

Pope's Geberal Prayer Intention for December 2015: That all may experience the mercy of God, who never tires of forgiving.

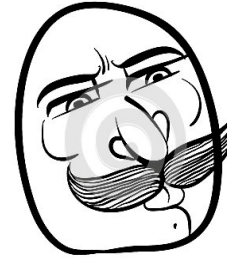
Pope's Mission Intention for December 2015: That families, especially those who suffer, may find in the birth of Jesus a sign of certain hope.

Please Note

1. **The Monthly Recollection** for this month and our **Christmas get-together** will be held on Tuesday, 15th inst. in the Archbishop's House, Madurai. The exhortation will start at 10.30 am.
2. The anniversary of the **Dedication of our Cathedral** falls on Wednesday, 16th inst. It is to be celebrated as a feast throughout our Archdiocese. Availing this opportunity, our parish priests are kindly asked to recall to the faithful, the role of the bishop as teacher and leader of the local church.
3. Our beloved Pope Francis has Reformed the Code of Canon Law regarding the **Marriage Annulment Procedures**, making easier the procedures while retaining the fundamental principles of the Sacrament of Marriage. An Excerpt from the Apostolic Letter *Motu Proprio* of the Supreme Pontiff Francis "**Mitis Iudex Dominus Iesus**" by which the canons of The Code Of Canon Law pertaining to cases regarding the nullity of marriage are reformed, is given in this newsletter. Kindly go through them and encourage the faithful to apply for the annulment procedures, when it is proper.
4. The **Extraordinary Jubilee of Mercy** will be a major event in the Catholic Church, held from the Feast of the Immaculate Conception (December 8), 2015 to the Feast of Christ the King (November 20), 2016. Like other previous jubilees, will be a special, holy year of remission of sins and universal pardon, in this occasion focusing particularly on God's forgiveness and mercy. It's an *extraordinary* Jubilee because it wasn't predetermined long before; usually ordinary jubilees take place every 25 or 50 years. In fact, the 2016 Jubilee was first announced by Pope Francis on March 13, 2015. It's going

to be the 27th Holy Year in history, following the ordinary 2000 Jubilee during John Paul II papacy. The opening day will also be fiftieth anniversary of the closing of the Second Vatican Council.

5. Collection for '**The Opus Securitatis Fund**' falls on the first Sunday of this month. Parish Priests are asked to send the collection as early as possible.
6. **Decree of Suspension:** The Bishop of Kottar has issued a decree of suspension for Rev. Fr. Selvaraj S., from Ramanthurai and Rev. Fr. Jude Rajesh, from Muttom. They are not allowed to exercise any clerical faculties until further notification.



Kevin gets drunk and comes home late. To avoid confrontation with his dad, he quietly sits and starts working with his laptop.

Dad: Are you drunk?

Kevin: No

Dad: Then what are you doing with my briefcase?

Kevin: !!!



4,5.12.2015

நொபிலி அருள்பணி மையம்

வெள்ளி, சனி

12,13.12.2015

உத்தமபாளையம்

சனி, ஞாயிறு

18,19.12.2015

நொபிலி அருள்பணி மையம்

வெள்ளி, சனி

அருட்தந்தை. ஜோசப், செயலர்

Concerning Minority - Run Schools

- a. Matric Schools: As per the Matriculation Code of Tamil Nadu, the Matric Schools have to pay salary to the staff, on par with the Government pay scale. Many teachers approached and obtained directions to this effect. The order was confirmed by the Division Bench and subsequently, it was again confirmed in the SLP before the Supreme Court. On our request, the Honourable High Court was pleased to re-visit the issue, by constituting the Full Bench. After elaborate arguments, the Honourable High Court was pleased to accept our stand that the private Minority schools cannot be compelled to pay Government Salary. This judgment will benefit around 500 Matric Schools run by us.
- b. Aided Schools (Tamil Medium): There is a Government Order, not to collect any fee from the students in the AIDED Schools (Tamil Medium). However, due to administrative and maintenance exigencies, most of our schools are collecting nominal fees. Due to complaints from some parents, we were ordered to refund the amounts collected from the students. We challenged the order of re-imburement. Before the Division Bench of the Honourable High Court, we have succeeded in defending our right to collect fees in the aided schools in so far as it is “accountable and transparent, with the co-operation of parents (PTA)”.
- c. TET Compliance: The Division Bench of the Honourable High Court has confirmed the interim direction for the payment of salary to the teachers, who have not completed TET exam. For minority schools alone, these teachers can continue to draw the salary, pending a Reference to the Larger Bench of the Supreme Court. This may take many years.
- d. ESI Coverage: The Government was imposing ESI on unaided Educational Institutions. We have been contesting the same from the year 2010. Now, the Division Bench of the Honourable High Court has issued final orders, confirming the stay orders in our favour, subject to another Reference pending in the Supreme Court. We need not pay the ESI in the Educational institutions as of now.

APOSTOLIC LETTER *MOTU PROPRIO*
OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF
FRANCIS
MITIS IUDEX DOMINUS IESUS

The Gentle Judge, our Lord Jesus, the Shepherd of our Souls, entrusted to the Apostle Peter and to his successors the power of the keys to carry out the work of truth and justice in the Church; this supreme and universal power of binding and loosing here on earth asserts, strengthens and protects the power of Pastors of particular Churches, by virtue of which they have the sacred right and duty before the Lord to enact judgment toward those entrusted to their care.

Through the centuries, the Church, having attained a clearer awareness of the words of Christ, came to and set forth a deeper understanding of the doctrine of the indissolubility of the sacred bond of marriage, developed a system of nullities of matrimonial consent, and put together a judicial process more fitting to the matter so that ecclesiastical discipline might conform more and more to the truth of the faith she was professing.

All these things were done following the supreme law of the salvation of souls insofar as the Church, as Blessed Paul VI wisely taught, is the divine plan of the Trinity, and therefore all her institutions, constantly subject to improvement, work, each according to its respective duty and mission, toward the goal of transmitting divine grace and constantly promoting the good of the Christian faithful as the Church’s essential end.

It is with this awareness that we decided to undertake a reform of the processes regarding the nullity of marriage, and we accordingly assembled a Committee for this purpose comprised of men renowned for their knowledge of the law, their pastoral prudence, and their practical experience.

Therefore, having taken all of this into consideration, we have determined and established the following changes to the Code of Canon Law, Book VII, Part III, Title I, Chapter I, “Cases to Declare the Nullity of Marriage” (cann. 1671-1691), which will take effect beginning December 8th, 2015:

Art. 1 – The Competent Forum and Tribunals

The Competent Forum

Can. 1671 § 1. Marriage cases of the baptized belong to the ecclesiastical judge by proper right.

§ 2. Cases regarding merely the civil effects of marriage belong to a civil magistrate, unless the particular law establishes that such cases, if carried out in an incidental or accessory manner, can be recognized by and determined by an ecclesiastical judge.

Can. 1672. In cases regarding the nullity of marriage not reserved to the Apostolic See, the competencies are: 1° the tribunal of the place in which the marriage was celebrated; 2° the tribunal of the place in which either or both parties have a domicile or a quasi-domicile; 3° the tribunal of the place in which in fact most of the proofs must be collected.

Can. 1673 § 1. In each diocese, the judge in first instance for cases of nullity or marriage for which the law does not expressly make an exception is the diocesan bishop, who can exercise judicial power personally or through others, according to the norm of law.

§ 2. The bishop is to establish a diocesan tribunal for his diocese to handle cases of nullity of marriage without prejudice to the faculty of the same bishop to approach another nearby diocesan or interdiocesan tribunal.

§ 3. Cases of nullity of marriage are reserved to a college of three judges. A judge who is a cleric must preside over the college, but the other judges may be laypersons.

§ 4. The bishop moderator, if a collegial tribunal cannot be constituted in the diocese or in a nearby tribunal chosen according to the norm of § 2, is to entrust cases to a sole clerical judge who, where possible, is to employ two assessors of upright life, experts in juridical or human sciences, approved by the bishop for this task; unless it is otherwise evident, the same single judge has competency for those things attributed to the college, the *praeses*, or the *ponens*.

§ 5. The tribunal of second instance must always be collegiate for validity, according to the prescript of the preceding § 3.

§ 6. The tribunal of first instance appeals to the metropolitan tribunal of second instance without prejudice to the prescripts of cann. 1438-1439 and 1444.

Art. 2 – The Right to Challenge a Marriage

Can. 1674 § 1. The following are qualified to challenge a marriage: 1° the spouses; 2° the promoter of justice when nullity has already become public, if the convalidation of the marriage is not possible or expedient.

§ 2. A marriage which was not accused while both spouses were living cannot be accused after the death of either one or both of the spouses unless the question of validity is prejudicial to the resolution of another controversy either in the canonical forum or in the civil forum.

§ 3. If a spouse dies while the case is pending, however, can. 1518 is to be observed.

Art. 3 – The Introduction and Instruction of the Case

Can. 1675. The judge, before he accepts a case, must be informed that the marriage has irreparably failed, such that conjugal living cannot be restored.

Can. 1676 § 1. After receiving the *libellus*, the judicial vicar, if he considers that it has some basis, admits it and, by a decree appended to the bottom of the *libellus* itself, is to order that a copy be communicated to the defender of the bond and, unless the *libellus* was signed by both parties, to the respondent, giving them a period of fifteen days to express their views on the petition.

§ 2. After the above-mentioned deadline has passed, and after the other party has been admonished to express his or her views if and insofar as necessary, and after the defender of the bond has been heard, the judicial vicar is to determine by his decree the formula of the doubt and is to decide whether the case is to be treated with the ordinary process or with the briefer process according to cann. 1683-1687. This decree is to be communicated immediately to the parties and the defender of the bond.

§ 3. If the case is to be handled through the ordinary process, the judicial vicar, by the same decree, is to arrange the constitution of a college of judges or of a single judge with two assessors according to can. 1673, § 4.

§ 4. However, if the briefer process is decided upon, the judicial vicar proceeds according to the norm of can. 1685.

§ 5. The formula of doubt must determine by which ground or grounds the validity of the marriage is challenged.

Can. 1677 § 1. The defender of the bond, the legal representatives of the parties, as well as the promoter of justice, if involved in the trial, have

the following rights: 1° to be present at the examination of the parties, the witnesses, and the experts, without prejudice to the prescript of can. 1559; 2° to inspect the judicial acts, even those not yet published, and to review the documents presented by the parties.

§ 2. The parties cannot be present at the examination mentioned in §1, n. 1.

Can. 1678 § 1. In cases of the nullity of marriage, a judicial confession and the declarations of the parties, possibly supported by witnesses to the credibility of the parties, can have the force of full proof, to be evaluated by the judge after he has considered all the indications and supporting factors, unless other elements are present which weaken them.

§ 2. In the same cases, the testimony of one witness can produce full proof if it concerns a qualified witness making a deposition concerning matters done *ex officio*, or unless the circumstances of things and persons suggest it.

§ 3. In cases of impotence or defect of consent because of mental illness or an anomaly of a psychic nature, the judge is to use the services of one or more experts unless it is clear from the circumstances that it would be useless to do so; in other cases the prescript of can. 1574 is to be observed.

§ 4. Whenever, during the instruction of a case, a very probable doubt arises as to whether the marriage was ever consummated, the tribunal, having heard both parties, can suspend the case of nullity, complete the instruction for a dispensation *super rato*, and then transmit the acts to the Apostolic See together with a petition for a dispensation from either one or both of the spouses and the *votum* of the tribunal and the bishop.

Art. 4 - The Judgment, its Appeals and its Effects

Can. 1679. The sentence that first declared the nullity of the marriage, once the terms as determined by cann. 1630-1633 have passed, becomes executive.

Can. 1680 § 1. The party who considers himself or herself aggrieved, as well as the promoter of justice and the defender of the bond, have the right to introduce a complaint of nullity of the judgment or appeal against the sentence, according to cann. 1619-1640.

§ 2. After the time limits established by law for the appeal and its prosecution have passed, and after the judicial acts have been received by the tribunal of higher instance, a college of judges is established, the defender of the bond is designated, and the parties are admonished to put forth their observations within the prescribed time limit; after this

time period has passed, if the appeal clearly appears merely dilatory, the collegiate tribunal confirms the sentence of the prior instance by decree.

§ 3. If an appeal is admitted, the tribunal must proceed in the same manner as the first instance with the appropriate adjustments.

§ 4. If a new ground of nullity of the marriage is alleged at the appellate level, the tribunal can admit it and judge it as if in first instance.

Can. 1681. If a sentence has become effective, one can go at any time to a tribunal of the third level for a new proposition of the case according to the norm of can. 1644, provided new and grave proofs or arguments are brought forward within the peremptory time limit of thirty days from the proposed challenge.

Can. 1682 § 1. After the sentence declaring the nullity of the marriage has become effective, the parties whose marriage has been declared null can contract a new marriage unless a prohibition attached to the sentence itself or established by the local ordinary forbids this.

§ 2. As soon as the sentence becomes effective, the judicial vicar must notify the local ordinary of the place in which the marriage took place. The local ordinary must take care that the declaration of the nullity of the marriage and any possible prohibitions are noted as soon as possible in the marriage and baptismal registers.

Art. 5 - The Briefer Matrimonial Process before the Bishop

Can. 1683. The diocesan bishop himself is competent to judge cases of the nullity of marriage with the briefer process whenever:

1° the petition is proposed by both spouses or by one of them, with the consent of the other;

2° circumstance of things and persons recur, with substantiating testimonies and records, which do not demand a more accurate inquiry or investigation, and which render the nullity manifest.

Can. 1684. The *libellus* introducing the briefer process, in addition to those things enumerated in can. 1504, must: 1° set forth briefly, fully, and clearly the facts on which the petition is based; 2° indicate the proofs, which can be immediately collected by the judge; 3° exhibit the documents, in an attachment, upon which the petition is based.

Can. 1685. The judicial vicar, by the same decree which determines the formula of the doubt, having named an instructor and an assessor, cites all who must take part to a session, which in turn must be held within thirty days according to can. 1686.

Can. 1686. The instructor, insofar as possible, collects the proofs in a single session and establishes a time limit of fifteen days to present the observations in favor of the bond and the defense briefs of the parties, if there are any.

Can. 1687 § 1. After he has received the acts, the diocesan bishop, having consulted with the instructor and the assessor, and having considered the observations of the defender of the bond and, if there are any, the defense briefs of the parties, is to issue the sentence if moral certitude about the nullity of marriage is reached. Otherwise, he refers the case to the ordinary method.

§ 2. The full text of the sentence, with the reasons expressed, is to be communicated to the parties as swiftly as possible.

§ 3. An appeal against the sentence of the bishop is made to the metropolitan or to the Roman Rota; if, however, the sentence was rendered by the metropolitan, the appeal is made to the senior suffragan; if against the sentence of another bishop who does not have a superior authority below the Roman Pontiff, appeal is made to the bishop selected by him in a stable manner.

§ 4. If the appeal clearly appears merely dilatory, the metropolitan or the bishop mentioned in § 3, or the dean of the Roman Rota, is to reject it by his decree at the outset; if the appeal is admitted, however, the case is remitted to the ordinary method at the second level.

Art. 6 - The Documentary Process

Can. 1688. After receiving a petition proposed according to the norm of can. 1677, the diocesan bishop or the judicial vicar or a judge designated by him can declare the nullity of a marriage by sentence if a document subject to no contradiction or exception clearly establishes the existence of a diriment impediment or a defect of legitimate form, provided that it is equally certain that no dispensation was given, or establishes the lack of a valid mandate of a proxy. In these cases, the formalities of the ordinary process are omitted except for the citation of the parties and the intervention of the defender of the bond.

Can. 1689 § 1. If the defender of the bond prudently thinks that either the flaws mentioned in can. 1688 or the lack of a dispensation are not certain, the defender of the bond must appeal against the declaration of nullity to the judge of second instance; the acts must be sent to the appellate judge who must be advised in writing that a documentary process is involved.

§ 2. The party who considers himself or herself aggrieved retains the right of appeal.

Can. 1690. The judge of second instance, with the intervention of the defender of the bond and after having heard the parties, will decide in the same manner as that mentioned in can. 1688 whether the sentence must be confirmed or whether the case must rather proceed according to the ordinary method of law; in the latter event the judge remands the case to the tribunal of first instance.

Art. 7 – General Norms

Can. 1691 § 1. In the sentence the parties are to be reminded of the moral and even civil obligations binding them toward one another and toward their children to furnish support and education.

§ 2. Cases for the declaration of the nullity of a marriage cannot be treated in the oral contentious process mentioned in cann. 1656-1670.

§ 3. In other procedural matters, the canons on trials in general and on the ordinary contentious trial must be applied unless the nature of the matter precludes it; the special norms for cases concerning the status of persons and cases pertaining to the public good are to be observed.

Given in Rome, near the tomb of Saint Peter, on the 15th day of August, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year 2015, the third of our pontificate.

- Pope Francis



Holy Childhood - 2015

Collection as on 26/10/2015	1,63,444.00
Gnanaolivupuram	3,000.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00
Kalladipatti	600.00
Alangulam	500.00
Karumathur	400.00
Chinnamanur	150.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015	1,69,194.00
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Holy See Collection - 2015

Collection as on 26/10/2015	73,919.00
Gnanaolivupuram	3,000.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00
Alangulam	600.00
Kalladipatti	400.00
Chinnamanur	150.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **79,169.00**

Hunger & Disease Collecetion - 2015

Collection as on 26/10/2015	9,41,354.00
Gnanaolivupuram	25,000.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00
Chinnamanur	700.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **9,68,154.00**

Good Friday Collection - 2015

Collection as on 26/10/2015	5,87,552.00
Gnanaolivupuram	15,000.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00
Chinnamanur	850.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **6,04,502.00**

Vocation Sunday Collection - 2015

Collection as on 26/10/2015	80,207.00
Virudhunagar	3,100.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00
Mangudi Meenatchiapuram	1,000.00
Alangulam	600.00
Usilampatti	600.00
Kalladipatti	400.00
Chinnamanur	150.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **87,157.00**

St. Peter's Pence - 2015

Collection as on 26/10/2015	69,657.00
Virudhunagar	3,250.00
Ellis Nagar	2,000.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00
Mangudi Meenatchiapuram	1,000.00
Uthamapalayam	1,000.00
Alangulam	500.00
Kalladipatti	400.00
Chinnamanur	150.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **79,057.00**

Prison Ministry

Collection as on 26/10/2015	70,593.00
Virudhunagar	3,000.00
Ellis Nagar	2,000.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00
Mangudi Meenatchiapuram	1,000.00
Uthamapalayam	1,000.00
Alangulam	500.00
Kalladipatti	400.00
Kavirayapuram	350.00
Mangalamkombu	300.00
Chinnamanur	150.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **80,393.00**

Bible Sunday

Collection as on 26/10/2015	63,950.00
St. Mary's Church	5,000.00
Virudhunagar	4,000.00
Periyakulam	3,000.00
Ellis Nagar	2,000.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00
Mangudi Meenatchiapuram	1,000.00
Uthamapalayam	1,000.00
Alangulam	600.00
Ayravathanallur	500.00

Mangalamkombu	410.00
Kalladipatti	400.00
Kavirayapuram	400.00
Karumathur	300.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **83,660.00**

Mission Sunday - 2015

Collection as on 26/10/2015	94,300.00
Sivakasi	3,05,000.00
Gnanaolivupuram	1,30,000.00
Theni	1,20,460.00
T. Sindalacherry	1,18,000.00
Palanganatham	1,00,000.00
Bastin Nagar	1,00,000.00
Samayanallur	85,000.00
Ellis Nagar	75,000.00
Virudhunagar	74,000.00
Batlagundu	62,000.00
St. Mary's Church	60,000.00
Bibikulam	55,000.00
Hanumanthanpatti	45,000.00
Railway Colony	35,000.00
Holy Rosary Church	30,000.00
Ayravathanallur	17,200.00
Periyakulam	16,000.00
Rajapalayam	15,000.00
T. Vadipatti	14,800.00
Packiapuram	14,500.00
Usilampatti	13,740.00
R.R. Nagar	13,500.00
Kottur	12,385.00
Kalladipatti	12,000.00
Nilakottai	8,150.00
Iyyampalayam	6,300.00
Mangudi Meenatchiapuram	6,000.00
A. Nathampatti	6,000.00
Ammapatti	4,780.00
Mangalamkombu	3,050.00
Alangulam	2,717.00
Kavirayapuram	2,170.00
Uthamapalayam	2,000.00

Karumathur	1,750.00
Kariapatti	1,100.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **16,61,902.00**

African Mission

Sivakasi	10,250.00
Samayanallur	2,830.00
Railway Colony	2,500.00
Hanumanthanpatti	2,500.00
Packiapuram	2,350.00
Palanganatham	2,000.00
Batlagundu	1,700.00
Mangudi Meenatchiapuram	1,000.00
Uthamapalayam	1,000.00
Ammapatti	720.00
Alangulam	500.00
Kottur	400.00
Kalladipatti	400.00
Kavirayapuram	350.00
Mangalamkombu	300.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **28,800.00**

Communication Day

Sivakasi	10,320.00
Bastin Nagar	7,000.00
Hanumanthanpatti	3,000.00
Holy Rosary Church	3,000.00
Railway Colony	2,500.00
Packiapuram	2,330.00
Samayanallur	2,300.00
Batlagundu	2,000.00
Bibikulam	1,800.00
Ammapatti	650.00
Nilakottai	600.00
Melur	500.00
Alangulam	400.00
Kottur	400.00
Karumathur	300.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015 **37,100.00**

Peter the Apostle

Sivakasi	8,160.00
Railway Colony	2,500.00
Packiapuram	2,240.00
Hanumanthanpatti	2,000.00
Ammappatti	730.00
Kottur	400.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015	16,030.00
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Mass Received From Parishes

Palanganatham (200 Nos)	10,000.00
Sivakasi (200 Nos)	10,000.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015	20,000.00
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KANI (Seminarians Fund)

Fr. Parish Priest, Gnanaolivupuram	20,500.00
Fr. Parish Priest, Christ The King Church, Vilangudi	20,000.00
Mr. Vincent, USA	15,000.00
Mrs. Shanthi Victor & Family, Kariapatti	10,001.00
M.T.A. Lawrance, Madurai	10,000.00
Fr. Parish Priest, Christ The King Church, Vilangudi	
Arul Asir Magazine Celebration	10,000.00
Mr.N. Antony Chanthiraguru, Marambadi	7,000.00
Fr. Parish Priest, Theni	5,000.00
Mr. A. Antony Rubus & Y. Reena InfantJoe, Marambadi	5,000.00
Holy Cross Sisters, Leonard Hospital, Batlagundu	5,000.00
ICM Sisters, Srivilliputhur	5,000.00
Fr. Parish Priest, Srivilliputhur	5,000.00
Alphonsa, Mandalam, Srivilliputhur	5,000.00
St. Paul's Evangelization Group, Srivilliputhur	3,000.00
Sister, CIC Provincialate, Madurai	3,000.00
Parishoners, Srivilliputhur	2,120.00
Mr. Dyson Broono, Marambadi	2,000.00
Fr. Rector, Christ Hall Seminary, Karumathur	1,000.00
S. Adaikala Mary, C/o. S. Joseph, Kadachanendal	1,000.00
Mr. Pitchai, Vakkanankundu, Kariapatti	1,000.00
CIC Sisters, Kariapatti	1,000.00
Vincent the Paul Society, Kariapatti	1,000.00

R.C. Primary School, T. Pudupatti, Kariapatti	1,000.00
R.C. Primary School Teachers, Panaikudi	1,000.00
Mr. Arulanandam & Family, Kariapatti	1,000.00
Savariar Anbiam, Kariapatti	1,000.00
Mr. Panneer Selvam, Savirar Anbiam, Kariapatti	500.00
R.C. Primary School Teachers, Sithumondadaippu	500.00
Pattakulam, Srivilliputhur	500.00
Seeniyapuram, Srivilliputhur	500.00
R.C. Primary School, Srivilliputhur	500.00
Vincent De Paul Society, Srivilliputhur	500.00
Vincent De Paul Society, Theni	500.00
Parishnors, Theni	400.00
Mr. Jerix John & Family, Kariapatti	300.00
Rytenpatty, Srivilliputhur	300.00
Fr. Parish Priest, Chinnamanur	200.00
Mrs. Mary Grace, Silukkuvarpatti	200.00
Indiranagar, Srivilliputhur	200.00

Collection as on 24/11/2015	1,46,721.00
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Opus

Fr. Parish Priest, Kottur	400.00
Collection as on 24/11/2015	400.00

Adoration Sunday

December		January
06 Kavirayapuram	03	Nilakottai
13 Gnanalivupuram	10	Samayanallur
20 T. Vadipatti	17	Aruppukottai
27 Alangulam	24	Kariapatti
	31	Ellis Nagar

Neerology

Fr. Vedamuthu S.	01.12.1984
Fr. Arulsamy R.	01.12.2001
Archbishop Peter Leonard	05.12.1985
Fr. Benedict Pinto	06.12.1975
Fr. Savarimuthu V.M.	06.12.1997
Fr. Maria Diraviam	26.12.1989
Fr. Arulrayan	31.12.2004