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聖座召開記者會 公布教宗通諭《願祢受讚頌》



【梵蒂岡電臺訊】聖座 新聞室6月18日舉行記者招 待會,介紹教宗方濟各以生 態為題的新通諭《願祢受讚 頌》(LAUDATO SI')。聖 座新聞室主任隆巴迪神父首 先向新聞界表示:我很少聽 到人們對一道通諭有這麼大 的期待,也很少看到普世教 會同心協力負起對受造界的 共同責任。

聖座正義與和平委員會

主席圖爾克森(Peter Kodwo Appiah Turkson)樞機主教(見右圖,路透)和東正教會大公宗主教的代表齊齊烏拉斯(John Ziziulas)總主教是記者會上的主要發言人。圖爾克森樞機從通諭的整條脈絡出發,指出神學、科學研究、經濟和具體工作是貫穿於《願祢受讚頌》通諭的願景。通諭提出與各方進行對話,而且對話也是撰寫通

諭所採行的方法。通諭不僅 以聖方濟各的思想為標題, 也以他的默觀祈禱為行動依 據。

「我們希望留給正在 成長的孩子們一個怎樣的世 界?」「生命的意義和目 標是什麼?」這是通諭提 出的核心問題。教宗方濟 各針對這兩個提問指出: 現今,受糟蹋和劫掠的地球 與世上所有被遺棄的受造物 同聲呻吟,世人必須聆聽這 呻吟。教宗呼籲所有人,包 括個人、家庭、地方團體、 各國及國際社會進行「走向 生態」,用若望保祿二世的 話,就是改弦易轍,承擔起 照料共同家園仔務的美德及 青仟。

圖科爾森樞機接著表示,教宗也肯定了世界上許多人及團體對我們共同家園的關心,因此世界仍有希望。教宗為此在通諭中提出整體生態的觀點,即從大自然系統和社會系統的整體觀

看待生態問題。教宗不僅論 及世界上的敗壞行為,也鼓 勵世人作出善行,並指出多 方對受造界受苦的責任,期 待全世界有關方面作出恰當 的決策。

齊齊島拉斯總主教從 神學、靈修和大公的角度談 《願祢受讚頌》誦諭。他表 示, 這道誦諭的頒布是歷史 性事件,為自1989年起就敦 促急需對受造界進行討論的 東正教徒是喜悅的機會。齊 齊烏拉斯總主教解釋說,基 督信仰論及受造界的教義時 常忽略生態問題。然而,受 造界由天主所掌握,人類對 它只能愛護,不能無節制地 開採。齊齊烏拉斯總主教也 談到人與大地的正確關係被 打破, 這破裂是對天主及對 今日和未來的人犯下的生態 罪行。這位東正教會大公宗 主教的代表也提議將9月1日 訂為眾基督徒為環境祈禱的 日子。

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台北同步舉行教宗通諭說明會呼籲青年們為守護地球站出來

百一座6月18日在梵蒂岡正 **主**式發表教宗方濟各的 環保通論《願袮受讚頌》, 教廷駐華大使館暨台灣地區 主教團也在當天下午5時在 主教團秘書長處辦公大樓同 步舉行說明會。駐華代辦陸 思道蒙席在說明通諭內容時 強調,天主從沒有給人類濫 用大地的權力,無論是不是 天主教徒都應為保護大自然 負起責任。主教團主席洪山 川總主教更呼籲,大地是天 主給人類的禮物,不尊重就 是一種罪,人類應保護地球 牛熊讓所有人受益。他更要 求地球現在與未來的守護 者——青年站出來,承擔護 衛之青。

除了教廷駐華代辦陸思 道蒙席和洪山川總主教外, 還有台中教區蘇耀文主教、 高雄教區杜勇雄神父及主教 團秘書處秘書長陳科神父與 會。

陸思道蒙席首先說明, 教宗身為普世教會的領導 者,以最高文件之一涌渝促 請世人重視當前最棘手迫切 的環保問題,足見天主教會 對環保議題的重視,邀請所 有人以開放的心閱讀教宗的 誦論。他說,教宗的環保誦 諭以聖方濟〈萬物頌〉的祈 禱詞為名,是為強調大地是 我們共同的家,人類有責細 聽遭劫掠的地球和一切受造 物的低吟。他表示,教宗方 濟各在誦諭中明白指出,當 今全球環境面臨的困難包括 污染與氣候變異、水資源、 生物滅絕、生活品質惡化 等,「環保危機的根由在人 身上」,保護大自然就是繼



承天主給的禮物,希望不管 是否為天主教徒,每個人都 要負起責任。教宗指出,天 主從沒有給人類濫用大地的 權柄,世人應尊重上主創造 萬物的計畫,不能過度剝削 或破壞大自然,要把好的大 地留給世世代代。

陸思道蒙席並說,教宗特別強調各級政府間的對話,尤其是出席今年9月及11月底聯合國永續發展特別高峰會及巴黎的氣候變遷會議

的代表,必須在國際、國家 和地方之間、各宗教與科學 之間,及決策過程上不斷對 話,以人類的幸福——尤其 是對窮人的照料——為基本 價值和目標。

洪山川總主教更進一 步表示,為了維護正義與和 平,保護地球平衡的生態, 人們應放棄自私貪婪、放縱 消費慾望跟利益,少數人破 壞環境、操控天主賞賜的資 源,就是增加所有人類、尤

其是窮人的痛苦,所有災難就會讓窮人更痛苦。高雄教區杜勇雄神父也說,高雄不少偏鄉長久受土石流等風暴所擾,教會日前即透過「愛我們的家」活動,籲請政府開發之餘傾聽自然的哀聲,已獲地方政府的重視。

天主教會關注環保議題由來已久,全台第一所生態研究所是天主教靜宜大學在1998年提出的,目前生態人文學系所就設在方濟樓。蘇耀文主教在會上指出,台中的靜宜大學一直關注環保議題,其中不少教友學者也聯名成立了台灣生態協會等環保社團來推廣。在教會內,目前各教堂的傳協會皆設有環保關懷組,未來會更落實環保的具體作法。

【摘自謝蓉倩/天主教周報】



教宗環保通諭 《願祢受讚頌》導讀

之言篇文章是我們閱讀教 輔助工具,有助於抓取整體 的文章發展,並且辨識出它 深處的脈絡。頭兩頁是介紹 《願祢受讚頌》的全面性, 之後的每一頁則是每一章的 概要,指出其目標,並再次 傳達一些關鍵的段落。括弧 裡的數字所指的是通諭中的 段落。最後兩頁則附上其完 整的目錄。

一個全面性的觀點

「我們想要傳達給我們的後代、正在成長的孩童們何種世界?」(160)這個問題是《願祢受讚頌》最關切的議題,也是教宗方濟各通諭中關於照護我們的共同家園所關切的。接著又說:

「這個問題並非只關於環境 領域,因為我們無法以片面 的方式提出問題」, 因此 這議題引導我們對於生存的 意義以及社會生活的價值這 兩個面向進行提問。

「我們做人的目的是什麼?我們工作和抗爭的目標 又是什麼?為什麼這片土地 需要我們?」如果我們不向 自己提出這個深層的問題, 教宗方濟各這麼說:「我不 認為我們對於生態的擔憂能 夠得到何種重要的效果。」

這部通諭的名稱是取自 於聖方濟的呼求,「願祢受 讚頌」,在〈萬物頌〉中提 及了大地,我們共同的家, 「它也像是我們一同分享生 命的姊妹,還有對我們張開

雙臂的慈母」(1)。我們本身就是「地上的灰土」 (創二7)。我們的身體是由地球的多種元素構成的,它的空氣賦予了我們氣息,它的水給了我們生氣與精神。」(2)

如今, 這片土地被糟 蹋、掠奪,它的痛苦呻吟 和這世上被遺棄的人聚 集在一起。教宗方濟各 激請我們去聆聽它們, 敦促我們所有人——個 人、家庭、各地群眾、各 個國家與國際團體—— 「走向生態(conversione ecologica)」,根據聖若 望保禄二世的用語,也就是 要「改道而行」,為了「照 顧我們共同的家園」來承擔 一個有責任的以及美好的任 務。同時,教宗方濟各指出 「我們可以感覺到人們對於 環境以及大自然的敏銳度不 斷增長,他們對於在這個地 球上正在發生的事情之真誠 與痛心的擔憂, 也越來越明

教宗方濟各當然是對所 有天主教徒拋出這訊息,他 引用若望保祿二世所說的:

「特別是基督徒,對於 天地萬物要有任務在身, 對於大自然和造物主要有責 任,這是他們信德的一部 分」(64),但他也特別 提出「我們應該要與所有人 進行關於我們共同家園的對 話」(3):對話貫穿整部 通諭,在第5章,這對話變

成了面對與解決問題的工 具。從一開始,教宗方濟各 也提到, 關於生態問題, 「基督宗教其他的教會與團 體——以及其他的宗教—— 也有深刻的擔憂與珍貴的反 省」(7)。甚至在文章中 明確地呈現其貢獻,從〈致 君士坦丁堡大公宗主教巴 爾多祿茂〉這封書信開始 (7),在捅諭中的8-9節處 大篇幅地引用。然後,教宗 方濟各也多次地向承擔這項 任務的主角們表達感謝—— 其中包含個人、協會和相關 機構——並指出「無數的科 學家、哲學家、神學家還有 社會組織對於這個議題所進 行的思考,豐富了教會對於 這些問題的想法」(7), 並且邀請大家認同「宗教 的資源可以為整個生態和 人類的發展作出貢獻。」 (62)

這部通諭的脈絡在第 15節(n.15)勾勒出來, 共有6個大章。內容從聽 取目前處境,從今日最好 的科學新知(第1章),到 《聖經》與猶大基督教傳 統的對照, 並辨識出問題 根源在於所謂的專家政治 (第3章),以及人越來越 自私自利和自我封閉的態 度。這部通諭所做的提議是 (第4章)一個「涵蓋人類 與社會向度之整體生態觀」 (137),人類與社會向度 與環境問題密不可分。在這 樣的觀點中, 教宗方濟各期 許在所有社會、經濟、政治 生活的層次進行誠實的對 話,以建構出一種透明化的 決策程序,他也提醒大家任 何一個計畫一定要擁有一個 受過培育、且負責任的良知 才能得到效果,他也作出一 些提示,以讓這樣的一個計 書有望在教育、靈修、教 會、政治以及神學的領域慢 慢發芽。(第6章) 狺篇文 章是以兩篇祈禱作為結束, 其中一篇是給那些相信天主 父與造物者的人,另一篇是

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獻給那些在耶穌基督內宣示 其信德的人,並再次以《願 祢受讚頌》來作最後呼應。

這篇文章是由不同主題 所貫穿, 並以多種不同的觀 點研究這些主題,並讓它們 合為一體:「窮人與地球之 間脆弱的深層關係; 認為世 界上的一切在本質上彼此息 息相關的信念;對於那些衍 牛自科技的各種權力型態以 及新的思維方式的批評;對 尋找其他理解經濟與進步的 方式所提出的激請;每一個 受造物的重要性; 生態學的 人性意義; 誠懇、公道的討 論之必要性; 國際與地方政 治所局負之重要責任;所謂 的丟棄文化與新生活風格的 建議。」

第1章 那些正在我們家園 裡發生的事

這一章談論環境方面最 新的科學發現,作為傾聽受 造物之吶喊的一種方式, 「我們要把那些正發生在這 世界上的事情,視為個人的 痛苦,如此一來就可以知道 我們每一個人可以做出何種 貢獻」(19)。我們需要 這樣來面對「當下生態危機 的各種面貌。」(15)

氣候的變遷:「氣候的 改變,是一個和環境、社 會、經濟、配給及政治有關 的全球問題,它是目前人類 所面臨最主要的挑戰之一」 (25)。如果說「氣候是 大家共有和共享的財產」 (23),那麽它的改變所帶來 的嚴重衝擊將會落在窮人身 上,但很多「擁有較多的資 源和政經權力的人似乎更專 注於粉飾問題與隱藏病徵」 (26):「在面對我們的 弟兄姊妹們所面臨的這些不 幸時所表現出的無感,代表 著人們喪失了對於同胞的 青仟感,而此種青仟感是 任何文明社會的基礎。」 (25)

關於水資源的問題:教

宗方濟各清楚地表明:「取得可飲用與安全的水是一個不可或缺基本人權,因為它可確保人的生存。剝奪窮人的水資源意味著否決「根植於他們的無可剝奪的尊嚴的生存權。」(30)

關於生物多樣性的保 護:「每年都有數以千計的 植物與動物面臨著消失的危 機,我們的兒女將無法再 看見這些動植物,它們將永 遠消失」(33)。這些動 植物不只是我們屆時可以利 用的「資源」,它們本身便 具有價值。關於這個面向, 「有些科學家與專業人十試 著解決我們人類所製造出的 問題,他們的努力是值得稱 許」,但人類為了利於財經 與消費而做出的干預,「使 得我們居住的這片土地,資 源越來越少,面貌也越來越 醜。」(34)

生態之債:從一個牽涉 到國際關係的倫理觀的角

度,這則通諭點出了世界上 富裕的陣營與貧窮的陣營之 間存在著一種「實實在在的 『生態之債』」(51)。 面對著氣候變遷的問題,我 們各自有著「不同種類的責 任」(52),所謂的已開 發國家的責任相對較重。

第2章 創造物的福音

為了面對上一章所提及 的問題,教宗方濟各再次地

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提及聖經裡的故事,提供一個源於希伯來基督教傳統的眼光,清楚地闡述人類在面對宇宙的「重大責任」(90),所有受造物彼此之間深層的關係,還有針對「環境是全人類共有人的財富與資產,所有人都須對它負責。」(95)

《聖經》有提到,「拯 救世界的天主,同時也是創 造宇宙的那位」並且「在祂 內情感與力量都合而為一工 (73)。《創世紀》 這部 書的中心思想就是要省思人 類和其他受造物的關係,以 及罪惡是如何打破所有受 造物的和諧:「這些故事給 了我們一個啟示:人類的存 在是建立在三種緊密連結的 關係上:和天主的關係、和 折人的關係以及和大地的關 係。根據《聖經》所載,這 三種生命的關係已經毀損 了,不只是外在, 在我們 内心也是。這樣的一個破裂 就是罪惡。」(66)

為此,即使「有時候基 督徒曾經以不正確的方式詮 釋《聖經》,我們雖然是以 天主肖像被創造的,而且也 被賦予管理大地的權力,但 在今日我們必須要使盡全力 拒絕一個完全控制其他受造 物的權力」(67)。屬於 人類的,是一個「『耕作和 守護』伊甸樂園的責任(創 二15) (67),而月明 白「其他受造物的最終目標 不是我們,它們會诱渦我們 並目和我們一起歸向共同的 目的地,也就是天主。」 (83)

人類不是這宇宙的主人,「這不意味著所有生物都是平等的,然後忽視每個生物的獨特性」;明何不是要把大地奉若和大地奉若大地。然後使我們無法守護是人性,獨」(90)。從這個觀點來看,「對於任何一個受造物的摧殘,是『違反人性尊嚴的』」(92),「但是

若在我們的內心深處沒有一 絲對人類的憐惜、同情與擔 憂,我們無法更和大自然 中其他生命有著融合的宗 見」。我們需要有一個宇宙 一個父所創造的,這宇宙 所有的生命,是被一個宇宙 是的關係結合在一起,我們 也因此組成了一個宇宙大例 起 近 所有一個神聖的、親切的 議 議 發 的 說 。 (89)

第2章是以基督的啟示 作為結束:「人子耶穌」藉 由祂與這世界具體的、親切 的關係「光榮的復活了,祂 是宇宙的統治者,並且臨在 天地萬物之中。」(100)

第3章 人類生態危機的根源

本章與哲學和人文科學 進行對談,分析當今狀況, 「試圖掌握其症狀及其較深 層的原因。」(15)

本章的首要焦點是對科 技的反思:科技幫助人類改 善生活條件, 這個事實受到 感激與認可(102-103), 但「那些掌握著科技方面的 知識的人,特別是那些握有 經濟力量而得以利用科技的 人,也因此主宰著全人類和 全世界。」(104)大自然 之所以遭到破壞,弱勢的 族群與百姓之所以受到剝 削,正是由於「專家統治」 的邏輯當道。「專家統治的 思維方式往往也在經濟和政 治方面展現其主導地位」 (109), 使得人們無法體 認到「單靠市場……無法確 保人類的健全發展, 並讓 社會上所有的族群受到同等 的重視。」(109)

若要對現代社會作出診斷,我們會發現其病灶在於過度的「人類中心主義」(116):人類看不出自己在世界上的適當定位,人類的自我定位不再與其他的一切有關,而僅僅以自身和自

身的力量為中心。由此衍生 出一種「拋棄式」的邏輯, 不論是在環境或人類的節 疇,彷彿一切都可以隨意丟 棄,人單純地視他人和大自 然為一種物品,各種各樣的 剝削與支配也隨之產生。正 是這種邏輯導致了剝削兒 童、棄養老人、奴役他人的 現象,使人們高估了市場自 我調節的能力, 推而衍生出 人口販賣、瀕臨絕種的動物 的皮草買賣,以及「血鑽 石」的交易。這也是許多黑 道組織、器官販賣者、 弄 販,還有那些因為孩子不符 自己的期望,便隨意拋棄 嬰兒的父母的思考邏輯。 (123)

有鑑於此,這部通諭處理了當今世界至關重要的兩個問題。首先是工作的問題:「任何將人類也考慮在內的整體生態觀必須將工作的價值也一併整合在內」(124),同樣的,「對於社會而言,放棄對於人的投

資以追求更大的短暫利益, 是一件極不划算的事。」 (128)

第二點是關於科學推步 的侷限,其中明確提到基因 改造的生物(132-136), 而這是「一個本質上非常複 雜的議題」(135)。雖然 「在某些地區,此種科技的 運用促進了經濟成長, 並幫 忙解决了一些問題, 但也凸 顯了一些不應該被輕易帶過 的問題」(134),首先是 「可耕地被少數人所壟斷」 一事(134)。教宗方濟各 特別關注的問題包括小農和 農村勞動者、生物多樣性, 以及生態系統之間的網絡等 等。因此,有必要「在科學 界和社會各界推行一場廣泛 而富有責任感的辯論,必需 考慮到所有可用的資訊,並 切重問題的要點」,而第一 步便是建立「獨立和跨領域 的研究路線。」(135)

第4章 一種整體的生態觀

通諭所提出的核心建議 是一種作為新型的正義思維 模式的整體生態觀; 此種生 熊觀「整合了人類在這個世 界上所佔據的特殊地位,以 及人類與周遭環境之間的種 種關係」(15)。的確, 我們不能「將大自然視為某 種與我們分開的東西,或僅 僅視其為我們生活的框架」 (139)。這一點與我們生 活的諸多領域都息息相關: 它與經濟、政治、不同的文 化,特别是那些最受威脅的 文化有關, 甚至與我們的日 常生活中的每一刻都有所關 腦。

此種整體的視角也挑戰 了關於各種社會制度的生態 觀:「假使所有的一切都息 息相關,那麼各種社會制 度的體質健全與否也對環 境和人類的生活品質產生影 響:『一切對於社會凝聚力 和公民間的和諧關係的傷害 都會給環境帶來危害』。」 (142) 教宗方濟各用很多具體的例子再三強調他的想法:環境問題和社會人類問題之間有著密不可分的關係。因此,「環境問題的分析必然會牽扯到關於人類、家及等間人與自己之間的關係等問題的分析」(141),因為「並沒有兩個分別存在的危機,而有一個複雜的社會環境危機」(139頁)。

這種整體生態觀「與共同財產(bene comune)的觀念密不可分」(156),但我們應該具體地去理解這的觀念:在時下這個「充斥著不公不義的社會裡,有越來越多的人被社會所遺棄,人權也被剝奪」,因此,為人類的共同財產者人類的共同財產者。 應窮人」的基礎上作出互助合作的選擇(158)。這樣一來也可以為後代子孫保留一個可以永續發展的世界,

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這不只是喊口號,而是盡力 照顧今日的窮人, 之前教 宗本篤十六世也強調過這一 點:「除了要恪守世代之間 的互助合作,以道德的角度 而言,重新激發單一世代之 內的互助合作也是必須重申 的當務之急。」(162)

此外,「由於我們的身 體,我們與外在環境與其他 的生物之間也存在著一種直 接的關係。人唯有將自己的身體視為來自天主的贈禮而去接納它,才能夠將整個世界視為天父的贈禮和人類共同的家園加以迎接並接受;相反地,支配自己的身體的邏輯有時會轉化為一種微妙的支配環境與他人的邏輯。」(155)

第5章 幾個指導和行動方針

話」是不可或缺的,對話這個詞語出現在這一章每個小節的標題裡:「關於環境的問題,進行了一些難以達不問題,進行了一些難以達不會想要去插手定義科學方面的問題,也不會取代政治的學方面的地位,但(我)邀請各界進行一場誠實而透明的辭論會遭以使,但(我)數請各界,好到時定的必要措施或意識形態的損害。」(188)

在這個基礎上,教宗方濟各毫不畏懼地對於近來的國際情勢作出嚴厲的批判的 「近年來處理環境議題到 世界高峰會議都沒能達到 人們的期望,因為他們缺少 政治方面的決策,關於全正 人們的期望,他們並沒有真協議」(166)。他也省思「有效介入處理當務之急而」(166)。他也省思「為無法有效介入處理當務之急而以上留名的權力結構呢?」(57)相反地,正如同教廷從《和平》通論(Pacem

in terris)開始已多次重申的,我們需要一些能夠有效跨域治理全球的形式與工具(175):「針對所有所謂的全球性的共同財產,我們必須在治理方式方面找到共識」(174),因為「我們無法僅僅透過成本和收益的金融計算確保環境的保護。環境是市場機制無法充分捍衛或維護的共同財產之一。」(190,引用自《教會社會訓導綱要》)

同樣在本章當中,教宗方濟各也堅持必須發展出公平和透明的決策程序,知此「洞悉」什麼樣的政策和措施方能達成「一種真正的整體發展」(185)。特別是,關於新計畫的環境衝擊的研究「需要找到透明化並經過對話檢驗的政治程序一個計畫真正的環境衝擊的海不同時數的義務,導致一些的模稜兩可的協議。

(182)

教宗方濟各向當政者發出的呼籲尤其一針見血,他呼籲當政者摒棄時下當道的「效率導向和『短視近利』的邏輯」(181),而「如果人鼓起勇氣這樣做,他將再次認識到天主賜與他的、身為人的尊嚴,而他將以慷慨負責的見證者的身分留芳後世。」(181)

第6章 教育與生態靈性

這部通諭呼籲眾人「走向生態」(conversione ecologica),最後一章深入談論了這個核心議題。文化危機根深柢固,重塑習慣和行為並非易事。教養戰和行為並非易事的挑戰有所有的變化都先要的挑戰有的幾化歷程」(15);所有的教育領域都占有、所有的教育領域都占有一席之地,首先是「學校家庭、媒體、要理講解(catechesi)。」(213)

開始的時候,應該「致力發展另一種生活方式」 (203-208),以開啟「對那些掌握著政治、經濟和社會權力的人善意施壓」 (206)的可能性。這正是消費者的選擇得以「改變企業的做法,迫使他們考慮生產模式及環境衝擊」時所發生的事(206)。

我們不能低估影響人們 日常生活中的動作與習慣的 環境教育的重要性,從節 省用水,到垃圾分類,到 「關掉沒在使用的電源」 (211):「一種整體的生 熊觀念也是由日常生活中的 簡單動作所構成的,我們可 以藉此打破暴力、剝削、自 私的邏輯」(230)。從來 自信仰的冥想的眼光開始, 一切都將變得更為容易: 「教友並不是從外在而是從 内在冥想世界的,他認識到 天主在所有生物間所建立的 連結。此外,要發展天主賦 予每一位信徒的特殊才能,

走向生態會帶領人發展其創造力與熱情。」(220)

《福音的喜樂》 (Evangelii Gaudium)中 所提出的方針再度出現: 「自由自在、自覺地過一 種簡樸的生活使人自由」 (223),此外,「想要喜 樂的話,我們得知道如何去 限制一些使我們頭腦不清的 需求,以讓我們有辦法迎接 生命提供給我們的許多可能 性」(223);如此一來, 我們便有可能「再次感覺到 我們彼此需要,我們必須對 他人和世界負責,而善良和 誠實是值得的。」(229)

聖人們在這個旅程裡伴隨著我們。聖方濟在文中多次被提及,他是「照顧弱小和一種喜悅地被體驗的整體生態觀的最佳範例」(10),他體現「對於大自然的關注、窮人的正義、社會責任的承擔,以及平靜的內心」(10)。但在通

諭中也提到了聖本篤、里修 的聖女小德蘭和真福嘉祿富 高。

在通諭《願袮受讚頌》 之後,對於良心的審視這個 一直以來教會建議人們用來 將他們的人生導向光明、與 天主建立關係的工具,必須 包含一個新的層面,它不僅 需要考慮到人如何體驗與 神、其他人和自己之間的共 融,也需要考慮到人如何體 驗與所有的動物與大自然之 間的共融。

(宗座正義與和平委員會提供)



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宗座與各宗教對話委員會

基督徒和伊斯蘭教徒 以宗教的名義 一同反對暴力惡行

開齋節賀詞

回曆1436年(公元2015年)開齋節

分愛的穆斯林兄弟姐妹們:

非常高興能於此代表 全世界天主教徒並以我個 人名義給您們寫信,敬祝 您們開齋節慶祝活動齊 安、喜樂。您們於開齋節 要的實踐,請如:齋新 會的實踐,請如:齋新 會的實驗濟、幫助這些 探訪親友。我祈願這些 果能使您們的生命更加充 盈。

 市、女人受到猥褻和強暴、族人遭到奴役、人口 販運、器官買賣、甚至販 運屍體!

我們都清楚瞭解這些 罪行的嚴重性。然而,使 其更令人髮指的是其嘗試 假借宗教之名合理化其惡 行。這很顯然是將宗教當 作是獲取權力和財富的工 具。

無庸置疑的是那些有 責任保障公共安全和秩序的人民與財產免於恐怖分有 責任保有義務保護他們分 育人,有義免於恐怖分所 盲目的暴行。此外也校 等工作的學校 知:家庭袖、學教教恐 程、宗教領袖暴力 及媒體,因為暴被種 程、媒體的種子先是心裡 及媒體的種子 生離經叛道的人 也 後才會在世上犯此重罪。

所有從事青年教育工 作的人及場合,都應教導 生命的神聖性以及每個人 與生俱有的尊嚴,不論種族、宗教、文化、社會的文化、沒有任何,沒有任何人的生命會因為他或宗教。 於某個特定種族或宗教。 於某個生命寶貴人 此,沒有人可以殺義 是同時犯了兩宗罪 對神和那位死者。

教育不能有任何含糊之處。個人、社會和全人類的未來,不能建立在在類的未來,不能建立化和類類不清或表質的有理之上。基督徒和的數學,根據他們各主的稅事,注視於天主之關係,因為能力,因為應表現出這樣的的信之。

聖若望保祿二世說:基督教徒和穆斯林有「祈禱的特許」(對穆斯林的宗教領袖談話,奈及利亞卡杜納,1982年2月14日)。

而今更亟需我們的祈禱:為正義及世界的和平與安定;為 偏離生命正軌並以宗教名義犯下暴行的人,能重歸天主並 改變生命;為窮人及病患。

我們的節慶及其他的活動在我們心中滋養著對現在和 未來的希望。我們帶著希望來看人類的未來,尤其是當我 們已竭盡所能使這些無可置疑的夢想成為現實。

偕同教宗方濟各, 謹致上我們的祝福, 願齋戒月的成 果和開齋節的喜悅帶給你們和平與繁榮,並促使身心靈得 以成長。

祝您們開齋節愉快!

梵蒂岡,2015年6月12日

主席:

Jean-Louis Tauran樞機主教

祕書:

Miguel Angel Ayuso Guixot神父





• 日 期:2015年7月15日(三)~2015年7月20日(一)

點:台南市各地 • 地

• 對 象:15~35歲青年朋友及青年工作輔導

•名 額:400人 用:2500元

●報名方式:http://goo.gl/forms/PK0m0d53Xn

●活動網站:FB粉絲專頁「天主教台灣青年日」

●大會連絡處:陳其棣 0912-105-534 tainan. youth. center@gmail.com

主辦單位:天主教台灣地區主教團 承辦單位:天主教台南教區



主教團禮儀委員會 會議記錄(摘要)

開會時間:104年03月16日(週一)上午10時15分至下午3時

開會地點:臺灣地區主教團(臺北市大安區安居街39號)

主持人:蘇耀文主教

出席者:王振華蒙席,白正龍蒙席,潘家駿神父,王友良神

父,潘周俊神父,杜勇雄神父,孔佩華修女,劉敏 慧女士,蘇開儀女士、錢玲珠女士,林作舟神父,

羅際元神父。

列席者:吳令芳女士(聖體敬禮推廣小組)廖金常修女

(禮委會彌撒經書編輯志工)

記 錄:池雅慧女士(潘家駿神父整理)

潘神父帶領會前禱。

一、會議決議和後續工作,以及例行事務報告

1. 禮儀委員會現況(潘家駿神父報告)。

人事變動:禮書編輯婷華將專心完成博士課程、純貞在南 懷仁中心的職務將調動並轉全職、雅慧將出國進修,因此禮儀 委員會正在物色新的工作人員。

聖體敬禮推廣組(吳令芳女士赴台中開全國聖體大會籌備會,由羅際元神父報告)。

針對參加2016年1月24 日至1月31日,將於菲律賓宿 霧舉行的國際聖體大會提出 報告。禮委會備有詳細報告 內容,若需要調閱,請洽禮 委會。僅列宣傳計畫如下:

資訊提供:主教團聖 體大會網頁:http://www. catholic.org.tw/catholic/index. php 第51

屆國際聖體大會網站: http://iec2016.ph/

- 2) 海報:海報將於四月 初印製完畢,並分送至七個 教區及各個堂區。
- 3) 天主教周報:有關第 51屆國際聖體大會之報導將 於4月5日出刊。
- 4) 真理電台:「誰來 晚餐」節目已開始進行錄影 工作,預定6月開始上網播 出。
- 5) 第51屆國際聖體大會 宣傳小組由菲律賓來台宣傳 說明會,已在2015年3月15日

下 午3:00-5:00於主教團秘書 處舉行,各教區代表與協辦 旅行社都積極與會。

蘇神父建議:建議大會 能否預備一位中文翻譯者, 上屆在愛爾蘭大會許多豐富 的內容因語言隔閡而無法全 然領會。

蘇主教回應:中文是大 會網站的官方語言之一,但 需再確認。大會期間的確需 要專人翻譯,

若大會沒有準備,我們 應與大會溝通要求。

潘神父補充:9月將開始一系列國際聖體大會培訓課程,內容以大會反省文件為主。反省文件目前正翻譯中,預計6月出版。

善終祝禱推廣組(潘家 駿神父、羅際元神父及劉敏 慧女士報告)。

正在編寫《善終祝禱 禮儀手冊》,預定5月份出 版。

台北總教區已有台北教 友多人參與,並已成立核心 小組及督導中心並按宗旨,

服務、組成、資格、團 長、架構、原則、義務、團 體基本配備與執行流程、用 作須知等項目編寫章程。

新竹教區成立核心團體,其任務:1.規畫善終祝禱團之推動計畫2.與祝禱團/員保持密切連繫,加強合作與凝聚力3.與總鐸及本堂神父共同訂立系統,各堂區或跨堂區之善終祝禱團成心團體擬訂推行提案(一~三年計畫)→牧靈處(視需要予以調整)→呈送主教核閱→牧靈處(按主教指示更新)→電子簽核→發文堂區→啟動執行

有關趙一舟蒙席晉鐸 六十周年鑽石慶籌備進度 (潘家駿神父報告)。

訂定4月18日(六)慶 祝,本周將在桃園振聲中 學,與新竹教區、振聲董事 會三方開會,再確認地點及 慶祝方式。我們將製作紀念 短片、出版照蒙席新書、周 報刊登趙蒙席專訪、書寫台 灣教會的禮儀革新等,來作 為慶祝的方式。

二、議題討論

1. 主教團2015年春季常年大會將於4月6日至10日召開,各委員是否有提案供主教團討論及決議?

討論後提出兩個議題交付主教團會議討論:

- 1)加強未來司鐸「禮儀年」的培育。
- 2) 成立「臺灣天主教聖 樂學院」
- 2. 繼續討論《羅馬彌撒 經書》(《感恩祭典》)讀 經的翻譯問題。

討論後提出兩個可能性:

1) 按聖經專家們的意見

回歸思高聖經版本,

- 2) 臺灣教會版感恩祭典 的翻譯為本,並針對嚴重錯 誤部分做修訂。
- 3. 聖樂組提出兩個議題,期望委員提供可行的意見:
- 1)「主教聖樂學院」 以及教區聖樂培育課程的規 劃。

(1) 聖樂學院

今年初拜訪光仁中學林 沛英校長及音樂班謝孟蕊主 任,並就培育教會音樂人才 做了初步的討論。光仁中學 (包括國中部和高中部)基 於教會學校的使命,兩位主 事者均認為為教會培育人才 是義不容辭的事,所以允諾 在成立聖樂學院的初期,先 在音樂班成立聖樂組,將課 程分為音樂專業和禮儀訓練 兩個部分,每年招收3-5名教 友學生。

(2) 有關教區聖樂培育 課程 敬請委員按教區的情況 及需要提供想法及意見。

2)每年舉辦聖樂共融營,共融營的內容包括:學習新歌曲、合唱觀摩、專題演講和研習。除此之外,敬請各位委員提供更多寶貴意見與想法。

經由討論之後決議:

- 1) 聖樂在禮儀中佔有其 重要性,教會應有使命感、 挑起學術方面的責任,故主 教團應作深入的探討是否應 負起推動的責任。
- 責成提案,呈請主教
 團會議討論並決議。
- 3.有關雷蕙琅小姐的觀察 和提問

在回應所提出的問題之後,並決議:

將問題及答案整理之 後,上傳網站。

下次開會時間 6月15日(一)

教會為外籍移工 向勞動部長陳情

到中華 民國 勞動 部 陳部長雄文

討論議題:

一、 移工看護人員和家庭 工作者:

截至2014年12月31日 止,有217,858位移工看護及 2,153位移工家庭工作者, 共有220,011人在台灣工作, 他們占移工勞動力的40%。 當中有79%是印尼的年輕女 性、11%是菲律賓人、9%來 自越南和1%泰國人。總共有 204,733的看護在台灣人的家 庭和13,093在養老院工作。 以下是他們的問題:

(1) 他們不受任何中華 民國法律的保護,因此他們 沒有合法的權利休假,這是 違反聯合國人權宣言。他們 也沒有宗教自由,到他們信 仰的場所(教堂、清真寺、寺 廟)參與宗教儀式。

- (2) 他們不受中華民國基本工資法的保護。雖然過去 18年來通貨膨脹和生活費增高,但自 1997年10月工資一直維持在新台幣15,840元。這侵犯了他們的基本人權,也違反天主教會對社會關懷的教導,每個工人必須領到公平合理的工資。
- (3) 他們超時的工作。許多人一天16至18小時的工作卻無加班費。如果他們在星期天加班,他們只得到1天的工資(工作8小時)。根據他們的薪資單,他們只得到了一年48個週日的薪資,而不是

52個週日。如果在一個月內 有第5個星期日,他們就得不 到薪水。

- (4) 許多工人被雇主強 迫做違法的工作,如在他們 雇主的餐廳、工廠、髮廊、 診所、市場、花園等場所工 作。
- (5) 根據他們的合約,他 們必須住在雇主家,除非雇 主同意讓他們住外面,但這 從未發生。因此,他們很容 易受到剝削,性侵害和身體 虐待,並成為人口販運的受 害者。
- (6) 雇主支付勞工保險不 是強制性的。如果移工有職 業意外事故(如工人因廚房氣 爆而炸傷),是得不到任何法 律上的補償保護。所有勞保 的權利無法享有,即是:半 薪病假職災和一般意外的賠 償;父母任何一方死亡3個 月工資;2個月的全薪產假 等。

二、移工遭受人口販賣

很多移工看護和家庭傭 工,因為被虐待,離開他們 合法的工作場所。

然後,他們很容易被不 合法的仲介帶入色情行業。 在台灣,人口販賣的受害 人,絕大多數都沒有工作證 的移工。中華民國政府能做 什麼來防止移工遭受人口販賣?無證的移工人數會一直增加,而人口販賣將在台灣繼續蓬勃發展,直到中華民國政府保護移工看護的權利為此。

三、 移工在台灣最多能工作3年,之後必須離開台灣

這是沒有法律的依據。 中華民國移民法修改了至少 有10年,即使移工已經在台灣5年以上,他們都不能申請 中華民國公民或者永久居留 權。這種不公正的法律讓台 灣仲介和安置機構,從移工 身上賺取高額的仲介費和安 置費。移工每次返回台灣,

他們必須另外支付安置費。

四、仲介服務費

移工要為他們的首次3 年期的合同,先繳付新台幣 60,000元。如果他們與同一 雇主續約,則降低至新台幣 54,000元(即每月1,500元)。 他們的仲介提供移工很少的 服務。然而,移工無論是否 得到仲介的服務,仍然要支 付每個月的服務費。

五、移民漁工

絕大多數的移民漁工平 常都住在他們中華民國籍船 長的漁船上,吃他們捕獲的 魚。根據勞工局政策,他們 每個月必須繳納新台幣2,500 元的食宿費,但這是明顯不 公平的。另外,移民漁工不 屬於勞保的適用對象,因此 也得不到勞保的保障及權 益。

六、仲介費

中華民國政府與每個勞工輸出國有簽合作備忘

錄。在這些合作備忘錄中, 中華民國政府明文規定,移 工的仲介費不得超過勞委會 在2000年建議的一個月的工 資。但為了不讓此規定被輸 出國家濫用,這個不應只是 一個建議。

越南政府的仲介費政 策於2014年1月訂為美金4千 元。

印尼政府仲介費政策是所有移工從銀行以18%的利率貸款。為了支付這筆貸款、銀行管理費用,以及每個月的銀行服務費,印尼移工必須付大約新台幣9萬元。在工廠工作的印尼移工還需另外支付新台幣5至6萬的仲介費。

圖泰國政府的相關規定 是新台幣5萬元。

菲律賓政府的相關規定 是大約新台幣4萬元。

中華民國政府要做什麼 來監督這些勞工輸出國的弊 端?這些都是一些繁迫的問 題。仍有許多其他問題存在。

天主教會台灣地區主教團主席-共山川總主教 天主教會台灣地區主教團移民觀光委員會主席一一林吉男主教 2015年5月26日



韓大輝總主教闡述

教宗勸諭《福音的喜樂》

首先,由全國傳協會主席李國強弟兄介紹韓大輝總主教。韓大輝總主教(Archbishop Savio HON Tai-Fai)是慈幼會會士,1982年在香港晉鐸,曾任慈幼會中華會省省會長,也是香港聖神修院的神學

教授。2011年2月,他接受 禁休教宗本篤十六世的委 任,成為錫拉總教區領衛 總主教及教廷萬民福音部 秘書長,是有史以來在教 廷擔任最高職務了真理 這次講座也邀請了真理電 台全程錄影,期以各種管 道方便全球華人觀看此一 盛會。

 家。」這是一個宗座勸諭和耶穌相知相遇是傳教門徒的基礎,一個傳教門徒(Mission Disciple)宣講福音、接待窮人、教理講座,應與耶穌親密結合,否則活動是表面的。

韓總主教以數據看天 主教現況,2013年70億人 □中22億基督徒,其中12.5 億是天主教徒,非洲的教 友有增加趨勢,但在歐洲 則明顯下滑,50年前,有 20億人不認識基督,但現 正增加至48億人不認識基 督。因為信德薄弱,大家 需要醒悟禍來。闲難來自 内外,福傳首先和首要的 是向不認識及一直拒絕的 人(有信仰但失去信仰的 人) 盲講福音。達味面對 巨人歌肋雅,他在河裡揀 了5 塊光滑的石頭,殺死了 巨人(參撒上17:40);教 宗方濟各也在喜樂上找了5 塊石頭,並以BOVEB這個 字的5個字頭來作代表:

B是Buona Sera祝君晚安;

O是Odore delle Pecore羊羣 味道;

V是Via della Bellezza美麗 之道;

E是Entusiasmo Missionario 傳教熱忱;

B是Buona Digestione胃□ 常開。

有關喜樂的Mini神學,在《路加福音》的「歡喜」是動詞。耶穌因著聖神而歡喜說:父啊!而且祂整個人都跳躍活起來了。這喜樂意涵著1.耶穌是喜樂的泉源,2.無人被排在耶穌的喜樂之外,3.要慶祝的喜樂,4.要分享的喜樂。這5塊喜樂的石頭,一一敘述如下:

第一塊石頭是「祝君晚安」:

教宗方濟各在當選後 的第一個主日,帶領群眾 念三鐘經時提到慈恩。所



 上兼善天下。

第二塊石頭是「羊羣味道」:

外展的教會,走向「存在性」的邊緣,就如亞巴郎、梅瑟、先知、門徒,分辨主給的路徑。 服從召叫,動身離開舒適 地方,接觸需要福音之光 始終是有距離,基督徒要 搭橋,這樣可讓人接觸到 耶穌的血肉。耐心等待, 忠於上主的恩賜,才能開 花結果。我們要學習聖保 祿的精神:我為一切人成 為一切。

第三塊石頭是「美麗之道」:

基督是「永恆的福 音」(默14:6)「耶穌基督 昨天、今天、直到永遠常 是一樣。」(希13:8) 耶穌 是美善和使人驚嘆的!大 公教會融納各種文化,就 如小石頭有各種不同的顏 色,缺一不可。一體性與 兼容不相反,合一而不是 化一。就如剛恆毅主教所 言:「教會以和為貴, 但 不違反天主教教義。」教 會不要將自己的文化套以 神聖的光環,不要把次要 的,例如服裝,成為重要 的,因為如此是狂熱,而 不是熱情。教理講授應往 美的方向, 就如聖奧斯定

所言:「是因愛,才覺得的美。有天主的愛才有無限的吸引力。」耶穌死而復活的救贖愛情,是能觸動人,喚醒人,表達出福音的核心。

第四塊石頭是「傳教熱忱」:

魔鬼每天提供苦艾, 使得傳教冷却。下列三者 形成惡性相互循環:個人 主義高漲、身分出現危 機、熱忱遇到冷却。面對 排他經濟說「不」,因為 人被看成消費品, 使用即 丟棄,「用完即棄」的文 化正在蔓延。涓滴理論似 平大家都可賺到錢,但事 實上, 在100人中, 2個人 已佔了70%的財富。不平 等的方式,使得貧富差距 越來越大,有不少人被排 擠。冷漠全球化態度,使 做人的靈魂不見了,社會 的正義不見了。牧靈人員 學習了相對主義,把窮人 放在一旁。故教宗方濟各

列出了牧靈人員15 個毛 病,如不覺醒,將把自己 傳教的熱忱奪走。主教們 的團結一致,與教宗的共 融是今日福傳大動力,才 能更妥善的解決問題。教 會意識到種種困難:內部 不和、漠不關心、教義不 清楚、建立本地神職人員 的教會時,有29%偏向種族 主義。教會必需要有計書 或有前瞻意識, 對灰色的 實用主義,不要漠視,要 去香證,以免產生黑暗和 內在厭倦的愁雲慘霧。在 傳教意識中,6個關鍵是: 1.所有信友奉召參與教會使 命;2.委身於生命的見證; 3. 勉力宣講; 4. 教理講授; 5.鼓勵平信徒參與使徒工 作; 6. 並且信仰本地化。

第五塊石頭是「胃口常開」:

St. Thomas More 的祈禱文:

主呀,賜我胃口常

開,並賜我一些東西,得以消化!

主啊!賜我健康身體,並以開朗的心情,持之以恆!

主啊!賜我單純靈魂,並懂得珍惜美善,不 畏邪惡,

在錯亂中總找到方法,擺平一切。

主啊!賜我一顆靈明之心!

不裝載厭煩、牢騷、 嘆息與怨氣。

主啊!賜我幽默感!

主啊!賜我領悟笑語 的恩寵,並能與人共樂其 中。

教宗方濟各在寫《福 音的喜樂》時,引用很多 前任教宗的一些教導,如 若望保祿二十三世、真福 保祿六世、本篤十六世, 若望保祿二世。

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教宗保祿二十三世, 在1958年10月當上教宗 時已77歲,那時整個世 界混亂不安,很多的事情 發生,但他把所有的問題 放在大公會議的意向中。 以新的語言,克服悲觀 疑主義,勉力消除種種暴 力,為整個世界服務, 往世界大同著眼。

真福保祿六世——我 們應在祈禱中默想。「不 傳福音就有禍了!」如不 宣講福音,就會出賣了天 主對你的召叫,因天主願 意藉著傳信者的口,使聖 言的種子發芽。

若望保祿二世:以傳福音為重,並希望天主在 那個時代興起宣講福音的 工具。

本篤十六世:並不拋 棄十字架,留在被釘十字 架的耶穌,但以新的祈禱 方式留守,乃在伯多祿的 棧圈內。

講座結束後,我們參加由韓總主教主禮的天主 聖三主日彌撒,由洪總主 教與阮皇章執事襄禮,7位 神父共祭。韓總主教說:在教會中,主教是聖父的圖像, 需要把父無盡的愛延伸出去,與神父、六品及教友聯合一 起,藉著聖神流動,聖三的流動很美,有無窮的愛流向受 造物; 人變成天主的愛,再使每個生命划向聖三。天上到 人間,留下很美的愛的痕跡。

感謝韓總主教把《福音的喜樂》288條為我們整理的 非常清楚明瞭。福音的喜樂源於耶穌,凡與祂相知相遇的 人,其心靈和生命必充滿這喜樂。此勸諭指出教會在今後 幾年的旅程中要走的道路。希望天主聖三的奧蹟, 啟示我 們基督徒在友愛、團結和合作中,活出喜樂的生命,並邁 向世界大同。(摘自天主教周報)



宗座傳信善會 新舊主任交接

全國宗座傳信善會主任 ——林瑞德神父任期一年, 於2015年4月25日屆滿。高福 南神父在主教團2014年春季 會議被提名為接班人,並於4 月25日同一天獲得宗座傳信 部的正式任命,任期5年,至 2020年4月24日止。

林瑞德神父與其團隊 (李彩琴、余憬松、李麗 安、莊秀娥、劉鍾秀)舉辦5 月2日的五大洲祈禱會,任務 大功告成,故於5月12日在主 教團祕書處,在全國宗座傳 信善會主席——洪山川總主 教監交下,與新任主任高福 南神父交接,全體團體深獲 洪總主教的肯定及感謝。

高福南神父出生於剛 果共和國,獲得聖卡尼修斯 大學的哲學碩士學位,以及 喀麥隆國德肋撒神學院神學 碩士,隸屬臺中教區,現任 台中教區普埔里聖女小德蘭 堂主任司鐸,精通法文、英 文、中文和台語。高福南神 父的座右銘為「主要用我, 我很願意」。

按照梵蒂岡第二次大公會議的教導,宗座傳信善會(Pontifical Mission Societies)是一個「普世和地方教會的組織」,換言之,這個善會個「既是宗座同時又是主教團的傳教使命概念,其宗旨是灌輸給信徒們普世教會的傳教使命概念,並鼓勵他們以祈禱及奉獻去支持教會對全人類的福傳工作。(圖、文主教團祕書處)





Errata

Due to technical errors:

The following part of the minutes of the Autumn 2014 Plenary Assembly was missing in the previous CRBC bulletin (No. 340) and is, therefore, reproduced here below in this issue. It follows immediately after p. 31.

The content in p. 36 and p. 37 was repeated on p. 38 and p. 39.

We sincerely apologize for this incident.

c. concretely living out the Word of God in their lives

d. to enable the members to establish a close relationship with each other and to facilitate the sharing with each other, group sizes should be between 10 and 15 members

- e. groups should meet every week
- f. the groups should belong to a larger parish community
- 3. During the period of formation, the individuals are gradually formed into Small Christian Communities. After the period of formation, they can continue to meet weekly and do bible sharing or other kinds of spiritual formation. At the same time, under the guidance and arrangement by the parish priest and pastoral commission (or parish council), they can participate in the work of evangelization in the parish (including becoming evangelizers and formators of future catechumens).
- 4. The diocese can initiate this Formation Program. After a meeting and further planning by the parish priests and members of the pastoral teams in each deanery, the program can be implemented in the parishes.
- 5. It is important that the newly baptized are in communion with the

people of God in the parish, and in the pastoral work and evangelization of the parish. Thus, it is preferable that members of a group come from the same parish. If there are not enough members in a group, those who have been baptized less than five years and are willing to join the formation of the faithful should be invited to participate. Another possibility is to organize a group among 2 or 3 other parishes.

6. If this Formation Program can be authentically realized and sustained, the communion among parishioners and their ability to evangelize will increase greatly. The Church will manifest, to a greater extent, the face of Christ and the Kingdom of God.

Resolution: Agreed and approved.

Proposition VI: The Commission for Clergy and the Taiwan

Catholic Regional Seminary

VI.A: (...)

VI.B: Establish a Chinese Catholic Canon Law Society

Explanation:

The Apostolic Nunciature in China organized a seminar for priests from Mainland China on the "Laws of the Sacrament of Marriage" (Code of Canon Law) at Our Lady of Providence Girls' High School from November 10-14, 2014. Recognizing that the seminar was very beneficial to the participants, Most Rev. John Baptist Lee, the President of the Commission for Clergy and President of Taiwan Catholic Canon Law Society, suggested the establishment of a "Chinese Catholic Canon Law Society" to give both the Church in China and in Taiwan an opportunity to better understand the "Code of Canon Law."

Resolution: Agreed and approved.

VI.C: Invite American Fr. Michael Hilbert, SJ, an expert on The Code of Canon Law, to come to Taiwan.

Laudato si': A "Map"

This text is a useful guide for an initial reading of the Encyclical. It will help you to grasp the overall development and identify the basic themes. The first two pages are an overview of Laudato si' (literally "Be praised" or better, "Praise be to you"). Then for each of the six chapters, there is a one-page summary that gives the argument or main points and some key passages. The numbers in parentheses refer to the paragraphs in the Encyclical. The last two pages are the table of contents.

An overview

"What kind of world do we want to leave to those who come after us, to children who are now growing up?" (160). This question is at the heart of Laudato si' (Praise be to you), the new Encyclical on the care of the common home by Pope Francis. "This question does not have to do with the environment alone and in isolation; the issue cannot be approached piecemeal." This leads us to ask ourselves about the meaning of existence and its values at the basis of social life: "What is the purpose of our life in this world? What is the goal of our work and all our efforts? What need does the earth have of us?" "Unless we struggle with these deeper issues – says the Pope - I do not believe that our concern for ecology will produce significant results" (160).

The Encyclical takes its name from the invocation of Saint Francis, "Praise be to you, my Lord", in his Canticle of the Creatures. It reminds everyone that the earth, our common home "is like a sister with whom we share

our life and a beautiful mother who opens her arms to embrace us" (1). People have forgotten that "we ourselves are dust of the earth (cf. Gen 2:7); our very bodies are made up of her elements, we breathe her air and we receive life and refreshment from her waters." (2).

Now, this earth, mistreated and abused, is lamenting, and its groans join those of all the forsaken of the world. Pope Francis invites us to listen to them, urging each and every one – individuals, families, local communities, nations and the international community – to an "ecological conversion" in the expression of Saint John Paul II. We are invited to "change direction" by taking on the beauty and responsibility of the task of "caring for our common home". Happily, Pope Francis recognizes that "there is a growing sensitivity to the environment and the need to protect nature, along with a growing concern, both genuine and distressing, for what is happening to our planet" (19). A ray of hope flows through the entire Encyclical, which gives a clear message: "Humanity still has the ability to work together in building our common home" (13). "Men and women are still capable of intervening positively" (58). "All is not lost. Human beings, while capable of the worst, are also capable of rising above themselves, choosing again what is good, and making a new start" (205).

Pope Francis certainly addresses the Catholic faithful, quoting Saint John Paul II: "Christians in their turn 'realize that their responsibility within creation, and their duty towards nature and the Creator, are an essential part of their faith" (64). Pope Francis proposes specially "to enter into dialogue with all people about our common home" (3). The dialogue runs throughout the text and, in ch. 5, it becomes the instrument for addressing and solving problems. From the beginning, Pope Francis recalls that "other

Churches and Christian communities – and other religions as well – have also expressed deep concern and offered valuable reflections" on the theme of ecology (7). Indeed, such contributions expressly come in, starting with that of "the beloved Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew" (7), extensively cited in paragraphs 8 and 9. At several points, the Pope thanks the protagonists of this effort – individuals as well as associations and institutions. He acknowledges that "the reflections of numerous scientists, philosophers, theologians and civic groups, all [...] have enriched the Church's thinking on these questions" (7). He invites everyone to recognize "the rich contribution which the religions can make towards an integral ecology and the full development of humanity" (62).

The itinerary of the Encyclical is mapped out in para. 15 and is divided into six chapters. It starts by presenting the current situation based on the best scientific findings available today (ch. 1), followed by a review of the Bible and Judeo-Christian tradition (ch. 2). The root of the problems in technocracy and in an excessive self-centeredness of human being are analyzed (ch. 3). The Encyclical then proposes (ch.4) an "integral ecology, which clearly respects its human and social dimensions" (137), inextricably linked to the environmental question. In this perspective, Pope Francis proposes (ch. 5) to initiate an honest dialogue at every level of social, economic and political life, that builds transparent decisionmaking processes. Recalling that no project can be effective if it is not animated by a formed and responsible conscience (ch. 6), ideas are put forth to aid growth in this direction at the educational, spiritual, ecclesial, political and theological levels. The text ends with two prayers; one offered for sharing with everyone who believes in "God who is the allpowerful Creator" (246), and the other to those who profess faith in Jesus Christ, punctuated by the refrain "Praise be to you!" which opens and closes the Encyclical.

Several main themes run through the text that are addressed from a variety of different perspectives, thus traversing and unifying the text:

- the intimate relationship between the poor and the fragility of the planet,
- the conviction that everything in the world is connected,
- the critique of new paradigms and forms of power derived from technology,
- the call to seek other ways of understanding the economy and progress,
- the value proper to each creature,
- the human meaning of ecology,
- the need for forthright and honest debate,
- the serious responsibility of international and local policy,
- the throwaway culture and the proposal of a new lifestyle (16).

Chapter 1 – What is happening to our common home

The first chapter presents the most recent scientific findings on the environment as a way to listen to the cry of creation, "to become painfully aware, to dare to turn what is happening to the world into our own personal suffering and thus to discover what each of us can do about it" (19). It thus deals with "several aspects of the present ecological crisis" (15).

Pollution and climate change: "Climate change is a global problem with

serious implications, environmental, social, economic, political and for the distribution of goods; it represents one of the principal challenges facing humanity in our day" (25). If "the climate is a common good, belonging to all and meant for all" (23), the greatest impact of this change falls on the poorest, but "many of those who possess more resources and economic or political power seem mostly to be concerned with masking the problems or concealing their symptoms" (26). At the same time, "our lack of response to these tragedies involving our brothers and sisters points to the loss of that sense of responsibility for our fellow men and women upon which all civil society is founded" (25).

The issue of water: the Pope clearly states that "access to safe drinkable water is a basic and universal human right, since it is essential to human survival and, as such, is a condition for the exercise of other human rights". To deprive the poor of access to water means to deny "the right to a life consistent with their inalienable dignity" (30).

Loss of biodiversity: "Each year sees the disappearance of thousands of plant and animal species which we will never know, which our children will never see, because they have been lost forever" (33). They are not just any exploitable "resource", but have a value in and of themselves. In this perspective "we must be grateful for the praiseworthy efforts being made by scientists and engineers dedicated to finding solutions to manmade problems", but when human intervention is at the service of finance and consumerism, "it is actually making our earth less rich and beautiful, ever more limited and grey" (34).

Decline in the quality of human life and the breakdown of society: in the framework of an ethics of international relationships, the Encyclical indicates how a "true 'ecological debt'" (51), exists in the world, above all in the North with respect to the South. In the face of climate change there are "differentiated responsibilities" (52), and that of the developed

countries is greater.

Aware of the profound differences over these issues, Pope Francis shows himself to be deeply affected by the "weak responses" in the face of the drama besetting many peoples and populations. Even though positive examples are not lacking (58), "a complacency and a cheerful recklessness" prevail (59). An adequate culture is lacking (53) as is a willingness to change life style, production and consumption (59), but fortunately efforts are being made "to establish a legal framework which can set clear boundaries and ensure the protection of ecosystems" (53).

Chapter Two – The Gospel of Creation

To face the problems illustrated in the previous chapter, Pope Francis selects Biblical accounts, offering a comprehensive view that comes from the Judeo-Christian tradition and articulates the "tremendous responsibility" (90) of humankind for creation, the intimate connection among all creatures and the fact that "the natural environment is a collective good, the patrimony of all humanity and the responsibility of everyone" (95).

In the Bible, "the God who liberates and saves is the same God who created the universe, and these two divine ways of acting are intimately and inseparably connected" (73). The story of creation is central for reflecting on the relationship between human beings and other creatures and on how sin breaks the equilibrium of all creation in its entirety: "These accounts suggest that human life is grounded in three fundamental and closely intertwined relationships: with God, with our neighbour and with the earth itself. According to the Bible, these three vital relationships have been broken, both outwardly and within us. This rupture is sin" (66).

For this, even if "we Christians have at times incorrectly interpreted the Scriptures, nowadays we must forcefully reject the notion that our

being created in God's image and given dominion over the earth justifies absolute domination over other creatures" (67). Human beings have the responsibility to "till and keep' the garden of the world (cf. Gen 2:15)" (67), knowing that "the ultimate purpose of other creatures is not to be found in us. Rather, all creatures are moving forward, with us and through us, towards a common point of arrival, which is God" (83).

That the human being is not the master of the universe "does not mean to put all living beings on the same level and to deprive human beings of their unique worth and the tremendous responsibility it entails. Nor does it imply a divinization of the earth which would prevent us from working on it and protecting it in its fragility" (90). In this perspective, "every act of cruelty towards any creature is 'contrary to human dignity'" (92). However, "a sense of deep communion with the rest of nature cannot be real if our hearts lack tenderness, compassion and concern for our fellow human beings" (91). What is needed is the awareness of a universal communion: All of us are "called into being by the one Father. All of us are linked by unseen bonds and together form a kind of universal family, a sublime communion which fills us with a sacred, affectionate and humble respect" (89).

The chapter concludes with the heart of Christian revelation: "The earthly Jesus" with "his tangible and loving relationship with the world" is "risen and glorious, and is present throughout creation by his universal Lordship" (100).

Chapter three – The human roots of the ecological crisis

This chapter gives an analysis of the current situation, "so as to consider not only its symptoms but also its deepest causes" (15), in a dialogue with philosophy and the human sciences.

Reflections on technology are an initial focus of the chapter. The great

contribution of technologies to the improvement of living conditions is acknowledged with gratitude. However it gives "those with the knowledge, and especially the economic resources to use them, an impressive dominance over the whole of humanity and the entire world" (104). It is precisely the mentality of technocratic domination that leads to the destruction of nature and the exploitation of people, especially the most vulnerable populations. "The technocratic paradigm also tends to dominate economics and political life" (109), keeping us from recognizing that "by itself the market cannot guarantee integral human development and social inclusion" (109).

"Modernity has been marked by an excessive anthropocentrism" (116): human beings no long recognize their right place with respect to the world and take on a self-centred position, focused exclusively on themselves and on their own power. This results in a "use and throw away" logic that justifies every type of waste, environmental or human, that treats both the other and nature as simple objects and leads to a myriad of forms of domination. It is this mentality that leads to exploiting children, abandoning the elderly, forcing others into slavery, practicing human trafficking and throwing away unborn babies because they do not correspond to what the parents want, of selling "blood diamonds" and the pelts of animals in danger of extinction, and of over-evaluating the capacity of the market to regulate itself. This is also the mentality of the many mafias involved in drug trafficking and trafficking of organs (123).

In this light, the Encyclical addresses two crucial problems of today's world. Above all work: "any approach to an integral ecology, which by definition does not exclude human beings, needs to take account of the value of labour" (124), because "to stop investing in people, in order to gain greater short-term financial gain, is bad business for society" (128).

The second problem regards the limitations of scientific progress, with

clear reference to GMOs (132-136). This is a "complex environmental issue" (135). Even though "in some regions their use has brought about economic growth which has helped to resolve problems, there remain a number of significant difficulties which should not be underestimated" (134), starting from the "productive land being concentrated in the hands of a few owners" (134). Pope Francis thinks particularly of small producers and rural workers, of biodiversity, and the network of ecosystems. Therefore "a broad, responsible scientific and social debate needs to take place, one capable of considering all the available information and of calling things by their name" starting from "lines of independent, interdisciplinary research" (135). Chapter four – Integral Ecology

The heart of the Encyclical's proposals is integral ecology as a new paradigm of justice, an ecology "which respects our unique place as human beings in this world and our relationship to our surroundings" (15). In fact, "nature cannot be regarded as something separate from ourselves or as a mere setting in which we live" (139). This holds true in all fields: in economy and politics, in different cultures particularly in those most threatened, and even in every moment of our daily lives.

The integral perspective also brings the ecology of institutions into play: "if everything is related, then the health of a society's institutions affects the environment and the quality of human life. 'Every violation of solidarity and civic friendship harms the environment'" (142).

With many concrete examples, Pope Francis confirms his thinking that "the analysis of environmental problems cannot be separated from the analysis of human, family, work-related and urban contexts, and of how individuals relate to themselves" (141). "We are not faced with two separate crises, one environmental and the other social, but rather one complex crisis which is both social and environmental" (139).

"Human ecology is inseparable from the notion of the common good" (156), but is to be understood in a concrete way: in today's context, in which, "injustices abound and growing numbers of people are deprived of basic human rights and considered expendable" (158), committing oneself to the common good means to make choices in solidarity based on "a preferential option for the poorest of our brothers and sisters" (158). This is also the best way to leave a sustainable world for future generations, not just by proclaiming these truths, but also by committing to care for the poor of today. Benedict XVI already emphasized this clearly: "In addition to a fairer sense of inter- generational solidarity there is also an urgent moral need for a renewed sense of intra- generational solidarity" (162).

Integral ecology also involves everyday life. The Encyclical gives specific attention to the urban environment. The human being has a great capacity for adaptation and "an admirable creativity and generosity is shown by persons and groups who respond to environmental limitations by alleviating the adverse effects of their surroundings and learning to live productively amid disorder and uncertainty" (148). Nevertheless, a great deal of integral improvement in the quality of human life – public space, housing, transport, etc. – is still needed in order to achieve authentic development (150-154).

Also "the acceptance of our bodies as God's gift is vital for welcoming and accepting the entire world as a gift from the Father and our common home, whereas thinking that we enjoy absolute power over our own bodies turns, often subtly, into thinking that we enjoy absolute power over creation" (155).

Chapter five – Lines of approach and action

This chapter addresses the question of what we can and must do. Analyses are not enough. We need proposals "for dialogue and action which would involve each of us individually no less than international policy"

(15). They will "help us to escape the spiral of self-destruction which currently engulfs us" (163). For Pope Francis it is imperative that practical proposals are not developed in an ideological, superficial or reductionist way. For this, dialogue is essential, a term present in the title of every section of this chapter. "There are certain environmental issues where it is not easy to achieve a broad consensus. [...] the Church does not presume to settle scientific questions or to replace politics. But I want to encourage an honest and open debate, so that particular interests or ideologies will not prejudice the common good" (188).

On this basis, Pope Francis is not afraid to judge international dynamics severely: "Recent World Summits on the environment have failed to live up to expectations because, due to lack of political will, they were unable to reach truly meaningful and effective global agreements on the environment" (166). And he asks, "What would induce anyone, at this stage, to hold on to power only to be remembered for their inability to take action when it was urgent and necessary to do so?" (57). Instead, what is needed, as Popes have repeated several times starting with Pacem in terris, are forms and instruments for global governance (175): "an agreement on systems of governance for the whole range of the so-called 'global commons'" (174), seeing that "environmental protection cannot be assured solely on the basis of financial calculations of costs and benefits. The environment is one of those goods that cannot be adequately safeguarded or promoted by market forces" (190, citing the Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church).

In this fifth chapter, Pope Francis insists on development of honest and transparent decision- making processes, in order to "discern" which policies and business initiatives can bring about "genuine integral development" (185). In particular, a proper environmental impact study of new "business ventures and projects demands transparent political processes involving a free exchange of views. On the other hand, the

forms of corruption which conceal the actual environmental impact of a given project in exchange for favours usually produce specious agreements which fail to inform adequately and do not allow for full debate" (182).

The most significant appeal is addressed to those who hold political office, calling them to avoid "a mentality of 'efficiency' and 'immediacy'" (181) that is so prevalent today: "but if they are courageous, they will attest to their God-given dignity and leave behind a testimony of selfless responsibility" (181).

Chapter six – Ecological education and spirituality

The final chapter invites everyone to the heart of ecological conversion. The roots of the cultural crisis are deep, and it is not easy to reshape habits and behaviour. Education and training are the key challenges: "change is impossible without motivation and a process of education" (15). All educational sectors are involved, primarily "at school, in families, in the media, in catechesis and elsewhere" (213).

The starting point is "to aim for a new lifestyle" (203-208), which also opens the possibility of "bringing healthy pressure to bear on those who wield political, economic and social power" (206). This is what happens when consumer choices are able to "change the way businesses operate, forcing them to consider their environmental footprint and their patterns of production" (206).

The importance of environmental education cannot be overstated. It is able to affect actions and daily habits, the reduction of water consumption, the sorting of waste and even "turning off unnecessary lights" (211): "An integral ecology is also made up of simple daily gestures which break with the logic of violence, exploitation and selfishness" (230). Everything will be easier when starting with a contemplative outlook that comes

from faith: "as believers, we do not look at the world from without but from within, conscious of the bonds with which the Father has linked us with all beings. By developing our individual, God-given capacities, an ecological conversion can inspire us to greater creativity and enthusiasm" (220).

As proposed in Evangelii Gaudium: "sobriety, when lived freely and consciously, is liberating" (223), just as "happiness means knowing how to limit some needs which only diminish us, and being open to the many different possibilities which life can offer" (223). In this way "we must regain the conviction that we need one another, that we have a shared responsibility for others and the world, and that being good and decent are worth it" (229).

The saints accompany us on this journey. Saint Francis, cited several times, is "the example par excellence of care for the vulnerable and of an integral ecology lived out joyfully and authentically" (10). He is the model of "the inseparable bond between concern for nature, justice for the poor, commitment to society, and interior peace" (10). The Encyclical also mentions Saint Benedict, Saint Teresa di Lisieux and Blessed Charles de Foucauld.

Inspired by Laudato si', the regular examination of conscience – a practice that the Church has always recommended to orient one's life in light of the relationship with the Lord – should include a new dimension: one ought to reflect seriously on how one has lived in communion, not only with God, with others and with oneself, but also with all creatures and with nature.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN MOL AND ECMI INITIATED BY THE APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE

Date: May 26, 2015 Time: 11:00 a.m.

Venue: Ministry of Labor Office

With Labor Minister, Hsiung-Wen Chen, at the ministry of labor office in Taipei. The issues being tackled between ECMI and MOL, the Excerpt:

The dialogue was opened by Msgr. Paul Russel, the Apostolic Nuncio to Taiwan, as the initiator of the dialogue between ECMI and MOL.

ISSUES:

- 1. Compulsory Day-off for care-givers and domestic helpers. ECMI's contention is, caregivers are professionally hired as care-givers based on the nature of their job as stipulated in their contract and they should be treated as such with due protections and with proper work timing and beyond that should be treated as OT with corresponding pay and they should enjoy a compulsory day-off as provided by SLL and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. As professionally hired care givers, they fall under the protection of SLL and not under the Domestic workers Protection Act which was designed and crafted by the CLA in the past and adopted by MOL (still to be reviewed and to be approved by the Legislative Yuan). There are 223,857 caregivers compared to only 2,207 hired foreign domestic workers as of April, 2015 based on MOL statistics;
- 2. The inclusion of care-givers and domestic helpers to the SLL. MOL

made mentioned on its version on HSA or DWPA. But the day-off provision is barely unacceptable for ECMI because day-off is not definitive based on its provision but maybe negotiable on the side of MOL;

- 3. Salary increase for care-givers and domestic helpers that is being peg on 15,840 for 18 years, MOL's response was even the government employees' salary is not raised for more than 20 years ECMI suggested that if the government cannot raise the salary this time at least MOL can eliminate the burden of salary deductions;
- 4. The role of MOL in properly regulating the exorbitant placement fees of the agencies in sending countries particularly Indonesia and Vietnam can be discussed in bilateral agreement or MOU on hiring foreign workers but due to the absence of a diplomatic relation between 2 countries the suggestion on 1- month salary placement fee remains as a suggestion and is not binding unless the sending country put it in its domestic policy, like the Philippines;
- 5. The issue on Trafficking in Persons. Even Taiwan now is in Tier 1 category on TIP Report of the US State Department, TIP is still rampant in Taiwan particularly on documented turned undocumented workers as well as the labor trafficking on documented workers. This can be minimized if not eliminated if the issues above will be addressed properly;

Due to time constraints, the negotiation/dialogue between ECMI and MOL lasted only for 1 hr and 15 minutes and was cordial and highly diplomatic with the presence of the Apostolic Nuncio, Msgr. Paul Russel, who stood as the facilitator, Archbp. John Hung, the President of CRBC, Bishop Bosco Lin, the ECMI President, Fr. Loloy Napiere, the ECMI Executive Secretary, as the presentor and negotiator on the different issues. On the side of the MOL was Minister Chen and his different directors in the

Ministry of Labor Office.

On the issue of 15 years working period in Taiwan was approved by the Legislative Yuan on the first reading. Not yet Final!

Other issues will be tackled on the next round of dialogues which is still to be determined

Fr. Loloy Napiere, the ECMI Executive Secretary, has been assigned as the ECMI contact person of MOL.

FR. ELISEO NAPIERE, MSP

ECMI Executive Secretary



MESSAGE FOR THE MONTH OF RAMADAN AND 'Id al-Fitr1436 H. / 2015 a.d.

Christians and Muslims: Together to counter violence perpetrated in the name of religion

ear Muslim brothers and sisters,

- 1. I am pleased to send you, in the name of all the Catholics around the world and in my name as well, best wishes for a peaceful and joyful celebration of 'Id al-Fitr. You exercise during the month of Ramadan many religious and social practices, like fasting, prayer, almsgiving, help to the poor, visits to family members and to friends.
- I hope and pray that the fruits of these good deeds may enrich your life.
- 2. For some of you and also for others from other religious communities, the joy of the feast is shadowed by the memory of the dear ones who lost their life or goods, or suffered physically, mentally and even spiritually because of violence. Ethnic and religious communities in a number of countries of the world went through various and enormous unjust sufferings: killing of some of their members, destruction of their religious and cultural heritages, forced emigration from their homes and cities, molestation and raping of their women, enslavement of some of their members, trafficking of persons, commerce of organs, and even selling of cadavers!

- 3. We are all aware of the gravity of these crimes in themselves. However, what makes them even more heinous is the tentative of justifying them in the name of religion. It is a clear manifestation of instrumentalising religion for gaining power and richness.
- 4. Needless to say that those who have the responsibility of security and public order have also the duty to protect their people and their properties from the blind violence of the terrorists.
 - Besides, there is also the responsibility of those who have the task of education: families, schools, curricula, religious leaders, religious discourse, media. Violence and terrorism are first conceived in the mind of the deviated persons, thereafter perpetrated on the ground.
- 5. All those are involved in the education of the youth and in the various educational spaces should teach the sacred character of life and the derived dignity of every person, regardless of his or her ethnicity, religion, culture, social position and political choice. There is no life that is more precious than another one because it belongs to a specific race or religion. Therefore, no one can kill. No one can kill in the name of God; this would be a double crime: against God and the very person.
- 6. There cannot be any ambiguity in education. The future of a person, community and of the whole humanity cannot be built on such ambiguity or apparent truth. Christians and Muslims, according to their respective religious tradition, look at God and relate with Him as being the Truth. Our life and behaviour as believers should reflect such conviction.
- 7. According to Saint John Paul II, Christians and Muslims have "the privilege of prayer" (Address to Muslim Religious Leaders, Kaduna, Nigeria, 14 February 1982). Our prayer is much needed: for justice, for peace and security in the world; for those who have deviated from the true path of life and commit violence in the name of religion, so as to

return to God and change life; for the poor and the sick.

- 8. Our feasts, among others, nourish in us hope for the present and the future. It is with hope that we look at the future of humanity, especially when we do our best to make our legitimate dreams become a reality.
- 9. With Pope Francis, we wish you that the fruits of Ramadan and the joy of 'Id al-Fitr may bring about peace and prosperity, enhancing your human and spiritual growth.

Happy Feast to you all!

From the Vatican, 12 June 2015

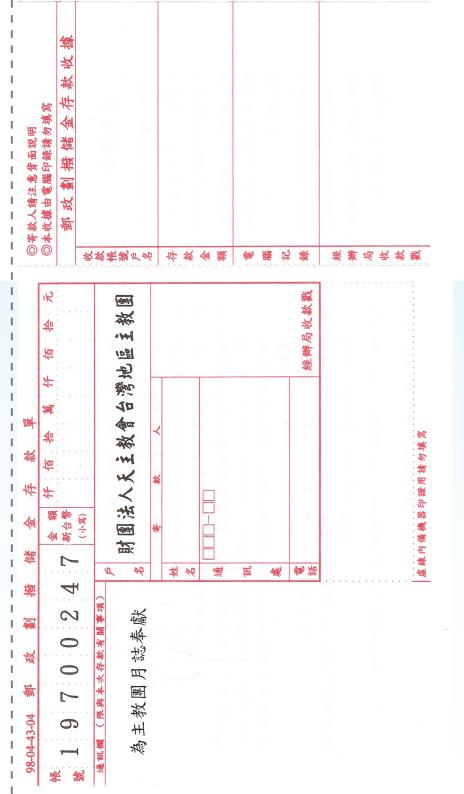
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