks the order of a regular book, because it is a compilation of various books. Until the 10th century, the Epistles constituted a book for the subdeacons, the gospels for the deacons, the portions that are sung, i. e., introits, gradual, etc., formed a book called the liber gradualis, & the rest which was meant for the celebrant formed the Sacramentary. In the 10th century, all the parts were put together into one book.

Mes Fêtes

by Fidelis (a Catechist for 26 years; a mother of 6 children of whom one is a priest)

The book should be read slowly

Adam & Eve were placed in a garden full of rich fruits; you too are in such a garden.

Mass & Communion require ~~long~~ careful preparation; it is especially so on feast days.

(1) A child of 6 whispers to its mother who was praying mentally: "Why don't you use the prayerbook as I do... Even as a child you must learn to pray."

(2) Of 6 children, the three girls prepared a bouquet, the two boys remained to sing at dinner on the day of the parents' feast; but one boy went to enjoy the day with his school-fellows —

The Crusaders form one great family.

The Advent - like a beautiful avenue leading to a majestic

palace - a period of preparation for Xmas.

"*Horate coeli de super*" - The four Sundays represent the 4000 years of *prope* expectation.

- His coming to the earth - & also to our hearts through his grace.

"Prepare the ways of the Lord.. the mountains shall be lowered...." We must correct our defects.

Pray to Mary - A fervent decade of the rosary every day to prepare the crib in our hearts.

Dec 8 - The Immaculate Conception - A preparation for Xmas.

Adam & Eve before & after the fall. If a millionaire is suddenly reduced to pauperism he should have nothing to give to his children.

But there is one exception, because God has promised His only Son as our Saviour. Which architect making a house will allow his chief enemy to occupy it first? "Please, lady, tell me your name", said Bernadette; & our Lady chose to mention this & prerogative.

Have you kept pure the robe of innocence given to you at baptism.

(3) The story of the miraculous medal - Apparition to Sister Catharine Labouré: "O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to you".

Dec 25 Christmas.

Le Hoskia 1937.

How to celebrate the month of St. Joseph p. 136
 On doing it not simply talking - The work of the Crusaders
 in Ardèche - quotation from Cardijn p. 305
 Feasts of July - Precious blood - 330
 How the Crusade was founded at Biarritz 357.
 Jesus our food - Choral action by Brochet 414
 Fraternal Charity - (with examples) Marmouton 445
 Preparing Children for Communion - advice to
 mothers - Chevrot 337
 Thanksgiving according to the missal - Cabrol 347
 On spending the vacation 289.

Hoskia 1934 The disinterment of Anne de Guigné 5*

A little farce on ~~the~~ untrailing our Lord from
 the Cross - A boy & a girl tried it; the priest
 explained a true means of untrailing our Lord. 86*

Books taken in course Crusade in XI^e Congrès
 Eucharistique national - Lisieux.

Fr. Verily at Mass p. 19;
 Fr. Parra at the 2nd Mass p. 27
 Sermon - Ap. of Rouen 31
 Eucharistic training in families Chevrot 97
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 Report about the Children's Mass - 262
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July.

1 Feast of the Precious Blood. ^{2, 230} 2 The Visitation ^{2, 8}
 16 Our Lady of Mt. Carmel ^{2, 18} 17 St. Alexis ²⁸⁶
 19 St. Vincent de Paul ²⁸⁴ 22 St. Mary Magdalene. ²⁹⁴ 26 St. Anne ²⁹³
 31 St. Ignatius ²⁸¹

August 1 St. Peter in Chains ³⁰² 2 St. Alphonsus de Ligouri ³³⁶
 4 St. Dominic ³³⁹ 6 Transfiguration ⁸⁰⁰ 9 St. J. B. Vianney ³⁴⁵
 13 St. John Neumanns
 10 St. Lawrence ³⁰⁸ 15 Assumption ¹⁴ 20 St. Bernard ²³⁴ 21 Jeanne de
 Chantal. ³⁴⁹ 28 St. Augustine ³³¹

September 8 Nativity of our Lady ⁴ 9 St. Peter Claver
 12 Holy name of Mary ²² 15 Our Lady of Seven colours. ¹² 18 St. Joseph de
 Cupertino ³⁴³ 21 St. Matthew ³⁰⁷

October 2 The holy angels ¹⁹⁰ 3 St. Theresa of the Infant Jesus. ⁴⁰³
 4 St. Francis of Assisi ³⁸⁹ 7 Most holy Rosary. ²⁰ 10 St. Francis Borgia ³⁹⁴
 17 St. Margaret Mary 30 St. Alphonsus Rodriguez.

November 1 All Saints 2 All souls. 13 St Stanislas
 Kostka. 21 Presentation of our Lady. 24 St. John of the Cross.
 27 Feast of the miraculous medal. 30 St

December St. Andrew 3 St. Francis Xavier 8 Immaculate
 Conception 21 St. Thomas 25 Xmas 28 Holy Innocents

July

Originally ~~fixed~~ ^{fixed} for 7th Sunday in July; now fixed for 1st Sunday Purpose: To emphasize a great dogma. Instituted by Pius IX, 1848, because Rome was reconquered by the French on 1st & 2nd of July.

Consider the texts (Parroy)

Visitation St. Ambrose says that our Lady, usually so calm & reserved, hastens to the duty of charity. Instituted by Urban VI in 1389, though certain other churches celebrated the feast even earlier. Raised to double of 2nd Class by Pius IX.

Magnificat explained by Bossuet.

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Carmel was the abode of Elias & the prophets. In 1160 there was a colony of hermits there; in 1226 they were approved as a mendicant order & spread in the West. Reforms were introduced by St. John of the Cross & St. Theresa. The feast recalls a vision of our Lady to Honorius III recommending the order & to St. Simon Stock giving him the Scapular.

Do I wear the uniform of my queen?

St. Vincent de Paul (d. 1660) - Founding hospitals, ~~schools~~ seminaries, schools; reform of clergy, preaching. Disciples were called Lazarists from the priory of St. Lazare - an influence in 17th Cent. France - Founded the Daughters of Charity.

The Gospel of the Day - Conditions for Apostolate.

St. Mary Magdalen & Martha: ^(22nd & 29th) They kept the house where Jesus loved to retire after his day's work in Jerusalem. Bethany was dear to the first Christians on account of Jesus's special love for the place; here was Lazarus raised from the dead. Magdalen's love for the Master shown in the annointing.

on Calvary, & at the Sepulchre. Martha is the devoted
hostess of our Lord.

Tradition says that the brother & the two sisters embarked
in a ~~one~~ fearless vessel, reached Marseilles, taught the
faith...

Jesus gives Mary Magdalen as a model: "Do you see
this woman" — Go, & announce to the brethren.

St. Anne : Mother of our Lady, & hence, she
occupies a prominent place in the Catholic devotion.
The few details about her are contained in the apocry-
phal Proto-Gospel of St. James. In the East devotion
to St. Anne dates from the earliest times, as also the
devotion to our Lady. Justinian erected a Church in
her honour in the 6th Cent. at Constantinople. England
celebrated her feast in 1381. Gregory XIII fixed the date &
extended it to the whole Church.

Gospel of the day: The man who bought the field; the
merchant who bought pearls.

(1556)
St. Ignatius : One of the most celebrated of the apostles of
Counter-reformation — Founded a fighting Company of
Jesus — The Mass brings out many of the characteristics of
his sanctity. — Introit: At the name of Jesus, every knee
shall bow; Collect: The motto of the Jesuits A. M. I. G.
Epistle: Sufferings which fall to the lot of Christ's am-
bassadors. Gospel of missionaries. Communion:
So I came to cast fire — Ignis, Ignatius.

August 1) St. Peter's Chains: The first day of August was a day of
great rejoicing in Rome. ~~it was~~ (the former name of the
month had been Sextilis) The pagan ceremony was
replaced by the feast of the Basilica St. Peter's "ad
vincula", built by Eudoxia in the 5th Century.

Perhaps there was on the same spot in earlier times a Chapel where St. Peter assembled the faithful, or perhaps, this was the place where St. Peter was imprisoned in Rome. In St. Peter's chains are preserved in this *Sancta basilica*.

The memory of the Maccabees is also kept on this day - Seven brothers and their mother, martyrs of the Old Law.

"The Church prayed without ceasing for Peter".
- The angel said to Peter "rise without delay" - Believe in God's providence over the Church.

2) St. Alphonsus de Liguori ⁽⁺¹⁷⁸⁷⁾: A young Neapolitan lawyer, took doctorate four years before the prescribed age, left the bar at 27; founded the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. - Much persecuted, even expelled from his own order for a time - A great authority in moral theology - Very devoted to the Bl. Sacrament of Secret of the Mass: Offer himself as a victim through the Mass.

The epistle reminds us to labour as good soldiers: God loves a cheerful giver.

1) St. Dominic (+1221) A Canon regular, then Ascetician, employed on diplomatic missions, preaching against the Albigenses, found the order of Friars Preachers at Toulouse, spread rapidly like the Franciscans. The kiss of peace exchanged between St. D. & St. Francis at Rome as depicted by many artists. Gave a doctrinal tendency to his order - with him more light; with St. Francis more warmth. Cf. SS. Thomas & Bonaventure. (Cabrol)

Gospel of the Day: Have your lamps lighted: Especially true of the O. P. - St. Thomas, Lacordaire, Monsabré, Jamnier - In my conduct people should see Jesus (Perrey)

6 Transfiguration : One of the few feasts of our Lord outside the Liturgy of the seasons - Originated in the East - Even now a ~~is~~ a great solemnity for the Armenians - In the 9th century found in various places in the West - In 1456 extended to the universal Church to commemorate the victory over the Turks.

& The Collect applied the words that came from the cloud to all new Christians -

In some places (especially among the Greeks and Russians) there is the custom of using new wine or pressing a few grapes into the chalice or of blessing the grapes during the Mass - all to show the opening of the gathering season. (Cabrol)

The Gospel of the day : Greater honours, greater sacrifices - as in the garden (Perroy)

98 John Mary Vianney - Curé of Ars Common name - ~~A~~
~~was~~ Brought up during the revolution; Conscript under Napoleon - Ordained though poor in studies - Transformed the parish : a centre of great pilgrimages - Prudence as Confessor - Many miracles, of which the greatest was his life - Canonized 1925; declared

Little Apostles of the Eucharistic Crusade.

Their choice & formation

The present study is based on i The Conferences of Fr. Dréty, ii Fr. Delbré's book "Jésus, Educateur des Apôtres" iii "Lectien" (The Crusade Review of Amas) + iv The combined efforts of the Promoters in the Diocese of Nancy.

Introduction. To be a Crusader is to be an apostle of the fourfold motto.

- All Crusaders pray... like Apostles for the same intentions - Everything in their formation makes them intensely Catholic, united to the S^pirit of X^t, ^{living} living the motto "Thy Kingdom Come", exerting their apostolic action on all they meet.

- The Captain, or the little apostle has a further duty within the group. He shows the way to the Crusaders; he acts as a messenger from God, from the promoters.

All Crusaders are

members of a select group, of the Eucharistic section of the Apostleship of prayer

A Catholics, Children of God, Brothers of J. C. who live the fourfold motto in union with Jesus.

Volunteers for his ^{young} little army who live close to Jesus, who fight for the glory of the Father.

Communicants whose whole life is united to the whole life of the ^{X^t} Church & put at the service of the whole life of the Church.

All The Captain is a chosen one among the Crusaders, whose love is more intense

A model Crusader he in whom shines forth

the perfect life of the Crusade and who obtains new recruits for the army,

a Crusade leader who influences his companions
a young promoter, more fervent, more pious, more zealous in his working for the glory of God, for the ~~love~~ love of the Sacred Heart.

7 Why form Captains

1) One aim in having Captains:

- To inflame from the tenderest age love for Jesus and longing for souls.
- To energize his fervour by showing him the mission he can fulfil and the duties that he has.
- To give him a field of action suited to his ability.
- To ensure his lasting attachment to the Crusade by giving him the joys of spiritual conquest.
- To form zealous promoters of the morrow who will abate at no difficulty, who will be ready to run any risk for their chief, who will be happy to do anything to defend or extend the Kingdom of God.

2) Captains are essential to the full life of the Crusade.

The Crusade has been defined from the beginning as a young army ("an army of the elite" as said the Pope 6th Aug. '32) recruited & maintained in full vigour by an organization, a network of Captains.

- The statutes require young promoters or Captains to be in charge of the members.
- Everybody recognizes that the apostolate through one's own, of the child through the child, is most efficacious.
- It is our duty not only to form members who are ready to be led, but those who can lead,
- The aim of education is not to teach them to depend on

us, but to train them to do without us —

— God showers his favours differently; some show from the earliest age the quality of leaders; it is the duty of the promoter to cooperate with God

— The Pope said (26th June 1933) that the Crusade is a primary school of the Catholic Action and a first apprenticeship for it. Hence we must select and prepare men of ability;

— The fervour of the Crusade groups depends in great measure upon the activity of the leaders.

"La ou il n'y a pas d'Apôtre, le groupe de Croisade n'est pas Canoniquement organisé."

3) The motives of the apostolate.

(a) Love of God : The ^{Captain} Crusader meditates on the love the Heart of Jesus bears towards the Father; he is taken up with that love.

He knows that by his daily offering he too has made of his life an act of love.

He wishes this love to be spread everywhere, in his family, at school, among the members of the Crusade.

He fights hatred with love; he conquers indifference and ignorance by the example of his life which is a perfect imitation of the gospel.

His love is kept ablaze by the Blessed Sacrament and the furnace of the Charity of the Sacred Heart.

He kindles the spirit of love and service first of all in the Crusaders who are entrusted to him, then next in all others whom he can influence.

(b) Salvation of souls: The ^{Captain} Crusader meditates ^{often} on the passion, & sees the price Jesus paid for souls. He thirsts for souls; he wants to bring them to the

Father.

The prayer 'Thy Kingdom Come' widens his horizon; he will not be satisfied with his group or his nation; he wants the whole world.

As a member of the mystical Body, he will increase the vitality of the whole; he will make it grow by cooperating in the work of redemption.

c) The obligation of a privileged child: He who has received more has a greater obligation to love, to make reparation, to attract others to the way of God. Meditate on the parable of the talents.

Remember the pressing appeal of the Holy Father. The Crusade is a primary school of the ~~Ap~~ Catholic Action. The more devoted the Captain is at present, the more efficacious and widespread will be his activity later on.

4) Means of the Apostolate.

(a) Apostolate of Prayer: The Captain prays often following the example of Jesus in the Holy Eucharist, *semper vivens ad interpellandum pro nobis.*

Egoism of every kind, even spiritual, viz., that of speaking only about oneself, must be combated mercilessly; it is most opposed to the spirit of the Crusade.

The Crusade knows no boundaries; its hands are outstretched like the Divine Master's on Calvary. The Crusader may be engaged in this or that particular task, but thanks to the offering, his whole life is for the whole Church.

The Captain should pray for the his Crusaders; the Captain's litany which recommends each Crusader to his patron or guardian angel is ~~or~~ may be made use of.

Apostolate of offering: The Captain offers himself along with the Crusaders and for their intentions.

Apostolate of Communion: ~~Jesus~~ He takes Jesus with him in his apostolate; he communicates to obtain graces, to make reparation.

b) Apostolate of sacrifice "We instruct souls by word; we save them by suffering and sacrifice" (Fr. Longay).

The Captain can find enough matter for sacrifice in his own life, in bearing his cross and following Jesus, in obedience, work, charity, in S.O.L. — To look for extraordinary things is an illusion.

Sacrifice should ^{be} the best loved weapon. Every Crusade skirmish should be preceded by sacrifices.

Insist chiefly on the sick; get the full sacrificial value from their suffering.

c) Apostolate of good example. Fulfilling one's duties of state, being a perfect man even from a human point of view is a most eloquent sermon; it redounds to the glory of X^t whose name he bears.

Ordinarily the Captain should be chosen from among those who are good students.

The Captain should practise this form of ~~the~~ apostolate at all times; everywhere he should imitate the boy Jesus.

d) Apostolate in word and action: it is expected from all, especially from the Captains.

In the fourth part we shall see how to what are the different forms of activity proper to a Captain, and how step by step he can be introduced to the role of an apostle of Catholic Action.

5) The value of the apostolate of Captains

It is ~~more~~ very efficacious, since it is an apostolate of like by like, of a milieu by the best elements in it; & hence is to be preferred to every other form.

It is discreet. The words of an equal cannot destroy liberty of will.

It is constant. Children have all always together; they have the same interests, the same difficulties.

It is adapted. Captains know best how to talk round their companions; they have the same mentality.

Hence it is one should avoid choosing children from a higher class as the Captains

T Election and nomination.

1) ~~How to choose the Captains.~~

Father Patrick was glad that the seed had fallen on good soil. The small group of boys to whom he had broached his new idea became centres of different groups; within two days all the students knew that a kind of parliamentary government was in preparation.

The prefect also was busy in the meantime. Beautiful souls had been entrusted to his care; he was now about to pick out a few of them for special training. He read several Crusade publications once more; ~~he~~ pondered over the qualities of his would be leaders; made plans for their election and training.

Turning over the pages of the gospel, he read

Jesus as
model

learned that when our Lord wanted to choose his 12 Apostles, He had prayed & had waited long. What better model was there to follow than Christ? The night before the calling of the twelve, Jesus had spent a whole night in prayer. The promoter was convinced that in a matter of such importance no amount of time given to prayer would be too much. Jesus had over 500 disciples, but only 12 Apostles; and these he chose only after prolonged training. Prudence was extremely necessary; the fidelity of the would-be Captains should be tested.

prayer

prudence

Choice of Captains is difficult

The admission of members into the Crusade had been easy; there were many willing to accept the conditions. But the choice of Captains appeared very delicate and difficult. The élite of an élite could not quickly be determined. Would he be able to find a sufficient number of leaders, young boys who had a true sense of supernatural values, a real love for Jesus and for souls, burning zeal & the capacity for becoming trainers, educators, ~~last~~ conquerors?

By election

A little reflection showed that the choice of Captains should be by election and not nomination. ^{When} if the group Crusade group had been ~~was~~ in the process of formation, he could easily have nominated the Captains; those who ~~of~~ first joined & formed the nucleus of the group or those who were most active in enrolling new members could have been named Captains, and no one would have been dissatisfied.

Nomination where possible?

But the group he had to deal with was one already formed. An ~~autocratic~~ ^{personal} nomination, however wise and prudent, would have given

Why election? omitted some who had indisputable sway over the boys, besides giving occasion to many petty jealousies. To allow the boys to elect their own Captains seemed preferable. This would give them a sense of responsibility, and would train them to take decisions by themselves.

To ensure a wise election, however, it was necessary that all the members should know the importance of their choice. They should be properly instructed on the virtues to be expected in every Crusader, and *par a fortiori*, in the Captains; they should know also the faults that would make one unfit to be a Captain and the qualities that would ensure success in one's work as Captain. Rev. Patrick was always quick to distinguish the essential from the unessential; he knew that a short explanation just previous to the election would suffice for the qualities that would make or mar a successful Captain; but for the more essential virtues a more careful and gradual training was needed.

The virtues of a Captain

Lessons from the Gospels.

Faithful to the Consistent Crusade method, Rev. Patrick decided to put before his boys Jesus Christ as their model. The feast of Christ the King was fast approaching; the novena of preceding the feast seemed a fitting occasion to draw the attention of the boys to the virtues of the divine Master which the Crusaders and Captains should copy. Readings from the gospels and lives of Christ were planned for each day of the novena, illustrating these virtues. The passion story of the Passion was a call to love for Jesus and for souls; the woman of Chanaan taught the lesson of Confidence; the miraculous draught of fishes that of

perseverance; and the washing of feet the lesson of humility. The words "blessed are the pure of heart" showed how Jesus esteemed purity. The Conduct of Jesus towards sinners was an object-lesson in gentleness and tact; His willingness to meet His passion stole the Crusader for greater sacrifices; His nights of silent prayer on the mountains taught the value of prayer.

Joyful generosity was the lesson taught they learnt at the when ~~you~~ at Jesus' call: "Come, follow me." So many left all they had to do His bidding.

These nine aspects of Christ's personality prepared the Crusaders for the election. They con-

A chalice full of
Jesus.

stantly heard it repeated that an apostle is a chalice full of Jesus and ~~it~~ overflowing for the sake of souls. Their Captains or little apostles should be chosen not for personal likes or dislikes but for qualities that would make an apostle of Jesus Christ, for nearness to Christ, for greater similarity to the model they were called upon to imitate.

When the long prepared feast of the Kingship of X^t dawned at last. The Crusaders' Hall was decorated with the best of taste. Still more better and more precious were the decorations Jesus found in the hearts of the Crusaders when He became their ~~the~~ Host in Communion. How many beautiful acts of virtue or sacrifice had been offered up with this intention: 'that we may elect the best Captains'. That same prayer Jesus heard now after Communion rising fervently from the hearts of seventy and odd Crusaders and their devoted promoter.

Some time after breakfast all assembled in

The
to 6

the hall. There was something attractive about the intentional derangement of furniture in the room. Each one took a place as he liked; some sat ~~down~~ on benches or window-sills or tables or desks; others leaned against the wall or squatted on the floor. The prefect himself either sat at the ~~edge~~^{end} of a bench or leaned against the window. It was a perfectly 'classless society'; a medley of ~~good~~ boys and little resembling a class or a formal meeting. As at all Crusade gatherings, now also they were come for a familiar 'chat' and not for a lengthy discourse from the promoter.

"Father," began Crispin, "you said you would speak to us about the qualities expected in a Captain."

Noel raised his finger; he had a difficulty. "The qualities expected are humility, perseverance, and the like, about which we have had readings already. It is something else we are now come for."

Mr. Patrick said: "Yes, the question is something else; we must inquire what natural qualities or defects would make or mar a successful Captain. Grace builds on nature, and we can easily see that if a boy is defective in judgement, lacking in openness, proud and ~~self~~^{selfish}, rough, unpliant and autocratic, there is little chance of his becoming a good Captain. Unless any of these defects is present in a marked degree, grace cannot build anything on him, and the training of Captains which we give him would be in vain."

Justin, who was one of the elder boys, spoke: "Father, I think now I can say what qualities would make a successful Captain"

The defects to be avoided

Qualities of a
Successful
Captain.

"Well, try" said the prefect.

"First, he must ^{have a quiet} be intelligent; or else there is no int. spirit of initiative nor influence over other boys. Secondly he must ^{have} have courage, ~~guts~~ and endurance; our Crusade skirmishes in search of sinners require these qualities."

"Yes, the Courage of the good shepherd who went out at night in search of the lost sheep; the endurance of the little altar boy who will walk a long way to school church to serve at Mass and to Communicate. — What other qualities?"

"I think," ^{said another boy} a Captain must have a fund of common sense, and must not be making mis calculations in every plan; also he should be generous, zealous, and Chivalrous like the Crusaders who followed Richard the Lion Heart, not one who is afraid of a pinprick. Also, ^{he} he must be open, docile as well; otherwise he can't be trained."

"Well said," ^{said Prefect} so we have already five points, intelligence, endurance, common sense, ~~an~~ Chivalry, docility. I shall add ^{three} ~~two~~ more. ^{First} The Captain should have a certain ascendancy over the others, the capacity to lead ^{others}, that undefinable ^{attraction} make-up of a leader. Secondly, he must be open, ^{active, energetic, spontaneous,} daring; even a certain impatience to break the yoke is not an unmixed evil, for when taken up by the Crusade ideal, such a character can be ~~an~~ ^{an} excellent Captain. Thirdly, and this is most important, a deep religious spirit which is a necessary foundation to build anything solid."

"Now, before proceeding to the election, have you any questions to put?"

"How many Captains in all, Father?" asked

Number
of No. of Cap-
tains

young James Lobo.

"Generally ~~one~~ they recommend one per group of five or six, or one for each class if the number of Crusaders in each class is small."

"And All the Captains are senior members?" queried another youngster?

"Surely not; the Captain should be of the same age as his group. If he is too young, a senior Crusader or the promoter will help him in a special way." I intend to proceed in this way. I shall divide you into three sections according to age, and ask four Captains to be elected for each section. In ~~the~~ After Consultation with the Captains, ~~the~~ we shall divide all the Crusaders into ~~of~~ each section into four groups and assign one group to each Captain. Now I shall put to you a question

For how long? How long should a captain remain in office?

"For one year, I suppose; secretaries of ^{school} associations are all elected for a year."

"But that is no reason why we should ~~et~~ imitate them"

"Father, I think a ~~et~~ reelection will help to give a new fillip, to do away with Captains whose zeal may have cooled down, to put new methods into practice and to give a chance to others?"

"Father, would you suggest any ceremony for the investiture of captainship?"

Investiture Ceremony

"Yes, I would. There are some who look askance at every ceremonial. But a ceremony for captainship has many advantages. It gives to the Captains a high sense of the responsibility they voluntarily assume; it teaches them that ~~the~~ helps to make them more faithful to the sacred ~~pro-~~ ^{creed} ~~create~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} promise they make to our King Christ. It also ~~gives~~ ^{gives} to the

Considers a becoming respect of for the Captains.

The following place is usually suggested:

An examination for admission

A week of prayers, Communions and sacrifices offered for the Captains.

A short retreat or a day of recollection.

On a feastday after Mass or Benediction, in the presence of parents and relations, the little Captains are solemnly received, and they make their act of Consecration.

Now, I shall briefly explain the act of Consecration before we begin the election. Let it be clearly known what promises those you are going to choose are expected to make to our Lord.

The Consecrator is one who has consecrated himself to the Sacred Heart to live according to His intentions, to spread His kingdom.

When Jesus takes a Consecrator as His own Captain, His little apostle, He confides to him souls that He holds dearest, His loved children. The Captain's Commission is divine; it cannot be performed well unless in imitation of Jesus.

The Captain wishes to live in close union with Jesus, that thus he may a fit instrument in His hands.

The Captain is an armed knight; he has received from his prince titles, honours, estates and also a heavy responsibility. He must promote the intentions ^{interests} of the Sacred Heart even forgetting himself. ~~He~~ He lives for the intentions of the Sacred Heart, & for these he offers his prayers, Communions and sacrifices. He is responsible for the souls of the little Consecrators whom he should bring

The act of
Consecration.

nearer to Jesus.

III Captains' Meetings

1 What kind of formation training?

First the training of the whole man { self-knowledge
self-discipline
perfecting of self

Secondly the training of the Crusader.

A Let it be clearly known that :

The great essential principles should not be left out for the sake of details

The details should be carefully subordinated as means for the end.

B The training of the will — Notices

The Call of our Lord : Come follow me.

The need of souls : The harvest is great.

One's own perfection & that of the Crusade depends on the Captains

C Training for Catholic Action

By progressive exercises in

{ the Charitat works of Charity entrusted by the chiefs

{ the exact fulfillment of duty.

{ Certain posts of responsibility. initiative

The promoters { should guide their projects
{ should make their plans precise & attainable
{ should teach them how to make up for defects.

C Strengthening through union with our Lord

through Sanctifying grace

through imitations of our Lord's virtues

through intimate colloquies in prayer

through Communion — through self-oblation

How to impart this training:

The Promoter should be solidly spiritual, "None one gives what he has not"

The promoter should have a definite plan. This is required in every work of education - The training

The training should comprise -

- 1) a firm, deeply grounded faith
- 2) true piety which means devotedness to God, Confidence in God, & prayer
- 3) great esteem for one's ^{own} eternal welfare & spiritual treasures
- 4) Sanctity - by the gradual development of the virtues that lie in germ.

The Promoter should make them see that

- it is God who called them specially, and therefore,

- They should become more faithful & generous;

- aim at greater union by frequent & fervent Communion

- learn to associate themselves with the priest by

- Union in the Mass

- Service at the altar

- ~~Cultivate~~ a personal attachment to the Vicar of Ch.

The Promoter should teach them

to follow the example of St and the saints who were the ideal Crusaders

to pray, to reflect on texts of the gospel or on liturgical prayers and hymns, & for this pray with or before the Crusaders.

to take the joy, the greatness of apostolic work as well as its difficulties - by this means to foster vocations.

to be worthy of their posts of honour by example, services rendered, by initiative & new works undertaken.

5) Some defects to be avoided

- Self love shown by turning the work to one's own glory, in Overconfidence in oneself, ---
- Watch carefully; true Xian spirit should be an efficacious remedy.

Pride: attributing all glory to success to one self.

Spirit of domination — discretion, tolerance

Independence — sense of discipline.

N. B. Do not exaggerate the honour of the Captain's office. Hold a just *via media*, in order to safeguard the Captain's authority.

Pray often to Jesus & to Mary.

How long should the training be?

A few months of training are needed before finally pronouncing the act of consecration.

In the meantime, ensure perfect observance of Crusade rules & the special duties of the Captain.

Hold frequent meetings with the Promoters & the Director. Objections after the consecration should be rare.

Who conducts the meetings?

A priest whenever possible, and especially in the case of boys.

Promoters ordinarily.

How often should the meetings be?

The meetings should be frequent and short, oftener than the Crusade meetings, & prepared more carefully.

Also everytime a Crusade meeting is held, the Captains gather together earlier to discuss practical suggestions.

A plan for the Captains' meetings

Of Fr. Derely's *Manuel de Zelateurs*.

These meetings should be our chief occupation.

Every opportunity, incident should be made use of.
The training a more an intense family life than
a series of meetings — as our Lord trained the
Apostles.

See ~~the~~ the Captains often individually.

Difference between Captains' meetings & Censade meetings

Consider how Our Lord, after explaining the parables
used to the people used to, go aside with His Apostles
to teach them more — How he gradually formed them.

The meetings should not be like a class, but like a
family circle, ~~to~~ except in case where the
large number of Captains may require greater
care for discipline.

Greater knowledge of our Lord & better service
are expected from the Apo Captains.

A Censade is worth just as much as the Captains ^{own}
worth.

IV Catholic Action for the Captains

1) Role of the Captain

The Censaders must be made to take a part
in the activity of the group. Hence the group should
be guided by the initiative not of the promoter but
of the Captains. Thus we form apostles of Catholic Action.

The Holy Father said in an audience given on 26 June,
1933 that the Censade is the primary school of Catholic
Action, to its apprenticeship. An apprentice should

not merely watch, but do.

The Captain is also a trainer of the Crusaders, & hence takes the place of the promoter in some respects.

The 6th Statute of the Apostleship of Prayer defines his duty.

- He is responsible for the life of his group.

He prays, sacrifices, Communicates for his group.

He gives a good example of fulfilling all Crusade duties.

He draws souls to the Bl. Sacrament, visit, Communion.

He maintains an atmosphere of prayer, sacrifice, offering.

He teaches his group about the duties, aims, mottoes, of the C.C.

He distributes monthly leaflets & collects the treasury.

He collects subscriptions, answers to questionnaires...

He communicates decisions of the Centre, meets absentees...

He keeps the regular convening of meetings.

He takes charge of one section of the Crusade, if possible

2) The Crusade Staff.

It is good to have a Crusade Staff, the officers of which are all Captains - The officers ^{are} ~~may be~~ Chief, Secretary, treasurer, librarian, banner-bearer. Tenure of office lasts for three months.

Captain Chief of Staff is responsible for the whole group; he should be a senior member, establishes the link between the Captains and the promoter; arranges Crusade skirmishes; must be influential, & deeply grounded in humility.

Captain Secretary of Staff writes reports, supervises the posting of treasuries & answers to questionnaires, makes summaries of ideas given by Secretary Captains & secretaries.

Captain Treasurer collects subscriptions. The treasury ^{money} is kept by the Director or Promoter.

Notes way of collecting money: A box is kept in the room

into which Crusaders put what they save from recreations & by other ^{acts of} self-abnegation. Calendars, almanacs, reviews, etc., are sold. Fêtes are organized now & then to which parents are invited.

Uses of the money: to pay for new Crusade reviews & for library books - to pay by banner & uniforms - to have masses said - to send delegates to Crusade rallies.

The bill of expenditure must be approved by the Staff & the Director.

The librarian cares for the books; Collects the fines for damages and books overdue.

The banner-bearer is a post of honour.

3) Organizing sections:

Sections help to stimulate zeal.

A Captain with his Crusaders forms one section. Each section works for a special purpose.

Assignment of sections to the groups is made by casting lots. They are changed from time to time. Variety creates new enthusiasm & the spirit of emulation.

Here are a few sections which have been tried:

The Pope's Section - Study of Pope's intentions; devotion to the Pope - Communions for them

The Bishop's Section - Needs of the diocese - Communions

Parish section - Auxiliaries of the parish-priest; Serving at the altar; being of use to the clergy.

Mission Section - Correspondence with a missionary; spiritual bouquets; sending money & other useful articles - a special purse - Stamps & silver paper, postcards of mission lands - Stories about mission activity.

Mass Section : Continue the good movement started during the Jubilee year of Redemption - Chain of Masses heard for the Holy Father - Masses said by subscription, at which the group should Communicate -
- Communions of reparation.

Press section : Selling Catholic publications, getting subscribers for Catholic periodicals.

- Other sections may be for vocations, ~~at~~ our own Country, the agonizing, souls in purgatory, missions in parishes, first Communions.

Benefits ~~of~~ due to having sections :

Habit of frequent, even daily Communion - The thanksgiving is enriched by an apostolic intention.

Putting the Captains in charge of organizing Chains of Communions gives to them an opportunity for apostolate, & safeguards the liberty of each Crusader.

[Let it be clearly known that there is no obligation to Communicate.]

The sections help to destroy spiritual egoism & gives to the children a Catholic outlook.

4) Our Captains at work :

At St. Pierre the Crusaders want to make it reign in the Secular school. They may^t make spiritual Communion ⁱⁿ during class rooms; encourage the younger children to make the daily offering

Between classes (in another place) the Captains gather together the boys for visits.

In a parish of Nancy Captains go to the homes of the ~~men~~ Crusaders on the eve of the weekly meeting to get a report from their parents.

- 1935 : An incident in a tram car.

Apostolate in a tramcar:

It was in ^{in the tram} the year 1935. The small group of Crusade Captains, ^{carrying on} were keeping an animated conversation about the Captains' meeting which they had just finished. Rev. Fr. Leij, Delegate Director General of the Crusade, had been speaking to them about reparation, and their hearts were full of the subject.

"It was beautiful, all that the Father said told us about," said B.

"But lest we forget...." began another.

"That is it," a third ^{interrupted} ^{enthusiastically} "let us go over what the Father said."

(Point by point) the whole speech of Fr. Leij was repeated as the tramcar rolled noisily through the street. The young orators spoke with vehemence, and the people present in the car listened.

One of the Captains said: "The Father asked us to explain what reparation means, and we could not. Wasn't it shameful?"

"Oh! we know all right what it means; only we couldn't express it."

"I have an idea!" B. stood up and exclaimed.

"Be out with it. We are not going ^{to be shocked}."

"Suppose.... we make reparation ^{the others laughed} for the people in the car?"

"Splendid! I am for it"

"I too. But what are we to do?"

"Five minutes of silence immediately," said B. ^{he} and looked at his watch and sat down.

The people in the car watched with surprise these five young boys struck dumb like

statues all on a sudden, sitting quietly with eyes closed and lips moving imperceptibly with eyes closed and Chaplets slipping through their fingers. Some thought them stupid; but, quite possibly, ^{were reminded of} ~~reminded~~ others recalled to their minds their own childhood and prayers once learnt on their mothers' knees & now long since forgotten.

After five minutes B. said aloud: "That is over finished. I am sure the good God is pleased. Perhaps there were ^{some} a good number here who did need reparation and pardon."

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Riddles.

- 1) What is the difference between a lady and a soldier?
She ~~has~~ powder on the face, she faces the powder.
- 2) What is the difference between a poet and a poetaster?
~~He~~ The one puts fire into his verses; the other puts his verses into fire.
- 3) How does an engine hear? Through its engine days.
- 4) Why is a stammerer the best speaker? He makes a few words go a long way.
- 5) Why is a groveller the greediest of animals? Because the tale ^(tail) comes out of his head.
- 6) Why is one who refuses to bet like one who bets?
Because he is no better.
- 7) Which travels faster, heat or cold? Heat, because you can catch a cold ~~is~~ easily.
- 8) How many sides has a circle? Two, inside + outside.
- 9) From a dish of butter you came out, I went in; what happens to the butter? It becomes bitter.

Fr. Ledochowski and the Eucharistic Crusade

While communicating the papal decree of approbation of the Crusade, the General wrote a letter to the Provincials in which he says: - 22nd. Aug. 1932 cf. Acta Romana VII p. 163

The work was begun in 1915; with God's grace it has succeeded. Today the number of members is 2,500,000 The fruit has been so great that many others, not of the society, have taken up works of ~~anixi~~ similar kind, often with the same name. One such is the Crusade begun by the Premonstratensians in Belgium 1920 and which has later spread to many countries. The Holy See has made the two Crusades completely independent of each other and has raised both to the rank of Primary Associations. Hence we must try to promote our Crusade as well as we can, taking care to put no obstacle in the progress of the Premonstratensian Crusade - "Fratres nostri sunt; crescant in mille millia."

Our Crusade has been raised to the rank of a Primary association only 'honoris causa', in order that both the Crusades may be of the same canonical rank; yet ours may be free from the responsibilities of those which are primaria with full legality; these responsibilities are not necessary since our Crusade is a section of the large association of the Apostleship of Prayer.

At the same time a letter was written to the directors of the Apostleship of prayer which is given in full in Eucharistic Crusade, Feb. 1940.

In the agreement with the Premonstratensian Fathers it is said that the Crusades will be entirely independent of each other, that ours will have the name "Eucharistic Crusade of the Apostleship of Prayer", while theirs will be known as "Eucharistic Crusade Pius X" or Eucharistic Crusade of Averbode (from the monastery where it first began. The two will not be in the same parish; but they will join together or invite each other for congresses, Eucharistic demonstrations, etc.

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St. Stanislas Kostka cf. Acta Romana VII p. 873

On Nov. 13th., 1934, Fr. General wrote a beautiful letter to the Provincials, recommending St. Stanislas Kostka as the Patron of the Crusade. This is particularly fitting because St. Stanislas had ~~an~~ great devotion towards the Holy Eucharist and to our Lady; and because knowledge and love of St. Stanislas is apt to plant the seeds of priestly and religious vocation in many young hearts. The General therefore suggests that prayers, booklets, pictures, etc., should be widely disseminated as a means of furthering this devotion. However, this designation of St. Stanislas as a patron has no official character nor has there been a decree of the Pope to this effect. If later it seems opportune to do something more, Fr. General promises to do all that is in his power.

Dialogue on Social Order.

Adapted from Jolly Name Monthly 1/2/41

'Down!' says the Communist: "Up!" says the Church.

Bernie: What news on the labour-front?

Noel: Hitler promises a new social order.

Boyd: It is high time he thinks of it. Look at the world today. Capital forever increasing; so too poverty & the slums.

Bernie: Can you tell me just what is wrong with the world.

Noel: Morals are rotten; economies insane. We need a just distribution of incomes.

Boyd: Just what Communism alone can give.

Noel: - No. In Russia, the only country where Communism has been established, the inequality is more appalling than anywhere else.

Boyd: The worker gets the full share of his labour.

Noel: Blood splashed wall and firing of squad.

Boyd: Rot! In Russia the worker is not exploited for the sake of a small clique as here. The U.S.S.R. has swept away the rotten political system of the Czar; equal rights for all - for all Communists at any rate.

Bernie: I am glad you added that. I can pity you for swallowing so easily so much tripe served up by the propagandists. Whatever be the remedy, Communism is not. Trotsky knew that Uncle Joe Stalin's foolery was not Communism, that it was closely linked with German imperialism, & so * Trotsky was liquidated.

Noel: Every competent observer comes back with the same pitiful story. The Russian worker is a slave to the cruellest system ever devised. Remember the millions starved to death or butchered or rotting in

labour camps.

Bernie: Your Red leaders get 20,000 roubles a month whereas the average worker gets less than 200 out of which he has to give ^{back} ~~away~~ 20 or 30% in taxes

Boyd: But I must say one thing. When Church and State did nothing against Capitalism, Russia tried a great experiment, and overthrew Capitalism, & auto. crazy.

Noel: No it did not. Stalin is a more thorough-going autocrat than Nicholas II was. Communism has kept the two worst features of Capitalism - a callous disregard for human life and a fanatical hatred of religion.

Boyd: I don't follow you there. Does not history prove that the Church went hand in hand with Capitalism.

Bernie: History proves just the opposite. Who brought the revolution of 1889? Your early English Capitalists. The revolutions of the Continent were manoeuvred by the great Jewish Capitalists. Hatred of religion was the outstanding feature of all these revolutions.

Boyd: But what did the Church do for the worker?

Noel: To say that the Church did nothing is to fly in the face of facts.

Boyd: The Catholic solution is the medieval guilds. That would be turning back the clock by four centuries.

Bernie: No such thing. If a solution based on justice & charity could be found in the middle ages, one can be found even now. The Church has not been permitted to attempt her solution. The very people who cry out, *It is a pity* has failed as those who oppose the application of *His* principles.

Noel: And let me tell you, Boyd, though crushed by the Civil power which was in league with the ~~workers~~ Capitalists,

the Church has again and again raised her protest in favour of the worker. Leo XIII demanded the living wage; Pius XI condemned the universal control of industry by a few magnates. It is sickening to hear the people say: Why has not the Church prevented the war. In 1917, the Pope was excluded from the Versailles treaty. Atheistic Capitalism was at its zenith, and don't blame the Church.

Bernie: After two Centuries of failure, should not materialism be pronounced bankrupt, & should not the Church allowed to try her solution?

Boyd: But has the ~~only~~ Church any practicable solution?

Noel: Yes, but the remedy is an unpopular one; it calls for a social moral reform. It is not the nation, but the individual man & woman who must be reformed; and the reformation lies in the restoration of the ten Commandments.

Boyd: But the ten Commandments are out of date.

Bernie: Moral law cannot change. Right is right by the inherent laws of human nature & not by any social convention.

Boyd: What then is the Catholic programme?

Noel: The restoration of the law of God. Take the first Commandment - unless money & vice are dethroned & the rightful place is restored to God, all talk of reform is empty claptrap. The second item is: 'Thou shalt not commit adultery'. Overthrow the worldwide racket of vice which controls the press, the cinema and the novel.

Bernie: And I will give you the next item: 'Thou shalt not steal'. Restore honesty of dealing between man and man, nation and nation; overthrow the racket of big business and the control of credit & currency by private corporations.

Boyd: Just a dream.

Noel: It is no dream. There is only one way of changing the whole outlook on life, & that is by education. Russia & Germany know it. Unless religious education is restored to its proper place, the Countries will cease to be Christian.

Bernie: The Social Order will depend on the question, what is the purpose of life. If the purpose is dust, then the order will be individual selfishness which is Capitalism or Collective selfishness which is Communism.

Boyd: The truth is Xtianity & Communism are two philosophies; the one spiritual, the other material; I am prepared to admit that.

Noel: You have said it, Boyd. The Communists have only one word & that is "down". Down with Capitalism! Down with the rich! Down with the Bourgeoisie! Down with governments! Down with religion! Down with God!

Bernie: Yes! It is high time they looked not down but up. — Up from the Class struggle! Up from hate! Up from revolution! Up from the material! Up from the dirt and filth of a vice-ridden world! Up from the earth, beyond the stars, up to the hidden battlements of eternity! Up — up to God. *Sursum Corda.*

Anne de Guigné by

A nurse who met her for the first time said: "a beautiful angelic face" - A beggar: "a little saint" - a painter who drew her face: "A child in whose eyes one can see Jesus." - Fr. Lajennie O.P. "A very delicate and beautiful flower of a land of saints."

- Born 25th April, 1911 at Annecy-le-Vieux.

The landscape of Savoy which seeks in beauty the ancestral house. The most popular saint of Savoy, St. Francis Sales had looked on this scene.

- The wonder of the view helped in the blossoming forth of the virtues of sweetness & vigour which so marked her character -

Her mother was a direct descendant of St. Louis and was the niece of General de Charette.

She resembled her father.

Capt. Jacques De Guigné was to the men in the trenches an ideal leader - first to face danger, last to take repose.

J. died 22 July, 1915, at the head of his Alpine Skirmish Squadron.

Anne could understand what the loss meant.

By her words of consolation, & especially by her efforts at becoming better, she comforted her mother.

Until then she stressed her privileges of the eldest child. Pleasure is being pretty & intelligent, in knowing to be so, in being told so; vanity the next step after pleasure; the spirit of domination leading to pride.

A brother Jacques; two sisters Madeleine, Marie-Antoinette - the nurses & the companions all knew her pride, jealousy, self-love.

After her father's death, "Conversion", a change caused by the trial - a fixed desire for good.

She directed her efforts towards acquiring the spirit of childhood - placing special stress on charity towards one's neighbour.

She became disinterested, submissive, full of regard for one's her entourage.

Even the firmness, severity of her traits changed. - an affable smile, more expansive.

III - The transformation which the Gospel requires cannot be had without sacrifice, perfect docility, bloody immolation, vigilance.

She Anne would have gone too far unless she had been prevented - At games or study or during meals she found many occasions for sacrifice.

The first Communion was to be on 26 March 1917, at the ^{Chapel of} Villa St. Gertrude in Cannes where he was staying for winter. The Bp. of Nice & was strict about early Communions. Anne had only 6 years.

- They pleaded her cause - a very severe exam - Quick, exact decisions answered gave the decision in her favour.

Preparatory retreat - Obedience seemed to her "the sanctity of childhood", the greatest of virtues - Through obedience she would guard against anger, egoism; she would be kind to others.

On the eve, she was calm, recollected, happy.

But sad at the thought of Papa being absent - She learnt that from heaven she would be still closer in this family feast.

"The divine shines out brilliantly in this child.
... In everything so superior to the ordinary
conditions of childhood." Rp of Annee.

After first Communion, her soul began to
ascend on the wings of charity and faith.

"Lyre of which the hermitism is her its sound...
plant of which the exquisite virtue is the flower" (Fr. Hugo)
— So too in Nénette there was a surprising cor-
respondence to grace.

She found God's presence everywhere — in the
wondrous landscape — in the figure of the
poor whom she met.

She met Him in Holy Communion — renewed
resolutions — increase her love of the cross in a
desire to give sacrifice for sacrifice.

She promised to conquer herself "by a daily
struggle to conquer her pride & laziness."

Delicacy of conscience — sorrow for the
least thing that could have offended God —
Asking pardon — admitting her fault without
excusing — e.g. stitching on a Friday/Sunday —
spending the leave of a Communion day in dissipa-
tion —

Love shown by diligence in work: "Work is a
gift which we make to the good Jesus" — all the harder
it is the more efforts we make for it. Handwriting
and multiplication were points of extreme
difficultly when.

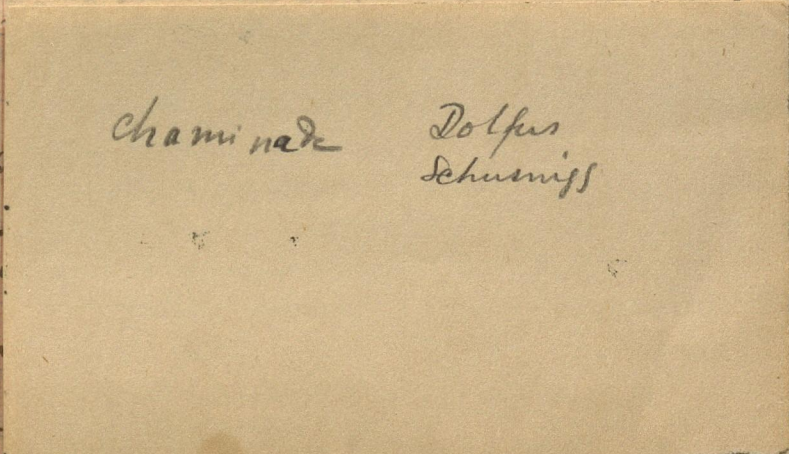
— Charity towards others: in yielding her own
rights — Not betraying the inner struggle involved.

Sacrifices: Jacques is sick, & Anne remains
with him instead of going for the picnic — A beauti-
ful calendar with a picture of the little Flower, which

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Sacrifices: Jacques is sick, Anne remains
with him instead of going for the picnic - A beauti-
ful Calendar with a picture of the little Flower, which

was later presented to another - trials from the brother and the two sisters - Helping them during work, to fix pens, to blot the writing, to explain things - Jojo asks for the brette, Jojo takes away the flowers from a Corbeille ambulante - Jojo broke a new porcelain toy. After the first tears or the first emotion she would offer the sacrifice to God, & smile at the offender.

- "I want a horse" said Jojo - "I shall not be" - But for hours on end she galloped "I thought it better to make a sacrifice".

If the temptation is too great she runs to her good angel - she seeks herself to further self-denial.

She renounced everything - even herself - Not excusing herself when falsely accused of lying. - Even glad at being forgotten, misunderstood -

III Anne thinks and she said "A long life is a benefit; it permits us to suffer much for the good Jesus."

She wishes to teach others also how to share the joy of abnegation - Exhorts Jojo to come to vespers, to sacrifice his candy: "You do it today, Nennette; I shall do it tomorrow."

Teaching Marinette about austerity: "The joys of this world pass away - To have made a sacrifice endures." - Both the sisters decided to enter the Carmel - Preparing oneself to for the austerities by staying in the milkroom - of Therese Martin & Marie Querin.

IV She won over to God her Companions.

She kept herself in the background so well that no one could feel jealous of her.

She raised to God everyone who saw her pray.

- At Mass greatly interested in the liturgy - Devotion to St. Agnes, St. the Little Flower, Our Lady (as queen of the Rosary or Our Lady of pity) - to Jesus in the Bl. Sacrament.
- Made a bouquet of flowers for the Corpus Christi -
- Designed a Host with rays to the invocation: "Little Jesus, Keep my heart all yours."
- The canticle to our Lady which she composed -
- Asking permission to hear Mass without missal, that she might speak better to Jesus.

After communion she appeared transfigured.. "O my joys, how happy will you be when the little Jesus is in your heart. You will see how good it is!"

V In acquiring the habit of mortification, she owed much to her mother - She was the comfort of her mother.

"Mother, he is happy; do not weep any more - He is in heaven - We shall see him one day."

The armistice day - The sound of the bells at Amneey-le-Vieux - The thought of M. de Guigné - Anne remained longer with her mother - Lay awake in bed to say to her mother when she came to kiss her: "Do not weep. He is happy forever."

Helping her mother - Working at an embroidery - Taking a younger sister on her knees in the car - When One when she fell, mother came up: Please don't trouble yourself. I am sorry to have frightened you."

VI Respect for the old. helping them with light, conducting them from one place to another -

Kind to the nurse - Reading in her face any sorrowful incident, comforting her, promising prayers.

- Servants to whom she brought sweets, the poor from far and near, the abandoned children from

Russia, all felt her kindness.

Tender Compassion towards sinners - When someone spoke to her of a Conversion, she began a thousand moral & physical mortifications, & attracted others to the same obj practice - Grew up Children wicked & prodigal, wandering away from truth and love.

VII Cannes: At the villa St-Benoit surrounded with Palestinian palms -

Nerette is lying on a bed in a room where a ^{large} Crucifix is in the place of honour.

Last days of 1921, violent ^{pain} days of head & back.

Paralysis of nomenclature & eyes - Heaving of breast - Tears - Submission to the will of God - Obedience to Doctors who prescribe sometimes painful remedies.

Offers her sufferings for sinners, to snatch souls from hell.

Conviction that she is going to die - & Tried to console her mother "je vous aime".

Anxious about the trouble she gives to her attendants - Inquiries about her brother & sisters - Forgetful of herself.

Guardian angel appears to her - She calls her maman, Jojo, Lelaine & Bébé to see it.

Morning of Jan. 14, 1922, asks permission to "go to the angels" - Closes her eyes; opens them with great effort to comfort her mother & brother & sisters - to show them a last sign of love.

"O little loved one, great soul, with prostrate ourselves before the majesty of your transfigured infancy" Serge Barrault.

Her favourite virtue was self-forgetfulness - the flower of charity, reaction against innate egoism. - Compassion especially towards the sick - Numerous graces of conversion.

The wife of a Bolshevik - a young tuberculosis patient - the undertaker of Ameyle-Vieux - a wounded man who has lost his ^{become} senses - an old free-mason Temporal favours - 1) Tante Paule (^{the} grippe maligne) Marianne, fever, a part of Nenette's dress is placed under the pillow - ~~sent~~ immediate result, peaceful sleep & rapid cure. 2) A child of 3 given up for dead after an operation - a picture of Nenette is placed on the bed - movement of the body, change of colour, ^{Complies -} ~~wonders~~ 3) The prior of a Dominican Convent ~~loses~~ his eyes, pain, loss of eyesight. A relic is applied - a peaceful night of sleep and recovery of sight. 4) Franciscan Missionary Sisters in a state of extreme poverty - They apply to Nenette whose grandmother or grandaunt were among the founders of the congregation - "By this we can console your mother," they say with touching delicacy. ~~The~~ Help comes beyond expectation. 5) Financial help to finish the church of Ameyle-Vieux

Stories about the saints

A.D. 525

Feb. 1 St. Brigit of Ireland: She lived in Ireland and wanted to see St. Columba who was converting Scotland. She asked the fisherman to lend her his boat. He replied: "A lady cannot go all alone; you must have a gillie." (A gillie means a boy, a servant or a son) "I have some gillies of my own", she said and got upon the boat. Then came it flying to her hundreds of little birds called Oyster-Catchers, some of which flew behind to give a wind and the others in front to give show the way. She reached safely; and St. Columba asked St. Michael to do something for the gillies. He made shaped the white part on their body like a cross, so that when they fly overhead people may remember our Lord. These oyster catchers are called Bride's gillies in Scotland.

A.D. 1858 Feb 11 (Louises) or April 16 Bernardette.
 Because she felt cold & had a cough she did not cross the stream with Tomette and others. She saw a beautiful Lady who did not say who she was. People said that there was nobody, because Bernardette did not know who she was. Her mother & Aunt Bernard objected to her going; but her father allowed her. Greater & greater crowds came. The Lady said she was the Immaculate Conception. She told Bernardette a special secret, which she always kept a secret, because our Lady did not want

anyone else to know it.

A.D. 303

Feb 6 Dorothy: They were ^{five} ~~four~~ in the prison. First Lucy was called & she was killed. Afterwards Marcella was called; but she denied, & became a rich pagan. Then Christina & Celestine went; they came back & said it was a nice thing to be pagans; but Marcella spoke to them & they went back to be burnt till they were dead. Dorothy went to the Governor Fabricius; she preferred being a X^{tian} & going to heaven than being the Governor's wife. She said there were flowers & all nice things in store for her. Theophilus her friend laughed at her. When she was going to have her head chopped off, an angel came with flowers. She asked them to be taken to the banquet of Theophilus & Marcella, & they all became X^{tians} & martyrs. (St. Lucy Dec. 13th & Christina & Celestine July 23)

A.D. 33

March 15 Longinus He was a centurion & very erect & proud because his hundred soldiers nearly always won the battle. He was in charge of killing Jesus. When Jesus died he heard the words: "Father into Thy hands I commend my spirit. Only God could have done that, choosing the time when to die. Suppose you are bitten by a serpent: you can't say you will die only after 5 days. He, Longinus was sorry. In the evening Pilate asked him to make sure that

Jesus was dead ~~to~~ ^{to} try the lance if necessary. He did ~~it~~ ^{it} water ^{blood} came out. Longinus rubbed his eyes; the pain stopped ~~to~~ ^{to} he could see clearly faraway things. He went to Mary ~~to~~ ^{to} became a xtian. At Caesarea he was taken to the Governor, ~~who~~ ^{who was blind} asked him to be killed for saying that Jesus was God. Longinus said that after his death the Governor would regain eye sight; ~~to~~ ^{to} so it turned out. So he became xtian

St. Gregory
A.D. 604

March 12 St. Gregory: When St. Gregory was writing in his cell a knock came Rat. tat. tat. A sailor said he had been washed ashore, ~~to~~ ^{to} begged for a penny. The abbot called for the youngest monk of all. ~~to~~ ^{to} asked ~~to~~ ^{to} he came "Chippety clap! Chippety clapy!" and asked pardon for making so much noise on the stairs. It was granted. Then the abbot asked him to give six pence to the sailor. The sailor came again saying that he had lost the six-pence. The same process was repeated a second time, ~~to~~ ^{to} then a third time. This time a silver dish was given. Rat. tat. tat came a fourth time; this time it was the archangel Raphael who came to say that he had come disguised as a sailor

St. George
A.D. 803

April 23 St. George was a soldier ~~to~~ ^{to} was sent to a town to fight battles. There was no body there, except in the church, ~~to~~ ^{to} they were all sniffing. He asked the reason ~~to~~ ^{to} was told that the dragon in the pond wanted a living thing to eat each day. They had finished all the

fowls and ducks & geese & wild animals
& horses & cows; & now they see it was
eating children. That day was the turn of
the daughter of the king. He found fault with
them for not praying to God first. Then he
went to the pond, while the people prayed. He
ran round & round, the dragon following him.
At last he stopped suddenly, & as the dragon
ran past him he cut off the head at a single
blow. After some time he went to a place
where they hated Christians; they imprisoned him.
And as he said he loved God they made him
die a very slow death.

Herman Joseph April 7 Herman Joseph was very devoted
to Our Lady; she was his special person
whom she used to visit & talk with
every day before & after class. One day
his mother gave him a very big apple instead
of the usual crust of bread. He was very
happy about it & ran to the Church to
tell Our Lady so. Then he died; then he sat on
his heels & looked at the statue. She was
so lovely. How he wished to give her some-
thing - "Himself." "Oh, but of what use am
I?" Then he had a bright idea. Why not give
her that apple; Baby Jesus would like it.
He took it out; looked at it & presented it.
Our Lady came down, received it & gave it to
Baby Jesus.

Later he became a monk, & Our Lady
once again came down, this time to put a
ring on his finger. Since that time he was
called Herman Joseph.

Finding of the Cross (Aug 18th St. Helen's)

A.D. 328

May 3 St. Helen. When Emperor Constantine was ~~about~~ going to battle with Maxentius, he said: "I think, we had better pray to win, or we might lose." They soldiers did not trust the gods of the Romans; so they prayed to the God of the Christians. "If you be a God, please, so it to us by victory." Then they all saw a cross of fire in the sky with the words: "In this sign you shall conquer." Constantine won the battle, & he had the sign χ put on all the banners. Constantine & Helen & many subjects became Christians.

When Helen was 83 ~~at~~ Our Lord told her to go in search of the true cross. She looked for Joseph of Arimathea's Cave over which the Jews had piled stones & earth & the Romans had put a statue of Venus. Her workers dug out & found three crosses. In order to make out which was the true one, the Bishop asked a certain sick lady to be touched by each cross in turn. One of the three gave her an immediate cure.

A.D. 1393

May 16 St. John of Nepomuk. King Wenceslas of Bohemia was a tyrant; & it was in his court that John was chaplain. One day for a dinner the chicken was under-roasted; he ordered the cook to be roasted till he was better done than the chicken. The servants began the work when John came & ~~he~~ stopped him. So John was always thwarting him.

Once he asked John what his queen Sophia told him in Confession. John refused.

He was put in prison & made to starve. The king kept on asking every day, & John always refused. Then he put him on the rack, & heaped burning coals on his body, but he still refused. At last the king had him thrown into the river at night. But he was drowned. But the people saw his body floating with five stars round the head; they took it out & buried him. The king was frightened & hid himself in a fortress, & Queen Sophia ruled in his stead.

A. D. 1431 May 30. Joan of Arc She was tending her father's sheep & knitting, when three visitors came to her. "Who are you, please?" "We are St. Catherine & St. Margaret & St. Michael - We want you to have Prince Charles crowned properly." A few days later St. Catherine came again. "You must go immediately." She went, but was not admitted. She asked one gatekeeper after another; "Don't be silly; God does not talk except to important persons." She was at last admitted. "If you are from God, can you tell me what I was doing last year this time?" "You were spending some money which did not belong to you." - Charles gave her an army & a white horse. She won the first battle at Orleans. And then many other battles, & had Charles crowned at Rheims. But afterwards Charles wanted to get her out of the way; she was sent to a difficult battle at Compiègne, where the English took her prisoner. A horrible man Cauchon said she was a witch, gave her

a false letter from the Pope. & had her burnt.
The Pope heard of it ^{70 years later} and was very very angry;
& he made a proclamation that "Joan was
not a witch and that her voices were from God."

597

June 9
St. Columba: A little boy Ailein who was
sitting on the shore of an island wanted to go
and see St. Columba or St. Columcille (because
he lived in a cell) The boy longed for the monk's
blessing. But he had no coracle, the round
wicker boat covered with skin. Then a man
appeared & said he would ferry him across if
he would be ~~of~~ his gillie for ever after. Ailein
consented. St. Columba ~~gave~~ gave his blessing,
then told him something about the candle &
gave him something - a candle. On the way
back the boatman showed who he was & asked
Ailein to be gillie for ever after. Ailein took
out the candle & lighted it & asked to be ~~ferried~~
gillie till the candle was burnt out. "No, it
takes too long a time." "Then I shall light
both sides ends & hold it sideways." "All
right! I shall wait." Ailein then blew out
the candle & popped it into a bowl of holy water.
"Now see, it will never burn out since I am
not going to light it again, nor can you since it is
in holy water." Satan went away: "Well, ~~Joan~~
Joan does have gillies with good ideas." Ailein
was often called Gilliosa, Jews' Gillie.

1093

June 10 Margaret Queen Margaret of Scot-
land & King Malcolm were very kind, and
all sorts of poor men & wounded and ragged

used to be coming to the back door of the palace all day and every day, & that the queen gave them food, dressed their wounds, & ^{to} some place to sleep in. One day a nasty man was told about this; he hated kings & did not believe it & wanted to make sure. The king & queen came in workmen's clothes with provisions. The nasty man who was dressed in rags & had wounded his foot was angry: "What do you want, friend?" "A workman is not my friend. I prefer the woman to dress my foot." "Well, eat these sandwiches & the queen will come to & dress your wound." The nasty man staked. He was told that it was the king. The queen came & he craved pardon. She made him sleep in the night.

Jan 14th

Stories about the Bl. Eucharistic.

Real presence

- Oct 15 P. 107 (1515-82) St. Theresa: A nun told her she wished she had lived in the time of our Lord - St. Th. answered: "You He is in your very house & often in your heart."
- 108 A little English Child: He went & sat on the altar & knocked at the door asking: "Are you here" - "Perhaps He is sleeping" - He waited, knocked, "Are you here?" - "My child what do you want?" "My father is not a good man..."
- Aug 12 110 13th Cent. St. Clare: Emperor Frederick II attacked the town of Assisi. St. Clare took out the Ciborium & the soldiers were struck blind.
- Dec 21 111 St. Thomas the Apostle: Confessed the real presence by "My Lord and my God"
- Jan 13 112 15th Cent. St. Veronica of Milan used to see Jesus as a child in the place of the Host, e.g., during the Corpus Christi procession 1489. when 6 years old
- April 30 1347-80 Stigmata St. Catherine of Siena, saw Jesus sitting on a throne & looking lovingly at her.
- June 5 115 8th Cent. Oaktree St. Boniface when sick was granted a vision of Jesus "Oh, if in paradise there were nothing else" but that vision, it were worth while to suffer anything."
- Aug 9 of Catechol II 34 Simon of Montfort: Some one came "Come & see the miracle; Jesus visible" - "Let those go who have no faith. I have always seen Him there."
- Aug 9 of Catechol II 34 Cure of Ars asked the peasant what he was doing so long in front of the Bl. Sacrament, "He is looking at me & I am looking at Him."
- Jan 18 12th Cent. C.F.B.S. St. Beatrix of Arete saw Jesus visibly at the words "Ecce agnus Dei" & she pressed forward.
- Aug 15 13th Cent. B.S. 252 Tarcisius The acolyte Tarcisius took the Bl. Sacrament from the hands of the priest Didymus. - meeting the noble lady - Petillus wanting another

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to make up the number - Fulvius a renegade Christian
: "Why only a Christian ass bearing the mysteries" - blood
Quadratus the Christian officer come to help
- Epitaph by Pope Damasus.

127 Clot Bey was the first among the doctors of Egypt.
In Marseilles he uncovered the head for the viaticum

"You know his power, but not his love!"

Peter Prior of Guadeloupe saw blood trickling
down from the Host

Thomas Cantimprendis saw in Douay on 14/4/1254
Jesus in the form of a man of sorrows, - For one
hour the Sacred Host assumed various forms.
Each year the inhabitants of Douai celebrate this
event with great pomp.

Columba a child of 6 used to watch lovingly
the little silver dove containing the Sacred
Hosts. "If only it would come down!" One
day it came down & Jesus took away His
little spouse.

St. Elizabeth of Hungary used to kiss the lock of
the Church if it was closed - So fond of visits was she

St. Alphonsus Ligouri when old & could not
visit the tabernacle used to say: "You can ob-
tain more by a quaver of an hour's prayer before
the Pbl. Sacr. than by all the good works of the day!"

Thomas Aquinas - During a thunderstorm the
religious ran hither & thither for shelter. St.
Thomas went up the steps of the altar & placed
his head against the door of the tabernacle.

10
74th April 14

11
Nov 19
13th Cent
B.S. 91

12
Aug 2
18th Cent
B.S. 106

13
March 7
B.S. 257

Holy Communion

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14 Feb 1440
2nd Cent. B.S. 1440

St. Ignatius, martyr: Taken cited before Emperor Trajan he said that Jesus was in his heart. That was his greatest joy.

apt:
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15 July 20
8th Cent. B.S. 91

Elias persecuted by Queen Jezabel, an angel brought him food & he could walk 40 days to the mount of God.

ing

16 July 9
1677-1727

St. Veronica Juliana when young used to cling to her mother's dress after the latter's Communion. "Oh you taste of Jesus and you smell of Jesus."

14/1254

17 Dec 29
B.S. 5.77

King David gathered all the riches of the Kingdom in order to build the temple.

e this

Alphonseus King of Aragon after being received surreptitiously by a noble exhorted the latter to prepare for the much greater king at Christmas.

vingly

Little Marie During the Franco-Prussian war when some German soldiers gave notice that they would sleep one night in the Church, as the priest was away, little Marie 4 years old carried the Bl. Sacrament to a place of safety.

One

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St. Plammion the priest saw an angel writing down the names of certain Communicants, & leaving out others.

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18 Nov 13

St. Stanislaus: In the Heretic's house two angels came and gave him Communion. In the Protestant Church a group of angels gave him Communion.

19 Aug 2

St. Alphonsus when on his death bed used to pray very fervently for the gift of Communion.

20 May 26
16th Cent. B.S. 9.215

St. Philip Neri: A heavenly joy was on his face after his Viaticum - Cried: "Yes O. My love, my love with a clear & powerful voice."

21 June 13

St. Antony of Padua I spent one night in the house of a friend. The room was filled with a bright light. Jesus was seen treating the saint with loving familiarity.

22
July 14
1884

St. Bonaventure kept away from Communion through fear & God made him understand that he preferred frequent & humble Communion. At Mass a third part of the Host was carried to him.

23
Nov. 19
1881

St. Mechtildis was told by our Lord that though she may not feel devout, it is enough to have the desire for that fervour which the saints had.

Blessed Lucy of Narni (15th Cent.) prayed that Jesus be given to her, which the statue of our Lady did. She remained with her for three days.

24
Aug 9
163
Acts after Com.

Prayer of Ars used to say: "Go to Communion; do not think you are unworthy. Jesus said: 'Come'."

25
May 25
185

Mary Magdalen dei Pazzi when young asked for Communion. She was told she should wait. This brought tears to her eyes.

Lambert of O. P. relates a vision of three kinds of processions of men carrying crosses— Those who give themselves to God when old, in youth or very early. An old soldier among many marks of honour kept the picture received on the First Communion day in a place of honour. This was his greatest consolation.

26
Jan 12
1812

171 St. Gregory the great relates the story of Tharsilla his aunt who died young— Jesus himself came to receive his her soul.

27
Oct 15

St. Theresa received viaticum saying: "At last has come the hour for which I waited so long."

177

St. Gertrude was told by our Lord that those who try to keep men away from Communion are the enemies of his happiness.

28
Nov 17

Julia who lived in Rome not long ago said she would die if her confessor were to order her to keep away from Communion for a month.

29
Nov 17
1812

St. Gregory of Tours when young cured his father

by placing the name of Jesus under the pillow.
How much more powerful is Holy Communion!

St. Alphonsus relates the story of a noble whose habit of frequently falling into sins against purity was corrected by Holy Communion.

182 St. Francis de Sales writes that our Lord would say to lost Christians: "Oh wretches! how easy it was for you to keep your souls alive by feeding on my Body and Blood"

A brave officer in the Carolean war who won a day on account of his steadiness replied: "My General, I received Holy Communion this morning."

In a hospital of the nuns of St. Vincent de Paul ~~where~~ a serious operation was being performed when a gentleman visited it. He was surprised how the nuns could stand it. The Superioress pointed to the chapel. St. Lidwina could not bear pain either sickness. Even meditation on the passion did no good. One day she received Communion & ever after she was most resigned.

Cassian relates the story of a religious who kept very pure because he received Communion.

St. Lutgarde was forbidden by the Abbess to receive Communion. The Abbess was punished by acute pains in the body.

190 St. Margaret of Cortona was told ^{by} that our Lord that he would reward his Confessor richly for having advised her to go to Communion.

St. Vincent de Paul when speaking of frequent Communion used to relate the story of a young lady who little by little lost the habit of frequent Communion & ~~to~~ saw that she was fallen very low.

191 St. Catherine of Bologna was blessed in a special

30 Aug 2

31 Jan 29 168 116

32 July 19 268

33 April 14 167

34 June 16 171

35 Feb 22 180

36 July 19

37 March 19 60

way because she had kept up the habit of frequent Communion in spite of desolation.

St. Thomas More when reproached for ~~opposing~~ going to Communion so often replied: "Your reason for my not going ~~is~~ just the my reasons for my going."

Julian & Basilissa ~~et~~ (under Diocletian) when led to martyrdom were seen by Celsus the son of the Governor surrounded by a large multitude of people in white garments, consoling them.

St. Alphonsus Rodriguez had on the 15th of August after Communion a vision of our Lady presenting his heart to the Eternal Father.

205 Alain de Kerflae only son of Countess de Kerflae turned into worldly ways and lost his faith. When about to commit suicide he remembered the badge of his First Communion Day, & once more returned to God.

212 Malachias the prophet announced that from sunrise to sunset a clean oblation would be offered.

Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross: ^{On this day (13th Jan)} John Perez a priest when prisoner of the Moors in Murcia celebrated Mass. There was no figure of X^t, but two angels brought a magnificent crucifix. After Consecration the Emir saw a beautiful Child in the Host. The Emir & a large multitude were baptized.

The Emir died on the ^{20th} anniversary of this miracle.

Dr. Francis de Durazzo was forbidden to go to Church except for one Mass per day. Being grieved, the walls were opened one feast day to enable him to hear Mass.

St. Felix of Cantalicia, a shepherd boy — an angel used to take his place when he went

38 July 6
Ps 257

39 Jan 9
Ps 155

40 Oct 30
Ps 16

41 Jan 14
Ps 8 175

42 Sep 14
Cantolice 182

43 May 18
Ps 51 09

for Mass.

On the Feast of Epiphany the tongue of a priest which had been cut off by the Albigenses was miraculously cured.

St. Lidore of Madrid was hated by the other labourers because he heard daily Mass. But the harvest was more plentiful. One day angels were seen guiding his plough when he was away.

Venerable Bede relates that one who was imprisoned had his chains loosened every time his brother an abbot offered Mass for ^{regnum} him thereby showing the Mass is of great avail for the souls in purgatory.

St Elizabeth of Portugal had a page who was accused of being ~~loof~~ dear to the queen. The king sent him to the lime-makers to be put into the kiln. On the way he heard three Masses and so his Calumniator was burnt in his stead.

Laerdair in his Confidences ~~re~~ relates that a peasant appeared after his death to a Polish ^{friend} peasant to thank him for money given for masses & to prevent him from publishing his book against the future life.

Jan 6
Abraham I 85

May 10
PSS 143

All Souls
May 21
PSS 42

July 8
PSS 91

All souls
48

Jan 13 (4)	18 (8)	29 (31)	May 26 (20)	25 (25)	18 (43)	Sept 14 (42)	27
9 (39)	14 (41)	6 (42)	10 (43)	27 (46)			
Feb 1 (1)	14 (22)	35 (35)	June 5 (6)	13 (27)	16 (34)	Oct 15 (1)	15 (27)
						30 (40)	
Mar 7 (13)	12 (26)	19 (37)	July 20 (15)	9 (16)	14 (22)	19 (32)	Nov 19 (11)
			19 (36)	6 (38)	8 (47)		17 (28)
							17 (27)
April 30 (5)	14 (10)	14 (33)	Aug 12 (2)	9 (7)	15 (9)	2 (12)	Dec. 21 (3)
			2 (19)	9 (24)	2 (30)		29 (17)

49

St. Isaac Jogues - Had tongue cut fingers cut off - was allowed to say Mass.

Fastes et Legendes du St Sacrement

- Aug 20 P. 136. St. Bernard obtained ^{par De Gaulle.} through the Bl. Sacrament
B.S. 45 the conversion of William of Aquitaine
- Aug 12 P. 143 St. Clare took the Bl. Sacrament to defend
her monastery.
- Aug 25 P. 152 St. Louis saved a ship from destruction by
PB 168 having recourse to the Bl. Sacrament.
- April 6 P. 158 Bl. Juliana Cornellion succeeded in
getting the feast of Corpus Christi
- March 7 P. 164 St. Thomas d' Aquinas was asked by Urban
B.S. 257 IV to compose an office for Corpus Xti - Contest
with St. Bonaventure, & the poem of St. Thomas
bringing tears into everybody's eye.
- July 8 P. 178 St. Elizabeth of Portugal and the two pages.
- June 19 P. 192 St. Juliana Falconieri: ~~Was~~ So weak
B.S. 157 that she could not consume a sacred Host.
A Host was placed on her breast, and it
disappeared.
- April 14 P. 203 Bl. Lidwina - The book by gives a long life
of her with many interesting traits
- P. 233 Columbus discovered America through
a desire to have the Bl. Sacrament honoured
all over the world.
- 24 5 Luther made an avowal that he could
never find a proof that Jesus is not present
in the Bl. Sacrament. "The words of Jesus
are so clear"
- Nov 13 P. 247 St. Stanislas Kostka made two miraculous
Communions
- Oct 15 P. 249 St. Theresa of Avila received many favours
through her devotion to the Bl. Sacrament.

Aug 21

P. 260

St. J. F. de Chantal used to offer many bouquets to the Bl. Sacrament, and when the flowers faded she burnt them. She wished her life to be spent in a like manner.

AS 145

July 19

P. 262

St. Vincent de Paul has many pious practices in honour of the Bl. Sacrament

AS 268

294

Ave Verum of Mozart effected the Conversion of M. Blum.

Instruction religieuse en exemples: Houppé.

P. 180

St. Jane de Chantal attacked a Lutheran who denied the real presence while she was a child.

194

St. Thomas of Villa Nova recounts how a Jew was converted by the vision of a chalice & host at the "These miracles are needed not for us who have the word of Our Lord."

p 203

St. Francis Xavier had a great devotion to the Bl. Sacrament. He spent entire nights before the altar.... etc...

p 206

St. Alphonsus Rodriguez: Great devotion - Preparation for Communion.

207

May 26

St. Philip Neri sent two acolytes with candles after a man who left the Church too soon after Communion.

p 171

Apelles and Protogenes were two great painters at Rhodes. Apelles went to visit his friend's house and not finding him & there took a brush & drew a fine line. When Protogenes returned he understood from the line who the visitor was; he drew another line in the middle of the former as a proof of the recognition.

- ~~The~~ The heavenly Father did a fine piece of work by sending His Son to this world. Jesus by a still more marvellous refinement of love instituted the Bl. Eucharist.

Manna The most wonderful symbol of the P^l. Sac^o. was the manna, (Exod XVI) also called the bread of heaven. The ~~first~~ It was the daily bread; it was spoiled if kept for a second day, except on the Sabbath.

Book of Wisdom (XVI, 20, 26) says about it: "panem de caelo praestitisti eis.... etc."

Before sunrise we must rise to praise you, and our first task is to receive the true Bread of Heaven.

Jesus at Capernaum (St. John VI) promised to give the true bread of heaven. "Your fathers ate the manna and perished; he that eats this bread will live eternally."

The miracle of Cana took place a few days after the sojourn in the desert. At the request of his mother Jesus changed the substance and accidents of ~~wine~~ ^{water} into those of wine. This is a symbol of the P^l. Eucharist where only the substance is changed, not the accidents.

The multiplication of loaves (Matthew 16, 15) was another symbol.

St. Paul (I Cor 11) recounts the institution of the P^l. Sacrament.

Calvin & Luther: Calvin was the first ^{heresiarch} to deny the real presence, & to say that the Host was only a figure. Once when ~~she~~ exposed this doctrine to Luther, the latter replied: "I would like to agree with you; but I cannot. The words 'This is my Body' are too clear."

St. Jane Frances Freymot de Chantal: When she was about seven a Calvinist minister attacked the P^l. real presence in her hearing. She replied boldly: "So you make Jesus a liar. If you had said the same thing about the king, my father (Baron de Freymot) would perhaps have drawn the sword on you, and

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would perhaps have paid with your life. What will God do to you ~~who~~^{for} insulting His Son? "The minister tried to please her giving her some presents; but she threw them into the fire saying: "So shall those who won't believe the words of our Lord burn in hell."

Incidents in Russia.

Ekaterrina is a little town near Moscow. The teachings of the atheists had little by little destroyed the faith of its ^{the} people. But there remained one aged priest and fifteen small children. Each night they ^{children} gathered together around the altar, offering, and for long hours offered their acts of reparation and love; and it was ^{their own} work they had undertaken of their own accord, without any suggestion from the priest.

This ^{he} went on for about a month. The priest was then arrested & put in prison. The ^{the} Sacrament was still on the altar, but the church was closed and sealed. The children continued to gather in front of the church; in the cold ~~night~~ they kept up their good nightly guard, thus giving a touching proof of their love.

A few days later the more rabid atheists of the place decided to hold a dancing party in the church. They came with lighted ~~torches~~ music and blazing torches, and thrust open the church door. Inside were seen the forms of fifteen boys kneeling on the altar steps, motionless and straight, their hands joined and eyes looking ^{to} fixed on the tabernacle. During the day one of the boys had heard of their sacrilegious plan, and hence had gathered his companions for a special nightly guard. They had managed to get in through a window in order to kneel quite close to their Lord.

Scoldings, threats, blows, nothing could ^{move} ~~shake~~ them. Jesus had given them a supernatural strength. At last one of the men fuming with diabolic hatred took out his revolver. "Let us see whether this can move them". He fired; and ^{in a short time} soon fifteen

bodies were lying on the altar steps bathed in their blood, and fifteen martyrs had flown to God. ^{gave his life}

It is many centuries since Tarcisius ~~did~~ for the Hol. Sacrament; but his love burns & even in our days there are children actuated by his love and following his example.

But, alas, there are thousands of other Russian children who are being brought up in entire ignorance of God. For them all let us say a fervent prayer.

(Almanach du Croisi 1934)

"I want your friend"

This account is taken from the life of Jean M. which has been recently published.

Jean was a boy of 13

Once the parish priest told Jean M. that by all means he should gain over his friend. ~~One Thursday~~ Jean knew that the two job was hard; but with the help of God, he said he would try. The first attempts were of no avail. One Thursday morning he came to the priest to give an account of what he had done. "I don't think I can succeed soon", he said.

"But still, I do want your friend... And I want him soon. At what time do you leave school?"

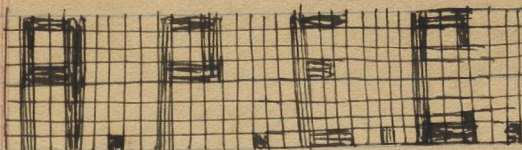
"At eleven"

"Well, at a quarter past eleven I shall expect him in my room. ^{if} You understand that John?"

"Yes Father"

"On coming out of leaving the school he waited for me. and a There was something in him which made me follow him to the door of the presbytery. There he left me, with an encouraging smile which even today I remember distinctly.

"I owe much to John ... I owe him everything ... ~~where should~~ But for him where would I have been today?"



A plan for a
Crossword puzzle.