#### 2018 No.357

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## 教宗方濟各聖誕文告

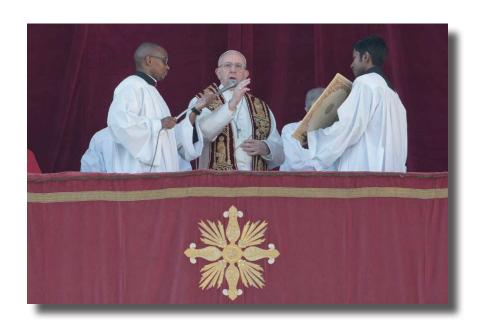
2017年12月25日

## **注** 愛的弟兄姊妹們,聖誕快樂!

耶穌在白冷城由童貞瑪利亞誕生了。祂的誕生並非出於人的慾望,而是因著天主父愛的恩賜,「天主竟這樣愛了世界,甚至賜下了自己的獨生子,使凡信祂的人不至喪亡,反而獲得永生。」(若三16)

今天,這事蹟重現於塵世的旅途教會。在耶誕節的禮儀中,天主子民的信仰重新經歷天主降臨的奧跡:祂取了我們可朽的血肉之身,為了拯救我們,使自己變得微小及貧困。這令我們感動不已,因為我們天父溫柔的愛實在是太偉大了。

在瑪利亞和若瑟之後,白冷城的牧人們最先目睹了救主 謙卑的光榮。他們認出天使向他們所宣報的記號,並且 朝拜了聖嬰。這些卑微卻醒悟的人是每個時代信徒的榜 樣:在面對耶穌的奧跡時,他們並沒有因祂的貧困而絆



倒,反而像瑪利亞那樣,信靠天主聖言,以單純的眼光去瞻仰祂的光榮。在聖言降生成人的奧跡面前,各處各地的基督徒都能以聖史若望的話語宣告:「我們見了祂的光榮,正如父獨生者的光榮,滿溢恩寵和真理。」(若一14)

今天,戰爭之風吹向世界,而一種已被淘汰的發展模式 卻繼續導致人性、社會及環境的惡化。耶誕節提醒我們 耶穌聖嬰的記號,要我們在其他兒童的面容上認出祂 來,尤其是那些「在客棧中為他們沒有地方」(路二 7),如同耶穌一樣的兒童。

讓我們在中東的兒童們身上看到耶穌。他們因以色列和 巴勒斯坦人民之間關係緊張的加深而繼續受苦。在今天

的節日·讓我們呼求上主賜予耶路撒冷及整個聖地和平;讓我們祈禱·好使雙方致力於重新對話·最終能達成談判解決方案·使兩個國家在彼此商定及國際認同的國界內和睦共處。願上主也扶持那些善心人士的努力·他們不顧困難重重·透過國際社會幫助這片飽受煎熬的土地尋找期待已久的和睦、正義及安全。

讓我們在仍被戰爭蹂躪的敍利亞兒童身上看到耶穌,這國家近些年來血流遍地。願親愛的敍利亞終能使每個人的尊嚴得到尊重,透過共同努力重建社會結構,不分種族和宗教。讓我們在伊拉克兒童身上看到耶穌,這個國家仍因這十五年來的敵對而滿目瘡痍及分裂;讓我們也在葉門的兒童身上看到耶穌,那裏的戰亂已被大部分人遺忘,人道後果導致人民忍受饑餓和傳染病之苦。

讓我們在非洲兒童身上看到耶穌,特別是南蘇丹、索馬里、布隆迪、剛果民主共和國、中非共和國,以及尼日利亞的兒童。

讓我們在全球各地,在那些因局勢緊張和新的衝突致使和平與安全受到危害的兒童身上看到耶穌。讓我們祈禱,好使朝鮮半島能克服對立,增加彼此的信任,顧及整個世界的益處。讓我們把委內瑞拉託付於耶穌聖嬰,好使這個國家能恢復社會不同成員之間的平靜對談,使全體親愛的委內瑞拉人民受益。讓我們在烏克蘭兒童身上看到耶穌,他們與家人一起承受戰爭暴力的痛苦及嚴重的人道後果。讓我們祈求上主,儘快恩賜平安給那可愛的國家。

讓我們在父母沒有工作又千辛萬苦想要為子女提供一個穩定和安寧前途的那些兒童身上看到耶穌。我們也要在那些童年被剝奪,從小被強迫工作或當兵的兒童身上看到耶穌,他們受到貪圖利益,毫無良心的人剝削。

讓我們在許多被迫離鄉背井,在非人道的環境下獨自一人流離顛沛,容易成為販賣人口者獵物的兒童們身上看到耶穌。透過他們的雙眼,我們看到很多被迫移民的遭遇,他們甚至冒著生命危險踏上令人筋疲力竭的旅途,有時最後下場卻是以悲劇結束。我在緬甸和孟加拉所遇到的那些兒童身上再次看到耶穌,希望國際社會努力不懈,好使那地區的少數族群的尊嚴受到足夠的保護。耶穌十分瞭解不被人接納的苦楚和沒有容身之所的艱辛。我們不要關閉心門,好似白冷城裏的門戶那樣。

親愛的弟兄姊妹們,

聖誕的記號同樣也向我們指示:「一個嬰兒裹著襁褓」 (路二12)。讓我們如同童貞瑪利亞和聖若瑟,以及白 冷城的牧人那樣,迎接耶穌聖嬰,天主為我們降生成人 的愛。我們要藉著祂的恩寵,盡心盡力,使我們的世界 更具人性、更相稱於今天和未來的兒童。

(梵蒂岡中文電台翻譯)

#### 教宗方濟各

## 2018年1月1日 世界和平日文告

# 「移民與難民:尋找和平的男女」

#### 1. 衷心祝願和平

願世界上各國家各民族都獲享平安!聖誕夜天使向牧羊人宣告的平安[1],是每一個人和所有民族深深渴望的,尤其是那些因得不到平安而受苦的人。在我的思緒及祈禱中,時時不忘記這些人。現在我願重新提到全世界兩億五千萬的移民,其中有兩千兩百五十萬是難民。我敬愛的前任教宗本篤十六世曾說他們「不分男女老少,只是想找個能夠安居的地方」[2]。為了找到那平安,他們情願冒險走向漫長而危險的旅程,忍受艱難困苦,面對那為阻礙他們抵達目標而建造的藩籬和高牆。

讓我們懷著愛心,歡迎接納所有逃離戰爭和饑餓,或因 種族歧視、迫害、貧窮和環境惡劣等被迫離開家園的 人。

我們都知道,只是對他人的受苦表示關心,那是不夠

的。在我們的弟兄姊妹能再度有個平安度日的安全家園之前,我們還必須作出許多努力。接納他人,需要有具體的行動,要建立援助及善意的網絡,還有敏銳且充滿同情的關注,以負責任的態度處理新而複雜的情況,不時還得解決無數已存在的問題,至於資源的有限,就更不必提了。政府領導人應以謹慎的態度,採取實際的措施,來接納、保護移民與難民,讓他們得以發展並融入社會,而且「能在兼顧公共利益的範圍內,容許他們成為新社會的一員」[3]。領導人對自己的團體負有明確的責任,並使其所應享的合法權益與所應有的和諧發展獲得保障;否則,就像是那魯莽的建造者,沒有好好計算,因此無法完成自己開始建造的高塔[4]。

#### 2. 為什麼有如此多的難民和移民?

聖若望保祿二世有鑑於兩千年大禧年的來臨——也就是 天使在白冷城宣告和平來臨之後兩千年——曾經指出: 越來越多的人流離失所,是「無止境且恐怖的戰爭、衝 突、消滅種族及『種族淨化』所造成的」[5],那也成了 廿世紀的特色。到了已進入廿一世紀的今天,仍然沒有 真正的突破:武裝衝突和其他形式有組織的暴力,仍繼 續引發人民向外移民或在國內遷移。

然而,人們也會出於其他理由而遷移,主要是因為他們「渴望過更好的生活,許多時候也是想離開『沒有希望的未來』」[6]。他們去與家人團聚,或是去尋找就業或受教育的機會,因為無法享有這些權利的人,就不能過平安的生活。更有甚者,正如我在《願祢受讚頌》通諭

中所說的,「因環境惡化,使生活日趨赤貧,要逃離家園的移民數目大增,著實令人感到悲哀」[7]。

大多數人循正常管道遷移。然而,有些人因為自己的國家無法給他們安全或機會,而所有的合法管道似乎又不可行,不是受阻就是程序太慢,在絕望之下,只好走上不同的途徑。

許多目的地國家看到廣泛傳播的譴責言論,說接納新來者會對國家安全造成威脅,也需要高額的花費;這種說法實在貶低了每一個人身為天主兒女的人性尊嚴。那些或許出於政治目的,去搧動人們對移民產生恐懼的人,不是在建立和平,而是在播種暴力、種族歧視以及排外心理,那也正是所有關心每個人類生命安全者的最大憂慮[8]。

國際社會所能看到的所有指標都顯示出,在未來,全球性的遷移會不斷地持續下去。有些人認為這是一種威脅。至於我,我要求各位懷著信心,把它視為一個建立和平的機會。

#### 3. 以默觀的目光注視

信仰的智慧可培養默觀的目光,認清我們都全「屬於一個家庭。移民以及接納他們的當地人民,大家都有同等的權利使用大地的產物,因為那是普世共享的,正如教會社會訓導所教導的一樣。在這裡可以看到大家同舟共濟、彼此分享」[9]。這些話讓人想起聖經裡新耶路撒冷的意象。依撒意亞先知書(第六十章)和默示錄(第廿一章)都描述聖城總是敞開大門歡迎萬民,而他們對耶

城感到讚嘆,並運來許多財富。「和平」是它的官長, 「正義」是它的政要,管理著城裡眾人的共處。

我們也必須把這默觀的注視投向所居住的城市,「以信德的目光注視那居住在人們的家中、街道和廣場的天主…,加強他們之間的精誠團結、兄弟之情,以及對善、真理及正義的渴望」[10]——換句話說,就是履行「享有和平」的承諾。

當我們把那注視轉向移民和難民時,會發現他們並非空手而來。他們帶來了他們的勇氣、技能、活力和抱負,以及自己的文化寶藏;這樣,他們豐富了接納他們的國家的生活。我們也會看到世界各地無數向移民和難民開啟大門和心懷的個別人士、家庭、團體的新意、堅韌和犧牲的精神,即使他們自己的資源也很不足。

默觀的注視也能夠引導那些負責公眾事務的人做分辨,並促使他們接納移民的政策,「能在兼顧公共利益的範圍內制定」[11],也就是謹記人類大家庭所有人的需要,以及每一個人的福利。

以這樣的眼光看事情的人,會有能力認出和平的種子已 經發芽成長。我們那常常因移民和難民存在而分裂的都 市,也會轉而成為和平的工作坊。

#### 4. 四個行動標竿

為那些尋找庇護的人、難民、移民以及被販賣的人口, 給他們機會找到他們所尋求的平安,需要有一套方法, 這方法包含四項行動:接納、保護、發展、融入。[12]

既要「接納」,就必須放寬入境的法律途徑,也不要再逼迫移民和流離失所的人遷移到會讓他們受迫害和遭到暴力的國家去。同時對於國家安全以及基本人權之關切,二者也需要平衡。聖經上提醒我們:「不可忘了款待旅客,曾有人因此於不知不覺中款待了天使」。[13]

說到「保護」,我們必須盡責任去承認並維護那些逃離 真正危險,以尋求庇護和安全者不可侵犯的尊嚴,也要 保護他們免受剝削。我特別想到那些處於受虐待危險, 甚至有受到奴役可能的婦女和孩童。天主對他們一視同 仁:「上主對旅客加以保護,上主支持孤兒和寡婦」。 [14]

至於「發展」,就是要支持移民和難民的整體發展。在許多可行的方法中,我要強調保障孩童及年輕人接受各級教育的機會,這是非常重要的。這樣不但能讓他們培養並認識自己的潛力,也讓他們具備更強的能力,去面對他人的挑戰,養成與人對話的精神,而不是被排斥或受質疑。聖經教導我們,天主「喜愛居住在你們當中的外方人,供給他們食糧和衣服。你們也應友愛外方人,因為你們在埃及也曾做過外方人」。[15]

最後要說的是「融入」。「融入」就是要讓難民和移民 能完全參與那接納他們的社會團體生活,視之為豐富彼 此生命的過程,也是一種饒富成果的合作,有助於當地 社群團體的整體人類發展。聖保祿用下面的話表達了這 點:「你們不再是外方人或旅客,而是聖徒的同胞,是 天主的家人」。[16]

#### 5. 對兩個國際盟約的提議

我衷心希望在2018年,聯合國起草並批准兩個「全球盟約」時,在過程中能一直受到這精神的引導。其中一個盟約是為了安全、有秩序及定期的移民所訂,另一個則是為難民所訂。這兩個盟約是全球性的共同協定,為政策制定和實際措施提供架構。為了這個原因,協定的起草必須受同情心、遠見和勇氣所啟發,才能利用每一個機會促進建立和平的過程。只有這樣,國際政治所必須具有的現實主義,才不致屈從於犬儒主義和全球性的冷漠之下。

對國際社會來說,交談和協調是必須的,也是明確的責任。我們可以超越國界,讓較不富裕的國家也可接納、或更熱誠地接納更多的難民,只要國際合作能保證給他們所需要的經費!

梵蒂岡聖座促進整體人類發展部會的移民和難民處已印行了廿個行動重點,提供具體做法,好能在公共政策上以及基督徒團體的行動和態度上落實前面所提的四個行動方向[17]。此一舉動,加諸其他努力,其目的是要表達天主教會對聯合國兩個「全球盟約」的關心。這樣的關心,表現出教會更全面的牧靈關懷,那是教會從一開始直到現在,一直在許多工作上努力去做的。

#### 6. 為了我們共同的家園

讓我們從聖若望保祿二世的話中得到啟發:「如果所有人都懷有世界和平的『夢想』,如果大家都重視難民和移民的貢獻,那麼,人類便會越來越像個四海一家的大

家庭,我們的地球也會真正成為大家『共同的家園』」 [18]。自古以來,有許多人相信這「夢想」,他們的成就 也證明這並不僅僅是個烏托邦而已。

在這些人當中,我們想起聖女加布里妮(Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini),因為今年正好是她逝世一百週年。今年十一月十三日,許多教會團體都紀念她。這位了不起的女士,一生為移民服務,也成為移民的主保,她教導我們接納、保護我們的弟兄姊妹,並幫助他們的發展和融入新的社會。願因著她的轉濤,上主讓我們都能體驗到「為締造和平的人,正義的果實,乃是在和平中種植的」。[19]

教宗方濟各

移民主保——聖女加布里妮紀念日

發自梵蒂岡

2017年11月13日

- [1]路二14。
- [2]三鐘經・2012年1月15日。
- [3]若望廿三世《和平通諭》,106。
- [4]路十四28-30。
- [5]2000年世界和平日文告3。
- [6]本篤十六世,2013年世界移民與難民日文告。

- [7]第25號。
- [8]參閱:對歐洲主教團移民牧靈關懷委員會致詞, 2017年9月22日。
- [9]本篤十六世,2011年世界移民與難民日文告。
- [10] 宗座勸諭《福音的喜樂》,71。
- [11] 若望廿三世,《和平通諭》,106。
- [12]2018年世界移民與難民日文告。
- [13] 希伯來書十三2。
- [14] 聖詠一四六9。
- [15] 申命紀十18-19。
- [16] 厄弗所書二19。
- [17] 〈二十個牧靈行動要點〉及〈為「全球盟約」制定的二十個行動要點〉("Twenty Pastoral Action Points" and "Twenty Action Points for the Global Compacts"),移民及難民組、羅馬、2017。亦可參閱 U.N. Document A/72/528。
- [18] 2004年世界移民與難民日文告,6。
- [19] 雅各伯書三 18。

## 佛教徒與基督徒並肩同行 聚焦非暴力 推動和平

天主教梵蒂岡宗座宗教交談委員會主席陶然樞機主教(Card. Jean-Louis Tauran)專程來台,在閉幕禮代表主辦單位致詞時說,暴力摧殘

人的生命,目前共同任務就 是使被撕裂的世界得到治 療,因此,佛教徒和基督徒 需要在對話中,藉由改變內 心世界,以心中的平安締造 **社會的和平。陶然樞機並龥** 請各宗教信眾向權勢百言真 理;在愛中直言真理;克服 「冷漠文化」、建立「相遇 文化1;從「對抗的文化」 轉換成「預防的文化」;終 結「逍遙法外的文化」,推 動「互相尊重的文化」。陶 然樞機主教也要求大家齊 心合力,建立一個「摒棄暴 力、人們受尊重」的嶄新生

天主教梵蒂岡宗座宗教交談 委員會與世界各佛教團體合 辦國際研討會開始於1995



年·當時與台灣佛光山攜 手舉辦了第1屆基督徒與佛 教徒國際論壇·陸續在梵蒂 岡、印度和日本等地舉行 過·2015年在泰國舉辦· 2017年再次在台灣重現佛教 徒與基督徒對話的光彩。

2017年佛教徒與基督徒對話國際研討會的目的·在使國內外基督徒與佛教領袖彼此聆聽與對話·重視推動和平與「非暴力」文化的迫切必要性。希望藉與來自全世界

各國基督徒與佛教朋友彼此 的交談,在家庭、社會、政 治、公民和宗教機構內積極 投身於促進新的生活態度, 拒絕暴力,尊重他人。

11月13日上午舉辦研討會開幕禮·由新北市佛教會理事長淨耀法師帶領與會者念誦《藥師咒》祈福·並由台灣地區主教團宗教交談與合作暨基督徒合一促進委員會執行秘書鮑霖神父獻上祈禱。靈鷲山開山住持心道法

師以地主身分致歡迎詞,天主教梵蒂岡宗座宗教交談委員會秘書長基彌格主教(H. E. Msgr. Miguel Ángel Ayuso Guixot, M.C.C.J)、教廷駐華代辦高德隆蒙席、台灣地區主教團主席洪山川總主教、普世教會協會宗教交談計畫執行長Rev. Dr. Peniel Rufus Rajkumar 等人歡喜與會。

心道法師則表示,透過深度 對話,建立佛教與基督宗教 的行動模式,擴大成為一股

過真實人物故事舉例‧思考 團結同行非暴力之路。並對 佛教與基督教宗教對話的未 來展望‧以及未來佛教徒與 基督徒交談趨勢提出討論‧ 讓各宗教能求同存異‧並且 共同朝世界和平的境界努力 邁進。

全球每年有超過130多萬人 因各種不同形式暴力死亡, 佔全球死亡率的2.6%。據 估計,有1.2億的人口、大 約是世界人口的五分之一, 受到某種形式的暴力或不安 全的影響。此外,世界各地 成千卜萬的人是每天非致命 暴力的受害者。截至2016 年底,流離失所的人數已 達6560萬人。Fr. Indunil K Kodithuwakku指出,「我們 應該對待別人,像我們希 望他們對待我們一樣」的想 法,被稱為黃金法則,成為 普遍出現的倫理。

宗座宗教交談委員會委員香 港教區湯漢樞機主教更引 述教宗方濟各2015年發表 《願祢受讚頌Laudato Si'》 通諭,從生態學的觀點強 調,愛惜我們共同的家園, 我們需要改變即棄文化和定 實情,透過對話,在宗教 學院和家庭中促進和 學院、積極推行非暴力教育至關重要。 生態教育至關重要。 生態教育至關重要。 生態教育至關重要。 生態教育至關重要。 大受讚 領》通諭,向教友和大眾宣 揚愛惜環境的訊息。

深入了解自己的宗教·加強信德·加深對其他宗教的認識。唐諾·米契爾(Donald W. Mitchell)教授更要求·建立強化世界公民權的思想。

研討會中也有不少學者印 證「非暴力、活牛牛的人 物」的果實,有Fr. William Skudlarek說多瑪斯·牟敦、 游祥洲教授談一行禪師、 Fr. Paulin Batairwa的馬天賜 神父、Fr. Don Rooney的馬 丁路德,金恩博士,以及印 度被欺壓之賤民種姓的救世 主——安貝卡博十。也有各 宗教並肩同行,走非暴力之 路的團結故事,包括台灣各 宗教團體的救災、在菩提伽 耶同行於非暴力的路上,以 及蒙古和緬甸的實例, 在在 撼人心弦。

11月16日上午10時在世界宗教博物館舉行閉幕典禮,除了陶然樞機主教特別抵台致詞,向佛教團體的合作表達由衷的謝忱外,外交部歐洲

司高安司長、中華民國駐教 廷大使館秘書鄭郁儒、教廷 駐華代辦高德隆蒙席及多位 外國駐華使節,以及在台各 宗教代表與會。

陶然樞機首先致詞說,他在 2017年〈衛塞節文告〉中 提到:「雖然我們承認我們 這兩大宗教的獨特性,始終 保持各自的信仰,但我們彼 此都認同,暴力出自人心, 個人的惡會導致結構性的 惡。」換言之,暴力不僅呈 現在個人及社會層面,也透 過社經、政治、文化及媒體 的力量,有結構性的顯露出 來。要建立一個非暴力的世 界,佛教徒和基督徒需要進 行社會參與的交談。他更從 宗教的角度強調,「易地而 處,將心比心,乃是金科玉 律,是尊重文化的基石。這 樣的文化源自人內心的傾 向,要我們將「他人」視 之為弟兄姊妹,並以真情相 待,而非將之當成敵人或對 ≢。

陶然樞機並藉此次機會表揚兩位在宗教交流貢獻良多的神父·分別是唐諾·米契爾(Donald W. Mitchell)教授和法蘭科·索托柯諾拉(Franco Sottocornola)神父。

唐諾·米契爾教授1978年 在普世博愛運動創始人盧嘉 勒 (Chiara Lubich)的建議 下,開始從事教會與佛教的 對話。1986年受邀協助宗 座宗教交談委員會,參加了 1995年第1屆佛教徒與基督 徒對話國際研討會,他成為 佛教徒與基督徒對話學者中 的領導人,也是「佛教徒與 基督徒研究學會」的創始人 之一,佛教徒與基督徒國際 神學學會主席, 並常受激到 美洲、亞洲及歐洲講學。他 所主導的首屆「在革責瑪尼 相遇」研討會於1996年舉 行,這些年來,米契爾教 授也和隱修團體跨宗教交談 委員會(MID)一起工作, 曾受達賴喇嘛激請在他的朋 友多瑪斯·牟敦(Thomas Merton)的住所Gethsemani Abby舉行一場為期一周的對話避靜·為宗教交談的重要旅程之一。

法蘭科·索托柯諾拉神父除了多次參與聖座宗教交談委員會舉辦的佛教徒與基督徒對話研討會外·令人印象深刻的是·與日本熊本縣佛教真命山寺廟古川泰龍(Furukawa Tairyu)法師合作·在熊本縣玉中的名郡創立真命山諸宗教對話中心。

在閉幕禮中·陶然樞機感謝靈鷲山教團此次的大基師、特贈心道法師「基督助・特贈心道法師「基督世君王」(Pantocrator)與「瑪利亞天主之母」(Theotokos)雙連版畫、與宣法師回贈象徵慈悲且與光的白瓷觀音·及親手寫的《如與永生》墨寶給陶然。數對談的感謝。

宗座宗教交談委員會副秘書 長Indunil Kodithuwakku蒙 席與靈聲川開川住持心道法 師聯手〈宣讀十大共識宣 言〉。宣言中肯定第6屆佛 教徒與基督徒對話國際研討 會,在獨善其身當道的文化 中, 為促進和平及非暴力文 化立下重要的里程碑; 著重 傾聽受害者所發出的自主 的、人際間的、集體的等不 同形式的吶喊; 杜絕貧乏、 非正義、不平等、剝削和歧 視;認同生態危機就是個人 **危機, 並發揚牛熊靈修, 以** 保護環境,也是我們共同的 家。同時,強調在所有生物 社群中,每個生命形式之相 万連結和相互依賴的關係。 鼓勵祈禱、靜默和禪修,以 陶冶内在自由、心之純淨、 慈悲、寬恕、療癒和自我奉 獻,將之視為個人內心平 靜,以及社會和平的必要條 件等。

嘉義教區鍾安住主教和心道



法師致詞咸認,這次會議的 最重要成果是,讓大家達到 一個高度,去看到「非暴 力」是聖人之道,透過天主 教、佛教,這兩大東近內 性修行的文明主軸,從內在 的和平,用禪修、祈禱,回 歸靈性的永生,要與其他宗 教全面合作。

除了天主教和佛教外,伊斯

世界宗教博物館邀請與會的跨宗教代表參觀「愛與光一一聖經故事繪畫」特展,許多貴賓都盛讚宗教藝術,對於畫作、展惠報藝術,對於畫作、展場布置與設計也由衷喜變,紛紛留下真善美的紀錄,(摘自天主教問報467期)

#### 宗座宗教交談委員會主席——陶然樞機主教

## 第六屆佛教徒與基督徒對話 國際研討會閉幕致詞

2017年11月16日

LJ 樞機主教、主教、 多位佛教及其权法領導人。

敬的心道法師,

各位佛教及基督徒領導人、 各位貴賓:

第六屆佛教徒與基督徒國際 研討會,如今已接折尾聲。 雖然我並未從一開始就參 加,但已有耳聞非常成功。 我在此謹向各位致謝,感謝 您們積極參與這次研討會, 並在會議報告中呈現豐富多 元及水準之上的內容。我也 藉此機會特別向今天前來參 與閉幕式的政府官員們致 意,您們的蒞臨是我們至高 的榮幸。我相信此刻您們的 内心必充滿福樂,一方面結 識新友、重溫舊識,一方面 對於和平的文化,又能多行 研討,交流相關的想法與經 驗。

經過三天針對大會主題「佛教徒和基督徒並房同行·走非暴力之路」豐富的交流之後·我們現在準備回到各自的國家和機構。就此·我們必須自問應如何超越外在表面的信仰交流·運用我們在本屆研討會所得到的知識和經驗·塑造一個無暴力的世界。

在2017年的〈衛塞節文告〉中·我曾提到:「雖然我們承認我們這兩大宗教的獨特性·始終保持各自的信仰·但我們彼此都認同·暴力出自人心·個人的惡會導致結構性的惡。」(〈衛塞節文告〉6)換言之·暴力不僅



呈現在個人及社會層面,也透過社經、政治、文化及媒體的力量,有結構性的顯露出來。因此,我們受召共同努力,經由下列途徑,來卸除操弄我們自身及社會結構的邪惡:

- 1. 向權勢直言真理;
- 2. 在愛中直言真理;
- 3. 克服「冷漠文化」·建立「相遇文化」;
- 4. 從「對抗的文化」轉換成「預防的文化」;
- 5. 終結「逍遙法外的文 化」·推動「互相尊重 的文化」;以及

6. 藉心中的平安締造社會 的和平。

#### 1. 向權勢盲言真理

責。如此的言語和行動,使 憂苦的人心感安慰,也使自 在的人有所不安。

#### 2. 在愛中直言真理

當我們直言真理時,如何說 出顯得格外重要。因此,我 們必須學習如何以愛直言非 暴力的真理。央掘摩羅曾是 一個冷面無情的連環殺手, 但佛陀卻能拯救他,使他復 來成為一名聖者、一名阿羅 漢。瑪竇曾是一名稅吏,被 他的猶太同胞所鄙視,因為 他攀附羅馬帝國的權勢。然而,當耶穌召叫瑪竇跟随祂時,他不僅成為最親近祂的十二門徒之一,也成為,紀之一部有其中一部和事蹟。這一時,如今與驗台,是是一個人過去如何,也不可以是一個人過去如何,也不可以是一個人過去如何,不可以是一個人過去如何,不可以是一個人過去如何,不可以是一個人過去如何,不可以是一個人過去,不可以是一個人。

#### 3. 克服「冷漠文化」,建立 「相遇文化」

而過,但要為他們停下腳步;不要只會說『這些人真可憐!』,但要讓你自己的憐憫之心被觸動,然後去接近他們,去安撫他們,對他們說:『不要哭泣!』,至少給他們一線生機。」(聖瑪爾大之家清晨默想,2016年9月13日)

## 4. 從「對抗的文化」轉換成「預防的文化」

當面臨暴力時·人們通常以 暴制暴·以求不再受到歧視 與壓迫。然而·暴力只有衍 生更多暴力·形成惡性循 環。在世界上許多地方,政 治情勢導致不計其數的報復 行動。二十一世紀是一個充 滿身分認同衝突——不論在 種族、文化或是宗教上—— 的時代。

耶穌反對使用暴力,他說 「凡持劍的,必死在劍 下。」佛陀也說:「再多 的仇恨都無法終止仇恨, 而要用友誼;這是永恆不變 的定律。」他們兩者都鼓勵 預防的文化——面對形成衝 突和張力的社會經濟和政治 根源,為蒙受苦難的弱者尋 求保護。預防的文化反對濫 用攻擊性的軍事行動,消除 為滿足自我、人際之間和集 體性的暴力,防止言語、身 體、性和心理的虐待,發展 安全、穩定和充滿愛的親子 關係或兒童和照顧者之間的 關係;推動性別平等,遏止 對婦女的暴力;保護環境, 即我們共同的家園; 促進各 階層的交談,以建立兼容並 蓄的社會。

#### 5. 終結「逍遙法外的文 化」,推動「互相尊重文 化」

在2017年的〈衛塞節文告〉 中,我提到「我們很多的社 會仍設法應付一些過去和現 在暴力和衝突造成的傷害 帶來的影響。」(〈衛塞 節文告〉5)所謂的「多數 至上」,即由多數領導,犧 牲少數,將導致永無終止的 暴力。在發生各種衝突的時 刻,當政府當局制裁歧視性 的法律, 並於定罪之後任意 執刑,打破了法治的原則, 造成了逍遙法外的文化。在 這種文化當中,人們相信他 們可以任意非為,不必面對 他們的行為所帶來的後果。

教宗方濟各曾指出:「戰爭摧毀一切,包括緊密相連的兄弟之情。戰爭不具理性,其目的只是帶來毀滅,以為藉由破壞可以強大自己」(雷迪普利亞軍事紀念地,2014年9月13日)。戰爭與

「易地而處,將心比己」乃 是金科玉律,是尊重文化的 基石。這樣的文化源自人內 心的傾向,要我們將「他 人」視之為兄弟姊妹,並以 真情相待,而非將之當成敵 人或對手。

#### 6. 藉心中的平安締造社會的 和平

法國哲學家巴斯卡曾經說過:「人類的一切問題皆來

自其無法安靜地於房中獨 **處。」沙漠教父梅瑟也曾** 建議他的修十們:「去, 安坐在你的小房間(英語 「cell」),它將教導你一 切。」「Cell」這英文字, 本來有「自己」或「心」的 意思。暴力存在我們心中, 也存在我們的社會。藉由改 變我們的內心世界,我們能 正面的影響我們外在的世 界。诱渦祈禱、靜默和默 想,可以蘊生出內在的自 由、心靈的純潔、憐憫、寬 恕、自我給予,以及所有形 成個人內心平安與社會和平 的重要條件。

#### 結論

因為暴力摧殘人的生命,我 們的共同任務就是使被撕裂 的世界得到治癒。宗教交談 是解決現今暴力問題的一劑 良方。面對暴力,我們應當 避免採取自相矛盾和前後不 一致的態度。有時,我們在 某一事件中傾向縱容暴力, 

## 2017年主教團秋季大會會議記錄(摘要)

時間:2017年11月28日~12月1日

地點:主教團辦公大樓(台北市安居街39號)

主席:洪山川總主教

出席:劉振忠總主教、李克勉主教、林吉男主教、蘇耀

文主教、鍾安住主教、黃兆明主教、曾建次輔理

主教

紀錄:陳科神父

#### 甲、報告:

- 一、祕書處
- 1. 代辦致詞:
- (一)主教團述職(參:《天主教法典》400條1項-教區主教在其應向教宗述職之年,除聖座另有規定外,應到羅馬聖城晉謁聖伯鐸及聖保祿之墳墓,並覲見教宗。)
- 日期: 2018年5月8-15日
- 教區主教準備教區前五年的工作報告,共四份,2018年2 月底前寄給大使館。

- 畢吉納 (Bechina) 神父來與政府教育部溝通,為進一步落實,教廷與政府雙方教育部的合約,事在人為,務請主教團同心一致在各天主教學校宣導及施行其配套措施。
- (二)建議邀請聖職部部長Beniamino Stella樞機主教明年來 台向司鐸們演講或授課。
- (三)修士們離開總修院時,應授予可以領受的小品。
- (四)公平實施「probatio」,以給予每一修士出國實習機會。
- 2. 教廷教育部畢吉納 (Bechina) 神父致詞 (扼要)
- 3. 世界主教團會議祕書處邀請各主教團按其成員人數派一 青年代表,18-29歲,參加會前會(2018.03.19-24,羅 馬)
- 4. 翻譯小組會議
- 5. 為使主教團帳目及其單位均一致,主教團將只替隸屬於 主教團的單位申請補助。
- 6. 內政部宗教團體表揚最新篩選標準
- 7. 慈悲傳教士任期延長(說明會)
- 8. 露德協會
- 9. FABC(OHD)人類發展處會議——「全球社會經濟及氣候變遷對家庭的影響」
- 10.會計及總務報告(參看秘書處提案A)

#### 乙、提案:

提案單位一、祕書處

提案A: 主教團祕書處107年預算。

說明:

1、參閱附件【107年度預算書】及【107年度業務計畫書】。

2、本案提請董事會討論議決通過後,報請主管機關核備。

決議:通過。

提 案B:基督活力成立加拿大華語第九分會。

說 明:參閱附件

決 議:准予核備,並請「中華民國天主教基督活力運動」

全國推行委員會(總會)修改相關組織章程。

提案C:全國聖體大會代表。

說明:

國際聖體大會主席Marini總主教來函,為籌備2020年在匈牙利舉的國際聖體大會,主教團需派一全國聖體大會代表參加2018年下旬在羅馬以及2019年在匈牙利的籌備大會。

全國聖體大會代表除了替主教團參與國際聖體大會籌備工作以外——負責籌備工作的技術面以外(負責報名、組團參加國際聖體大會···),更應透過專題分享、避靜、靈修

活動來推動聖體敬禮,加強新舊教友對聖體聖事奧蹟的了解,因而從內中更重視聖體聖事及參與相關活動,生活被聖體奧蹟轉變。主教團可藉此機會重新思考挑選全國聖體大會代表的制度及人選。

聖體聖事本是司鐸的生活內容,宣講聖體聖事也是司鐸的本分。現在主教團已建立了在各教區輪流舉辦全國聖體大會的制度。全國聖體大會代表可由下屆承辦的教區主教或其委任司鐸承擔,並自選平信徒為助手,一方面使自己教區舉辦的全國聖體大會與國際聖體大會接軌,以達到國際聖體大會的最終目的——提昇信徒們聖體靈修生活,同時亦能自己教區的司鐸、平信徒助手,因參與國際聖體大會籌備會議而必需學習接觸國際場面,提昇自己對聖體聖事禮儀和慶祝的認識及國際觀。

決議:吳令芳女士續任。

提 案D: 主教團與男女修會會長合作會議章程修改

說明:

〈主教團與男女修會會長合作會議章程〉第四條規定,此合作會會員為「台灣地區主教團常務委員會委員(註:即5位主教)及主教團秘書長、男修會會長聯合會與女修會會長聯合會之執行委員和執行秘書。」(參閱附件)

為了促進主教們與男女修會會長的合作,主教團與男女修會會長合作會雙方同意,每次請主教團非常務委員會委員的其餘3位主教可列席。但主教團乃是地方教會最高的管理單位,理當在男女修會會長合作會之上。若主教團與男女

修會會長合作會議章程第四條改為7位主教,則表示男女修 會會長及合作會與主教團有同等地位及重要性。

2017年10月17日(週二),主教團與修會會長合作會議中 討論修改章程第四條時,決定由主教團另行討論。男女修 會會長合作會表示全面配合主教團決議。

決 議:〈主教團與男女修會會長合作會議章程〉第四條改 為「主教團全體成員加祕書長」。

#### 提案單位二:福傳委員會家庭組

#### 說明:

- 1、每三年一次的「世界家庭大會」,繼2015年在費城舉行 之後,明年2018將在愛爾蘭都柏林舉行,這一次台灣的 參與,將遵照今年主教團春季會議的決議,由李克勉主 教帶領團隊前往參加,目前團隊的名單已經陸續出爐。
- 2、待團隊名單確立之後,主教團家庭組將集結團隊,規劃 在明年八月之前舉行最少兩次的培訓,希望團隊在了解 大會所發出的文件資料之後,能夠更融入參與大會。
- 3、自2012米蘭的世界家庭大會之後,為鼓勵教友家庭更加參與,主教團家庭組即每年編列20萬的世界家庭大會補助基金,明年將動用2015~2017所編列的基金共60萬。
- 4、目前規劃這次的基金將支付在每位成人團員的大會報名 費用(每人68歐元,十八歲以下孩童免費參加),以及 夫婦帶有孩童一同前往時的部分機票補助。

5、懇請主教們同意動用基金與支付項目的規劃。

決議:同意、通過。

#### 提案單位三:社會發展委員會傳播組亞洲真理電台

說 明:有關亞洲真理電台菲律賓總台政策變化,亞洲真理電台台北中文部之因應。

總部設在菲律賓的亞洲真理電台短波部分即將在2018年6月結束,並全面建置網絡平台,此刻正研議設置大陸真理電台之可能;俟大陸地區得獨力作業後,亞洲真理電台台北中文部即將結束階段性任務,建請研議未來之可能。

#### 辦法:

- 1. 請考慮有關未來亞洲真理電台台北中文部的定位。目前 台北中文部隸屬主教團,未來有關此一建置尚稱完整的 機構若能成為台灣教區的社會傳播中心,當有利於讓教 會被看見。
- 2. 台北中文部所需經費若有可能, 懇請各教區予以支持。
- 3. 目前台北中文部仍持續積極募集部分費用,以利未來變化之因應。

決議:研擬真理電台轉型成為主教團傳播中心之計劃、其經濟來源及業務導向,2018年春季會議報告。

#### 提案單位四:第一審法庭

#### 說明:

依法典C1424條規定:訴訟法(審判員)獨任審判員得於任何 案件中,由聖職人員或由品行正直之平信徒中選任二位推 事,擔任顧問。第一審法庭為獨立庭,第一審法庭成員如 下:

負責人:李克勉主教

司法代理:武廷村神父

檢察員:傅勞萊神父(擬新任)

辯護人:端光長神父

推事:夏靜安神父

推事: 陳春安神父

書記:戴佳德修女(擬新任)

#### 辦法:

經七位主教同意後,請主教團秘書處向[宗座聖璽最高法院] 呈報名單(Decree含每一位主教的簽名),說明人事職務異 動牛效日期於2018年1月1日開始。

#### 備注:

檢察員:傅勞萊神父——新任職務(傅神父現為二審法庭成員,如決議通過擔任一審之檢查員,原二審之職務應予免職)。

決議:同意,依以上方法辦理。

提案單位五:第二審法庭

提案: 2018年第二審法庭人事異動

#### 說明:

- 一、二審法庭辯護人利志誠神父蒙主恩召,現在二審法庭 缺一位辯護人。
- 二、因二審法庭的檢察員傅勞來神父到新竹第一審擔任檢 察員,因此二審法庭缺一价檢察員。
- 三、又二審法庭書記歐大福神父回義大利,現在二審法庭 又缺一位書記。

辦法:把一審法庭缺的辯護人、檢察員和書記補齊。

決議:(人選待決定)

#### 提案單位六:新竹教區

提案:建議增列天主教手冊朝聖地編號,陳請討論。

#### 說明:

- 1.目前天主教手冊(紙本)各教區編輯朝聖地的架構有所不同,以新竹教區為例編輯如下:
- (1) 露德聖母朝聖地——無獨立编號,列為關西天主堂兼管
- (2) 聖女小德蘭朝聖地——獨立编號, 有列入手冊
- (3) 洛雷多聖母之家朝聖地——獨立编號·有列入手冊另有加爾默羅堂朝聖地及耶穌聖心堂朝聖地·待列入手冊
- 2. 參其他教區列示朝聖地之方法各有不同,如下。
- 2.1台北總教區標明為朝聖地,《天主教手冊》中並賦予編

#### 號,如:

B02-05聖女小德蘭朝聖地(原堂名相同(舊記為「聖女小 德肋撒堂」)·1969年成為朝聖地)

B02-32聖母顯靈聖牌朝聖地(蘭雅)(原名「聖十字架堂」·2017年變更為現名並成為朝聖地)

B02-81宜蘭五峰旗聖母朝聖地(全名為「中華殉道聖人之后五峰旗聖母朝聖地」·2005年落成)

2.2台中教區《天主教手冊》中僅標為教堂,沒有標明為朝聖地,如:

D02-13聖家堂(朝聖地名同為「聖家朝聖地」·2007年成為朝聖地)

特例:水里法蒂瑪聖母朝聖地(1993年成為朝聖地·位在南投縣的嚴規熙篤隱修會院旁·修院有院禁不對外開放·但歡迎預約參觀及進入朝聖地彌撒。不見記載於《天主教手冊》中)

2.3嘉義教區 標明為朝聖地,手冊並賦予編號,如:

E02-16中華聖母朝聖地(原堂名同為「中華聖母堂」· 1972年成為朝聖地)

2.4台南教區 手冊中僅標為教堂,沒有標明為朝聖地,如:

F02-19吾樂之緣聖母堂(朝聖地名同為「吾樂之緣聖母朝聖地」·1962年成為朝聖地)

2.5高雄教區 手冊中沒有標明為朝聖地者,但有標為聖殿 (Basilica)者:

G02-01玫瑰聖母聖殿主教座堂(1995年列乙級聖殿·各教區座堂中唯一列出具座堂以外之地位者)

G02-40萬金聖母聖殿(1984年列乙級聖殿)

2.6花蓮教區 標明為朝聖地,也有編號,但在手冊中放置於〈活動及靈修中心〉項目下:

H81-03窮人聖母朝聖地(1998年落成)

3.《天主教手冊》將各教區朝聖地獨立編號標示,期待將有 利於本地及國外教友朝聖參考安排,增加交流機會,並促 進朝聖地未來發展。

決 議:同意,依以上方法辦理。

#### 提案單位七:台中教區

案由:是否將7月26日聖雅敬及聖安納紀念日訂為教會的 祖父母節,請討論。

#### 說明:

- 一、聖雅敬及聖安納為聖母瑪利亞的父母,亦為耶穌的外 祖父母。
- 二、為提倡對倫常、年老祖父母的關愛及信仰傳承的重視,建議將7月26日二聖紀念日,訂為教會的祖父母節。

2018 / N0.357

決議:沒有通過。

#### 提案單位八:教育文化委員會

提案A:為順利推動台灣天主教童軍運動,請同意教育文化委員會所屬之「台灣天主教童軍協會」更名為「台灣天主教童軍委員會,英文名稱Taiwan Catholic Conference of Scouting, TCCS則予以維持。提請審議討論。

#### 說明:

- 一、為順利推動台灣地區天主教童軍活動,前於2012年主教團春季會議中已委託新竹教區李克勉主教辦理本案, 2016年春季會議中通過第一次修正之「台灣天主教童軍協會」組織章程。
- 二、唯實際辦理各項會務時,經多方考量,建議改以「委員會」方式推動相對較為單純,亦較能維持天主教童軍之屬性。
- 三、「台灣天主教童軍委員會」為對外之正式名稱,於教育文化委員會下則設為「台灣天主教童軍小組」,章程草案如附件,提請討論。

決議:同意中文更名為:「台灣天主教童軍會」。章程修正後通過。各教區推派1-3位代表。依章程第七條第一項任命李克勉主教為主席。

提案B:請討論台灣天主教童軍委員會 (Taiwan Catholic Conference of Scouting, TCCS) 辦公室案,如說明,提請審議討論。

#### 說明:

- 一、為順利推動台灣天主教童軍加入亞太及國際童軍會議組織,新竹教區2016年8月由李克勉主教親自赴日參與國際天主教童軍大露營活動,並派員於2017年10月至泰國參加國際天主教童軍聯會亞太區會(International Catholic Conference of Scouting Asia Pacific Region, ICCSAPR),遞交入會申請,由國際聯會神師雅克神父Jacques Gagey及亞太區秘書長Cheolwoo Lee協助辦理會籍申請,現正辦理審查。
- 二、建議將教育文化委員會所屬之台灣天主教童軍委員會會址設於台灣地區主教團(台北市安居街39號)·辦公室設於新竹教區主教公署(新竹市中正路156-1號)·並委由磐石中學陳方濟校長組織工作小組辦理各項庶務工作,各教區委員請教區主教派定,派定後即召開第一次委員會議,以展開後續各項活動。

決議:同意辦公室設於新竹教區主教公署(新竹市中正路 156-1號),並委派磐石中學陳方濟校長組織工作小組辦理 各項庶務工作,並協助主席召開第一次會議。建立一主教 團「台灣天主教童軍會」帳户。

#### 提案單位九:嘉義教區

提案:第4屆全國聖體大會於2019年3月1日(星期五)舉行。

#### 說明:

依據嘉義教區召開之2019年全國聖體大會第1次籌備會建

議:第4屆全國聖體大會於2019年3月1日(星期五)舉行。

- 2. 舉辦日期主要考量原因:
- (1)配合普世牧靈福傳方針、重視青年參與的機會。
- (2)氣候較為涼爽宜人,連假(228)較易安排行程。
- (3) 工作人員較好配合動員準備及執行任務。
- (4)春節期間為2月4日(除夕)至2月19日(元宵節), 本活動日期離春節尚有一段時間,不易造成大家的負 擔。
- (5) 禮儀年四旬期聖灰禮儀日在3月6日,本活動日期避開 四旬期;基督聖體聖血節為6月26日,雖為聖體大會建 議舉辦日,卻是學牛準備大考及畢業期間。
- 3. 提早年初辦理,可接續如「聖體大會薪火延續」的聖體 敬禮推廣活動,作為福傳來台160週年紀念。

#### 辦法:

- (1) 舉行日期經主教團秋季會議確認後執行。
- (2) 請同意及協助本教區承辦第4屆全國聖體大會之宣 傳、推廣及募款等相關活動。

決議:同意、通過。

提案單位十:聖職委員會

提案: 有關2018年司鐸進修班相關事官。

年司鐸進修班舉辦時間,目前暫定於2018年8月13~17日舉 行。特別邀請美國Msgr. Stephen J. Rossetti 蒙席為講師,針 對性別議題作為課程主題。 辦法:

說 明:2018年司鐸進修班,為方便司鐸的參與,已擬定明

- 1. 持續與Msgr. Stephen J. Rossetti蒙席商談課程內容與主
- 2. 激請蔣範華修女擔任此次進修班課程翻譯。
- 3. 特激聖博敏神學院詹德隆校長,支援蔣範華修女的翻譯 工作。

決議:同意, 涌過。

#### 臨時報告

- 福傳委員會員
- 大專同學會新總輔導——耶穌會神父朴正煥,於2017年12 月10日公布,即日生效
- 《司鐸手冊》在撰稿中

#### 備忘錄:

• 下次主教團與男女修會會長合作會議

時間:2018年3月13日(週二)10:00-15:00

地點:中央大樓5樓大會議室中川北路一段2號

• 2018春季常務委員會議

時間:2018年3月12日15:00

• 2018春季大會會議

時間:2018年4月10-13日

• 教廷述職

2018年5月8-15日





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### Pope Francis' Urbi et Orbi 2017 Christmas message

Pear Brothers and Sisters, Happy Christmas!

In Bethlehem, Jesus was born of the Virgin Mary. He was born, not by the will of man, but by the gift of the love of God our Father, who "so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life" (Jn 3:16).

This event is renewed today in the Church, a pilgrim in time. For the faith of the Christian people relives in the Christmas liturgy the mystery of the God who comes, who assumes our mortal human flesh, and who becomes lowly and poor in order to save us. And this moves us deeply, for great is the tenderness of our Father.

The first people to see the humble glory of the Saviour, after Mary and Joseph, were the shepherds of Bethlehem. They recognized the sign proclaimed to them by the angels and adored the Child. Those humble and watchful men are an example for believers of every age who, before the mystery of Jesus, are not scandalized by his poverty. Rather, like Mary, they trust in God's word and contemplate his glory with simple eyes. Before the mystery of the Word made flesh, Christians in every place confess with the words of the Evangelist John: "We have beheld his glory, glory as of the only-begotten Son from the Father, full of grace and truth" (Jn 1:14).

Today, as the winds of war are blowing in our world and an outdated model of development continues to produce human, societal and environmental decline, Christmas invites us to focus on the sign of the Child and to recognize him in the faces of little children, especially those for whom, like Jesus, "there is no place in the inn" (Lk 2:7).

We see Jesus in the children of the Middle East who continue to suffer because of growing tensions between Israelis and Palestinians. On this festive day, let us ask the Lord for peace for Jerusalem and for all the Holy Land. Let us pray that the will to resume dialogue may prevail between the parties and that a negotiated solution can finally be reached, one that would allow the peaceful coexistence of two States within mutually agreed and internationally recognized borders. May the Lord also sustain the efforts of all those in the international community inspired by good will to help that afflicted land to find, despite grave obstacles the harmony, justice and security that it has long awaited.

We see Jesus in the faces of Syrian children still marked by the war that, in these years, has caused such bloodshed in that country. May beloved Syria at last recover respect for the dignity of every person through a shared commitment to rebuild the fabric of society, without regard for ethnic and religious membership. We see Jesus in the children of Iraq, wounded and torn by the conflicts that country has experienced in the last fifteen years, and in the children of Yemen, where there is an ongoing conflict that has been largely forgotten, with serious humanitarian implications for its people, who suffer from hunger and the spread of diseases.

We see Jesus in the children of Africa, especially those who are suffering in South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Nigeria.

We see Jesus in the children worldwide wherever peace and security are threatened by the danger of tensions and new conflicts. Let us pray that confrontation may be overcome on the Korean peninsula and that mutual trust may increase in the interest of the world as a whole. To the Baby Jesus we entrust Venezuela that it may resume a serene dialogue among the various elements of society for the benefit of all the beloved Venezuelan people. We see Jesus in children who, together with their families, suffer from the violence of the conflict in Ukraine and its grave humanitarian repercussions; we pray that the Lord may soon grant peace

to this dear country.

We see Jesus in the children of unemployed parents who struggle to offer their children a secure and peaceful future. And in those whose childhood has been robbed and who, from a very young age, have been forced to work or to be enrolled as soldiers by unscrupulous mercenaries.

We see Jesus in the many children forced to leave their countries to travel alone in inhuman conditions and who become an easy target for human traffickers. Through their eyes we see the drama of all those forced to emigrate and risk their lives to face exhausting journeys that end at times in tragedy. I see Jesus again in the children I met during my recent visit to Myanmar and Bangladesh, and it is my hope that the international community will not cease to work to ensure that the dignity of the minority groups present in the region is adequately protected. Jesus knows well the pain of not being welcomed and how hard it is not to have a place to lay one's head. May our hearts not be closed as they were in the homes of Bethlehem.

#### Dear Brothers and Sisters.

The sign of Christmas has also been revealed to us: "a baby wrapped in swaddling clothes" (Lk 2:12). Like the Virgin Mary and Saint Joseph, like the shepherds of Bethlehem, may we welcome in the Baby Jesus the love of God made man for us. And may we commit ourselves, with the help of his grace, to making our world more human and more worthy for the children of today and of the future.

I offer a warm greeting to all of you, dear brothers and sisters from throughout the world gathered here in this Square, and to all those who in various countries are joined to us by radio, television and other communications media.

May the birth of Christ the Saviour renew hearts, awaken the desire to build a future of greater fraternity and solidarity, and bring joy and hope to everyone. Happy Christmas!

### Message of His Holiness Pope FRANCIS for The Celebration of The 51st WORLD DAY OF PEACE

**1 JANUARY 2018** 

## Migrants and refugees: men and women in search of peace

#### 1. Heartfelt good wishes for peace

Peace to all people and to all nations on earth! Peace, which the angels proclaimed to the shepherds on Christmas night,[1] is a profound aspiration for everyone, for each individual and all peoples, and especially for those who most keenly suffer its absence. Among these whom I constantly keep in my thoughts and prayers, I would once again mention the over 250 million migrants worldwide, of whom 22.5 million are refugees. Pope Benedict XVI, my beloved predecessor, spoke of them as "men and women, children, young and elderly people, who are searching for somewhere to live in peace."[2] In order to find that peace, they are willing to risk their lives on a journey that is often long and perilous, to endure hardships and suffering, and to encounter fences and walls built to keep them far from their goal.

In a spirit of compassion, let us embrace all those fleeing from war and hunger, or forced by discrimination, persecution, poverty and environmental degradation to leave their homelands.

We know that it is not enough to open our hearts to the suffering of



others. Much more remains to be done before our brothers and sisters can once again live peacefully in a safe home. Welcoming others requires concrete commitment, a network of assistance and goodwill, vigilant and sympathetic attention, the responsible management of new and complex situations that at times compound numerous existing problems, to say nothing of resources, which are always limited. By practising the virtue of prudence, government leaders should take practical measures to welcome, promote, protect, integrate and, "within the limits allowed by a correct understanding of the common good, to permit [them] to become part of a new society."[3] Leaders have a clear responsibility towards their own communities, whose legitimate rights and harmonious development they must ensure, lest they become like the rash builder who miscalculated and failed to complete the tower he had begun to construct.[4]

#### 2. Why so many refugees and migrants?

As he looked to the Great Jubilee marking the passage of two thousand years since the proclamation of peace by the angels in Bethlehem, Saint John Paul II pointed to the increased numbers of displaced persons as one of the consequences of the "endless and horrifying sequence of wars, conflicts, genocides and ethnic cleansings" [5] that had characterized the twentieth century. To this date, the new century has registered no real breakthrough: armed conflicts and other forms of organized violence continue to trigger the movement of peoples within national borders and beyond.

Yet people migrate for other reasons as well, principally because they "desire a better life, and not infrequently try to leave behind the 'hopelessness' of an unpromising future."[6] They set out to join their families or to seek professional or educational opportunities, for those who cannot enjoy these rights do not live in peace. Furthermore, as I noted in the Encyclical Laudato Si', there has been "a tragic rise in the number of migrants seeking to flee from the growing poverty caused by environmental degradation".[7]

Most people migrate through regular channels. Some, however, take different routes, mainly out of desperation, when their own countries offer neither safety nor opportunity, and every legal pathway appears impractical, blocked or too slow.

Many destination countries have seen the spread of rhetoric decrying the risks posed to national security or the high cost of welcoming new arrivals, and thus demeaning the human dignity due to all as sons and daughters of God. Those who, for what may be political reasons, foment fear of migrants instead of building peace are sowing violence, racial discrimination and xenophobia, which are matters of great concern for all those concerned for the safety of every human being.[8]

All indicators available to the international community suggest that global migration will continue for the future. Some consider this a threat. For my

part, I ask you to view it with confidence as an opportunity to build peace.

#### 3. With a contemplative gaze

The wisdom of faith fosters a contemplative gaze that recognizes that all of us "belong to one family, migrants and the local populations that welcome them, and all have the same right to enjoy the goods of the earth, whose destination is universal, as the social doctrine of the Church teaches. It is here that solidarity and sharing are founded."[9] These words evoke the biblical image of the new Jerusalem. The book of the prophet Isaiah (chapter 60) and that of Revelation (chapter 21) describe the city with its gates always open to people of every nation, who marvel at it and fill it with riches. Peace is the sovereign that guides it and justice the principle that governs coexistence within it.

We must also turn this contemplative gaze to the cities where we live, "a gaze of faith which sees God dwelling in their houses, in their streets and squares, [...] fostering solidarity, fraternity, and the desire for goodness, truth and justice"[10] – in other words, fulfilling the promise of peace.

When we turn that gaze to migrants and refugees, we discover that they do not arrive empty-handed. They bring their courage, skills, energy and aspirations, as well as the treasures of their own cultures; and in this way, they enrich the lives of the nations that receive them. We also come to see the creativity, tenacity and spirit of sacrifice of the countless individuals, families and communities around the world who open their doors and hearts to migrants and refugees, even where resources are scarce.

A contemplative gaze should also guide the discernment of those responsible for the public good, and encourage them to pursue policies of welcome, "within the limits allowed by a correct understanding of the common good" [11] — bearing in mind, that is, the needs of all members of the human family and the welfare of each.

Those who see things in this way will be able to recognize the seeds of

peace that are already sprouting and nurture their growth. Our cities, often divided and polarized by conflicts regarding the presence of migrants and refugees, will thus turn into workshops of peace.

#### 4. Four mileposts for action

Offering asylum seekers, refugees, migrants and victims of human trafficking an opportunity to find the peace they seek requires a strategy combining four actions: welcoming, protecting, promoting and integrating.[12]

"Welcoming" calls for expanding legal pathways for entry and no longer pushing migrants and displaced people towards countries where they face persecution and violence. It also demands balancing our concerns about national security with concern for fundamental human rights. Scripture reminds us: "Do not forget to show hospitality to strangers, for by so doing some people have shown hospitality to angels without knowing it."[13]

"Protecting" has to do with our duty to recognize and defend the inviolable dignity of those who flee real dangers in search of asylum and security, and to prevent their being exploited. I think in particular of women and children who find themselves in situations that expose them to risks and abuses that can even amount to enslavement. God does not discriminate: "The Lord watches over the foreigner and sustains the orphan and the widow." [14]

"Promoting" entails supporting the integral human development of migrants and refugees. Among many possible means of doing so, I would stress the importance of ensuring access to all levels of education for children and young people. This will enable them not only to cultivate and realize their potential, but also better equip them to encounter others and to foster a spirit of dialogue rather than rejection or confrontation. The Bible teaches that God "loves the foreigner residing among you, giving

them food and clothing. And you are to love those who are foreigners, for you yourselves were foreigners in Egypt."[15]

"Integrating", lastly, means allowing refugees and migrants to participate fully in the life of the society that welcomes them, as part of a process of mutual enrichment and fruitful cooperation in service of the integral human development of the local community. Saint Paul expresses it in these words: "You are no longer foreigners and strangers, but fellow citizens with God's people."[16]

#### 5. A proposal for two international compacts

It is my heartfelt hope this spirit will guide the process that in the course of 2018 will lead the United Nations to draft and approve two Global Compacts, one for safe, orderly and regular migration and the other for refugees. As shared agreements at a global level, these compacts will provide a framework for policy proposals and practical measures. For this reason, they need to be inspired by compassion, foresight and courage, so as to take advantage of every opportunity to advance the peace-building process. Only in this way can the realism required of international politics avoid surrendering to cynicism and to the globalization of indifference.

Dialogue and coordination are a necessity and a specific duty for the international community. Beyond national borders, higher numbers of refugees may be welcomed – or better welcomed – also by less wealthy countries, if international cooperation guarantees them the necessary funding.

The Migrants and Refugees Section of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development has published a set of twenty action points that provide concrete leads for implementing these four verbs in public policy and in the attitudes and activities of Christian communities.[17] The aim of this and other contributions is to express the interest of the Catholic Church in the process leading to the adoption of the two U.N.

Global Compacts. This interest is the sign of a more general pastoral concern that goes back to the very origins of the Church and has continued in her many works up to the present time.

#### 6. For our common home

Let us draw inspiration from the words of Saint John Paul II: "If the 'dream' of a peaceful world is shared by all, if the refugees' and migrants' contribution is properly evaluated, then humanity can become more and more a universal family and our earth a true 'common home'."[18] Throughout history, many have believed in this "dream", and their achievements are a testament to the fact that it is no mere utopia.

Among these, we remember Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini in this year that marks the hundredth anniversary of her death. On this thirteenth day of November, many ecclesial communities celebrate her memory. This remarkable woman, who devoted her life to the service of migrants and became their patron saint, taught us to welcome, protect, promote and integrate our brothers and sisters. Through her intercession, may the Lord enable all of us to experience that "a harvest of righteousness is sown in peace by those who make peace."[19]

From the Vatican, 13 November 2017

Memorial of Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini, Patroness of Migrants

#### **FRANCIS**

[1 Luke 2:14.

[2] Angelus, 15 January 2012.

[3] JOHN XXIII, Encyclical Letter Pacem in Terris, 106.

[4] Luke 14:28-30.

- [5] Message for the 2000 World Day of Peace, 3..
- [6] BENEDICT XVI, Message for the 2013 World Day of Migrants and Refugees.
- [7] No. 25.
- [8] Cf. Address to the National Directors of Pastoral Care for Migrants of the Catholic Bishops' Conferences of Europe, 22 September 2017.
- [9] BENEDICT XVI, Message for the 2011 World Day of Migrants and Refugees.
- [10] Apostolic Exhortation Evangelii Gaudium, 71.
- [11] JOHN XXIII, Encyclical Letter Pacem in Terris, 106.
- [12] Message for the 2018 World Day of Migrants and Refugees.
- [13] Hebrews 13:2.
- [14] Psalm 146:9.
- [15] Deuteronomy 10:18-19.
- [16] Ephesians 2:19.
- [17] "20 Pastoral Action Points" and "20 Action Points for the Global Compacts", Migrants and Refugees Section, Rome, 2017. See also Document UN A/72/528.
- [18] Message for the World Day of Migrants and Refugees 2004,, 6.
- [19] James 3:18.

# Closing Remarks His Eminence Cardinal Jean-Louis Tauran

#### Delivered at the Closing Ceremony of the Sixth Buddhist-Christian Colloquium Taipei, 16 November 2017

President of the Pontifical Council for Interreligious Dialogue

Dharma Master Ven. Hsin Tao,

Eminence,

Excellencies.

Distinguished Buddhist and Christian leaders,

#### Ladies and Gentlemen

We have reached the end of the 6th Buddhist-Christian Colloquium. Even though, I was not present at the beginning, I was told that it has been a great success. I would like to thank all of you for participating actively in this Colloquium as well as for the quality and variety of your presentations. I also take this opportunity to greet the distinguished authorities who honour us with their presence today. I am sure that your minds and hearts are filled with joy and happiness for the opportunity to make new friends and renew old acquaintances as well as to discuss and exchange ideas and experiences related to a culture of peace.

After three days of enriching exchanges on the general theme Christians and Buddhists Walking Together on the Path of Nonviolence, we are about to go back to our respective countries and institutions. At this point, we need to ask how can we go beyond the exterior surface of our interfaith

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encounters and use the knowledge and experiences we received at this Conference to fashion a world that is free of violence.

In my Vesakh Message for 2017, I mentioned that:

"Though we recognize the uniqueness of our two religions, to which we remain committed, we agree that violence comes forth from the human heart, and that personal evils lead to structural evils. [...]" (n. 6).

Violence, in other words, is manifested not only at the individual and social levels; it is also manifested structurally through socio-economic, political, cultural, and media forces. We are, therefore, called to work together to dismantle the evil that operates in us as well as in our social structures by:

- 1. Speaking truth to power;
- 2. Speaking truth in charity;
- 3. Overcoming a 'culture of indifference' and building a 'culture of encounter';
- 4. Moving from a 'culture of reaction' to a 'culture of prevention';
- 5. Ending a culture of impunity and promoting 'a culture of respect'; and
- 6. Social peace through inner peace.

#### 1. Speaking truth to power

Speaking truth to power means that we speak out in defence of the powerless, calling for justice, and denouncing the situations that perpetuate injustice. We do so because of our inner conviction that the religious truths we profess call us to speak out on behalf of the victims of the misuse of power. When Lord Buddha spoke truth to power, there were attempts on his life. Speaking the truth to power cost Jesus Christ his life. As followers of Buddha and Jesus, we must have the courage to decry the evils we see. Such words and deeds comfort the afflicted; they also afflict the comfortable.

During the Vietnam War, the Buddhist monk Thich Nhat Hanh was judged a traitor by both sides in his country's conflict because he had called for peace in Vietnam. Thomas Merton called him "My Brother". Their interfaith friendship strengthened their determination to speak with one voice, the voice of love and compassion. In so doing, they became a voice for the voiceless. The example of this remarkable interfaith friendship and solidarity can inspire us as we face situations of injustice, oppression, and exclusion.

#### 2. Speaking truth in charity

When we speak the truth, how we say it matters. Therefore, we need to

learn how to speak the truth of nonviolence with charity. Angulimāla was a ruthless serial killer, but Buddha was able to redeem him, and he later became an arahant, a saint. Mathew was a tax collector who was despised by his fellow Jews because he was collaborating with the Roman occupation force. Yet, when Jesus invited him to be his follower, Mathew not only became one of the twelve close disciples of Jesus but also one of the four Evangelists who preserved the teaching and deeds of Jesus. These transforming experiences show us that the human person has the capacity for spiritual progress, regardless of his or her past. In other words, we can and should judge evil deeds, but we must do so without condemning the evildoer.

### 3. Overcoming a 'culture of indifference' and building a 'culture of encounter'

Pope Francis warned that we have fallen into a globalisation of indifference that is causing individuals and communities to withdraw into themselves, closing out the "other" (Cf. Message for Lent, 2015). As a remedy, he invites us to work for a culture of encounter, as Jesus did. He emphasizes how different a culture of encounter is from a culture of indifference when he says that it involves "not just seeing, but looking; not just hearing, but listening; not just passing people by, but stopping with them; not just saying "what a shame, poor people!", but allowing yourself to be moved with compassion; "and then to draw near, to touch and to say: 'Do not weep' and to give at least a drop of life" (Morning Meditation in the Chapel of the Domus Sanctae Marthae, 13 September 2016).

I am well aware that the Lord Buddha and many of his disciples in the past and in our own time have worked to foster a culture of encounter in place of a culture of indifference. The culture of encounter denounces the exclusion and isolation of the poor and the marginalized. It promotes hospitality by recognising that we and the "other" share a common

humanity, regardless of ethnic, religious, cultural, or socio-economic differences.

## 4. Moving from a 'culture of reaction' to a 'culture of prevention'

When faced with violence, people often react violently and seek freedom from discrimination and oppression. Violence only perpetrates more violence, creating a vicious circle. In many parts of the world, there are political situations that lead to untold acts of revenge. The 21st century has been marked by identity-based conflicts, conflicts that are related to ethnic, cultural, and religious affiliations and identifications.

Jesus opposed use of violence when he said, "All who will take up the sword, will die by the sword." Buddha said, "Hate is never ended by more hate, but by friendship; that is an eternal law." They were promoters of a culture of prevention, a culture that addresses the socio-economic and political roots of conflicts and tension and seeks to provide protection for the afflicted and vulnerable parties. It opposes indiscriminate offensive military actions; tackles self-directed, interpersonal, and collective violence; averts verbal, physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; develops safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and their parents and caregivers; promotes gender equality to prevent violence against women; safeguards the environment, our common home; and fosters dialogue at all levels to build inclusive societies.

## 5. Ending of a culture of impunity and promoting a culture of respect

In the Vesakh Message for 2017, I noted that "many of our societies grapple with the impact of past and present wounds caused by violence and conflicts" (n. 5). Majoritarianism, that is, rule by a majority at the expense of minorities, leads to relentless violence. In time of conflicts, when the state sanctions discriminatory laws, when it convicts and

subsequently carries out arbitrary executions, it breaks the rule of law and creates a culture of impunity. In such a culture, people come to believe that they are free to do whatever they want, without having to face any consequences for their actions.

Pope Francis notes that "War ruins everything, even the bonds between brothers. War is irrational; its only plan is to bring destruction: it seeks to grow by destroying." (Military Memorial in Redipuglia, Saturday, 13 September 2014). Wars and conflicts have huge human, economic, social, and political costs. In post-conflict situations, the wounds of wars and conflicts often continue. Therefore, the social, economic, and political realities in our respective countries call upon all of us to engage in a spiritual battle within ourselves, within our religions, and within our societies. We need to reconcile our polarized societies. Violent conflicts inflict wounds on everyone, and therefore all are in need of healing. The victim suffers from being treated as less than human, while the perpetrator often suffers from guilt.

The Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," lays the foundation for a culture of respect. Such a culture flows from an inner disposition that calls us to look upon and treat the "other" as a true sister or brother, not as an enemy or rival.

#### 6. Social peace through inner peace

Pascal, the French philosopher, used to say; "All of humanity's problems stem from man's inability to sit quietly in a room alone." Abba Moses, one of the great Desert fathers, would counsel his monks: "Go, sit in your cell, and your cell will teach you everything." 'Cell' means 'self' or 'heart'. Violence that is present in our hearts is also manifested in our society. By changing our inner worlds, we can positively influence our outer world. Through prayer, silence, and meditation, let us cultivate inner freedom, purity of heart, compassion, forgiveness, and the gift of self, all of which are essential conditions for the inner peace of the individual as well as for

social peace.

#### Conclusion

Because violence shatters human lives, our common task is to heal a fractured world. Interreligious dialogue is the antidote to today's violence. Our reactions to violence must avoid contradictions and inconsistencies. Sometimes, we have a tendency to be vigorous in condoning the violence that was perpetrated in one incident, and then are equally passionate about condemning the violence in another incident. Our reaction to violence must be based on the dignity of the human person and not on our cultural identities and prejudices. What is needed today to foster a nonviolent world is a socially engaged Buddhist-Christian dialogue. Let us commit ourselves to cultivating within our families and within our social, political, civil, and religious institutions a new style of living where violence is rejected and the human person is respected!

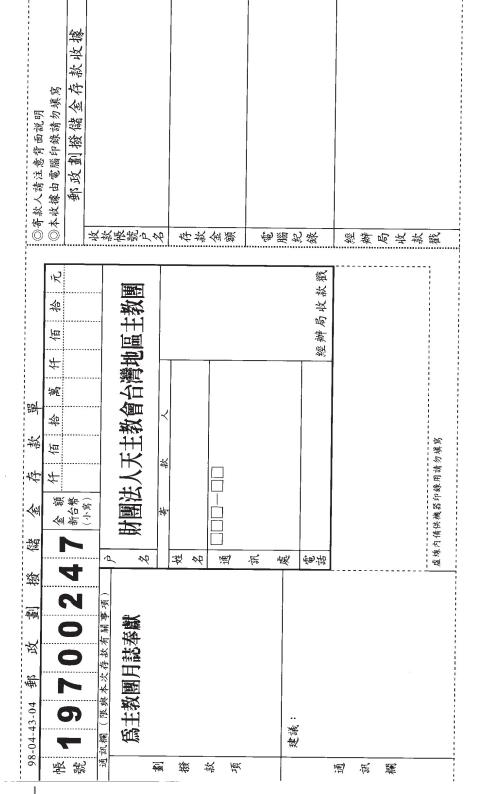
I thank you once again for your presence at this important dialogue. I value strong and friendly relations between the Pontifical Council for Interreligious Dialogue and our Buddhist friends. I express my sincere gratitude to all those who made this event a reality, in particular, the Chinese Regional Bishops' Conference (CRBC), Ling Jiou Buddhist Monastery, the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan), and also its embassy to the Holy See. It is very important today to disseminate the message of nonviolence to a wider audience. Let us do it together while walking on the path of nonviolence.

JEAN-LOUIS TAURAN, born 5 April 1943 in Bordeaux, France. He was ordained as priest for the Archdiocese of Bordeaux on 20 September 1969. He studied at Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, earning Licentiates in Philosophy and Theology, and a Doctorate in Canon Law. He also studied at Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy in Rome, and

Catholic University of Toulouse. He entered the diplomatic service of the Holy See, in 1975, and served as secretary of the Apostolic Nunciatures to the Dominican Republic (1975-1978) and to Lebanon (1979-1983). He became an official of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Secretariat of State, in 1983. On 1 December 1990, he was appointed Secretary for Relations with States of the Secretariat of State, and Titular Archbishop of Thélepte by Saint John Paul II. He received the episcopal consecration on 6 January 1991 from Saint John Paul II, in Saint Peter's Basilica. He served as Secretary until 6 October 2003.

He was created Cardinal-Deacon of Sain'Appolinare alle Terme Neroniane-Alessandrine by Saint John Paul II in the Consistory of 21 October 2003. On the following 24 November, he was appointed Archivist and Librarian of the Holy Roman Church, and on 25 June 2007 as President of the Pontifical Council for Interreligious Dialogue. As the Cardinal Proto-deacon at the 2013 Conclave, he announced the election of Pope Francis, on 13 March 2013, and formally bestowed the pallium on him at the Mass for the beginning of his Petrine Ministry. Pope Francis elevated him to the title of Cardinal-Priest, on 12 June 2014, and appointed him Chamberlain (Camerlengo) of the Holy Roman Church, on 20 December 2014.

He is also a member of the Secretariat of State (Section for the Relations with States); for Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith; the Congregation for the Oriental Churches; the Congregation for Bishops; the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity; the Pontifical Council for Culture; the Pontifical Commission for Vatican City State, and the Cardinal Commission for the Supervision of the Institute for Works of Religion (IOR).



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