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#### 教宗方濟各

# 第4屆世界窮人日文告

常年期第33主日 2020年11月15日

「應向窮人伸手施惠。」(德七36)

厂作的窮人伸手施惠」(德七36)。古時的智慧使這句 話成為人生中應遵守的金科玉律,時至今日,依然 切合現實,有助我們專注重要的價值,並打破冷漠的藩籬。貧 窮總有各樣不同的面貌,每一種情況皆屬特殊,不但引人關心 注意,又使人有機會與主耶穌相遇,因祂常臨在祂最小的弟兄 姊妹身上。(參閱:瑪廿五40)

1. 讓我們翻開聖經舊約中的德訓篇,其中的話語,多出於一位 約早耶穌基督兩百年誕生的智者。他尋求智慧,好使世人更臻 完美,並能窺探人生諸事的意義。當時,以色列子民正面臨嚴



峻的考驗:由於遭到外來強權的統治,飽受艱難困苦。他們的 信德,由於根植於歷代祖先的傳承,格外堅強,因此立刻投奔 天主,求祂給予援助,恩賜智慧,而天主有求必應。

在這部書的開端裡,作者就針對生活中所要面對的種種具體情況,提出勸告;其中之一就是貧窮。即使在缺乏困頓之中,我們仍堅持要信賴天主:「在災難中,不要慌張。應靜心等待天主的照顧,與天主保持聯繫,總不要離棄祂,好使你至死充滿幸福。凡降到你身上的,你都要接受;在痛苦中,你要忍受;在各種困苦中,你要多多忍耐;因為金銀應在火裡鍛煉,天主所喜悅的人,也應在謙卑的火爐中鍛煉。你只管信賴天主,祂

必扶持你;你應修直你的道路,要仰望祂,要保持敬畏祂的心,至死不替。你們敬畏上主的,要等待祂的仁慈;不要離開祂,免得跌倒。」(德二2~7)

2. 當我們逐頁閱讀下去就會發現,作者因著和天主密切的往來,對於如何待人處世,提出一套寶貴的建言。這一位受造界的創造者和愛護者,行事公正,細心照料祂的每一個子女。由於凡事不斷地徵詢天主,看待人的角度反而更加實際,因為天人兩造是密切相關的。

這層關係,由本文告的標題,可以清楚看出(參閱:德七29~36)。向天主祈禱,以及予以窮人和受苦的人精誠關懷,兩者不可分割。為了使天主悅納我們的讚頌與祭獻,我們必須承認,即使是最卑貧鄙劣的人,也是按照天主的肖像所創造。天主因我們有此意識,使降福的恩賜藉著我們對貧窮的人慷慨大方接踵而至。因此,我們不能因為要時間去祈禱來當作藉口,而不去照顧有需要的近人。事實上,應該與此相反:我們的祈禱必須加上對窮人的服務,天主的祝福才降臨到我們身上。

3. 這古時的教誨,時至今日,對我們而言依然切合現實!的確,天主的聖言跨越時空、宗教與文化。慷慨大方的精神,使軟弱的人得到支持,使哀傷的人得到安慰,使痛苦的人得到緩解,並使失去尊嚴的人得以恢復,幫助人度全人的生活。照顧窮人,並滿足他們的許多不同需要,不應受時間、個人喜好、團體牧靈計畫或社福計畫的影響。天主的恩寵所蘊藏的力量,不應受凡事以自身為優先的自私傾向所限制。

要將我們的目光集中在窮人身上,並非易事,但為了給我們個

人生活和社會脈動指出方向,卻勢在必行。這並不在於運用花言巧語,而在於受天主賜下的愛德所激勵,具體的付出。每年的世界窮人日,我都會重申這個在教會生活中的根本真理,因為窮人將會一直與我們同在,幫助我們歡迎基督臨到我們的日常生活中。(參閱:若十二8)

4. 每一次與貧困人相遇,都不斷地挑戰我們,令我們深自檢討。我們應該如何消除、或至少緩解他們被邊緣化的情形,並減輕他們的痛苦?我們如何能針對他們的精神需要給予協助?基督信仰團體受召投身參與此類經驗分享,責無旁貸。為能幫助窮人,我們自身也需要活出福音勸諭中的神貧。當人類大家庭中的任何一分子落單,不見其人影,我們不能以為「沒問題」。不論何時何地,許許多多一眾貧窮男女和孩童們所發出的無言吶喊,天主子民應該為此挺身而出,使他們得以發聲,並捍衛他們的權益,與他們齊心合力,共同面對滿是虛情假意的世面和諸多未能實踐的承諾,並邀請他們參與團體生活。

教會當然無法對此提供全面性的解決方案;然而,靠著基督賜 予的恩寵,她能作見證、實踐愛與分享。此外,她感覺有義務 要為那些缺乏生活日用基本所需的人們發言。提醒眾人公共利 益所具有的重要價值,是基督信徒的首要責任;他們致力於確 保沒有任何人的尊嚴因基本需要未能得到滿足而受到損害。

5. 我們有能力伸手施惠,這也表示我們天生就有能力踐行賦予生命意義的一切行為。我們每天不知目睹多少人伸出援手!可惜的是,生活的狂熱步調將我們捲入冷漠的漩渦之中;多少人在我們周圍慷慨大方地默默行善,我們卻不再細數。通常總在我們的生命遭遇危難時,我們才真正打開雙眼,看見「鄰家聖人」的良善,他們「就在我們周遭生活,反映了天主的臨在」

(《你們要歡喜踴躍》宗座勸諭,7),卻未受傳揚。在報章雜誌、網際網路和電視螢幕上充斥著各種負面的新聞,甚至使人相信邪惡正當道!但事實並非如此。誠然,惡意與暴力、濫權與腐敗,仍所在多有;然而生命中也交織著付出尊重的行動和慷慨大方的行為,不僅能彌補罪惡,更能啟發我們再接再厲,使我們心中充滿希望。

6. 伸出的手是一個標記,使人立刻聯想到親近、精誠團結與愛心。最近這幾個月,全世界為新型冠狀病毒所肆虐,帶來痛苦和死亡、失落和困惑,然而,我們也目睹更多人伸手施惠!醫生們伸手照顧病患,試著要找到正確的治療方法;護士們伸手看護病人,工作往往超時;行政人員伸手尋求管道,為能盡量搶救人命;藥劑師甘冒個人風險,伸手接應大眾的緊急需求;司鐸們伸手祝福病人,內心強忍著傷心難過;志工們伸手幫助街友和饑民;眾多男女伸手提供服務,滿足人們的基本需求,安定人心。還有更多其他人們伸手接二連三地完成各樣善行。他們每個人都伸手不顧感染的危險和克服恐懼為給予支持和安慰。

7. 這次的疫情乍然來到,出乎意料,令我們措手不及,使人大 感無力,頓時失去方向;然而,我們對窮人的援助,卻未因此 停止。我們反而更加注意到窮人在我們當中,在他們有急需 時,要給予支持。實踐愛德和慈悲善工,不是一蹴而就的,而 是必須經過不斷的組織和訓練,但首先必須要意識到,我們自 己是多麼需要有人向我們伸出援助之手。

這次的經驗使許多我們本有的許多假想受到質疑。我們因為感 受到自己的限度,以及自己的自由受到約束,會更覺得匱乏和 不足。失去工作、失去與親朋好友接近的機會,反而突然地打 開我們的眼界,不再視一切為理所當然。我們在靈修上和物質上所累積的財富,其價值受到重新檢討;我們因此感到恐懼。當我們留在家裡,處身於寧靜中,我們會重新發現簡單度日,以及返璞歸真的重要性;我們也發現,對於兄弟情誼,我們必須有嶄新的理解,為能彼此幫助,互相尊重。現時正是大好時機,「我們必須重獲人類彼此需要這信念,我們對他人和世界有共同負擔的責任。(……)。我們飽受了道德敗壞及對倫理、良善、信仰和真誠的冷嘲熱諷。(……)。若社會生活的根基受到腐蝕,剩下的就是利益衝突的鬥爭、新形式的暴力和殘酷,及阻礙了真正愛惜環境的文化成長」(《願祢受讚頌》,229)。簡而言之,除非我們重新意識到對近人和每一個人所應有的責任感,嚴重的經濟、財務和政治危機仍將繼續。

8. 眾人都是人類大家庭的一分子,因此今年的主題:「應向窮人伸手施惠」是一個邀請,以呼龥一眾男女能夠對此負起責任,投身參與。它鼓勵我們去背負最弱小者的重擔,一如聖保祿所言:「惟要以愛德彼此服事。因為全部法律總括在這句話內:『愛你的近人如你自己』。(……)。你們應彼此協助背負重擔,這樣,你們就滿全了基督的法律」(迦五13~14;六2)。聖保祿宗徒教導我們,因著耶穌基督死而復活所獲得的自由,我們能負起責任,為他人服務,特別是為那些最弱小的弟兄姊妹。這不是一個自由選項,而是我們所宣認的信仰的一個真實記號。

在此,德訓篇可以給我們提供協助,並運用引人發想的圖像, 告訴我們支持最弱小弟兄姊妹的具體方法。首先,本篇要我們 同情那些憂傷的人:「不要終止哭弔的人」(德七38)。疫情

期間,我們被迫嚴格隔離,甚至無法去探望和安慰那些痛失 摯愛的親朋好友們。德訓篇的作者也說:「看望病人,不可怠 慢」(德七39)。在我們不能夠去親近那些受苦的人的同時, 我們也更加地意識到自己生命的脆弱,而天主聖言絕不要我們 安於現狀,反而不斷地催迫我們作出愛德行動。

9.「應向窮人伸手施惠」這道命令,正挑戰著那些造成貧窮,但面對這現象卻無動於衷,寧可袖手旁觀的人們。他們總是漠不關心,憤世嫉俗。與上述那些慷慨大方伸手施惠的人們相比,實在是天淵之別!事實上,他們伸手是為操縱電腦鍵盤,使得一筆筆的款項,從世界的一端轉移到另一端,為使極少數人致富,卻導致上千萬人一貧如洗,甚至令某些國家全面陷入經濟絕境。有些人伸手是要販賣武器來生財致富,甚至賣給兒童使用,另外有些人卻伸手散播死亡與貧窮。有些人在暗巷中伸手進行能令人喪命的毒品交易,為求財致富並及時行樂,奢華度日。另有人伸手進行非法利益輸送,要不勞而獲、牟取暴利。另有些人位居政界要津,伸手是要制定法令,但自己卻不遵行。

在上述種種情境之下,「此廂被排擠者仍在痴待,另一廂已將 冷漠全球化,只為支撐以排擠為主的生活風格,或持續熾熱自 私自利的理念。結果我們還未來得及醒覺,便失去同情心,對 窮人的呼喊無動於衷,對他人的痛苦不會灑淚,總之毫無感覺 要幫助他們,彷彿這一切都是人家的責任,事不關己」(《福 音的喜樂》,54)。除非這些伸手散播死亡的人們得到轉化, 成為帶給整個世界公義和和平的器皿,否則我們不會快樂的。

10.「你在一切事上,要記得你的末日」(德七40)。這是德 訓篇第七章的最後一句話,可以由兩種方式去詮釋:第一種方 式告訴我們應該時常記得,自己的生命早晚都有終結。銘記我們的共同命運有助於我們去關懷那些比我們更窮困、更匱乏的人們,藉此善度一生;第二種詮釋方式告訴我們,我們每個人都在尋求一個目的或終極目標。這意味著我們的人生是一個計畫、一個歷程。我們每次行動的目標只能是愛。這才是我們生命旅程的終極目標,我們不應被轉移目標。這份愛,是分享的愛,是奉獻的愛,是服務的愛;這份愛,因我們發現自己先為天主所愛、並準備好去愛,得以展開。當小孩子看到母親的微笑而給予回應,並單單因為活著就感覺被愛時,這份愛就得以開始實現了。即使是我們與窮人所分享的一個微笑,都是愛的泉源,是散播愛的一種方式。那些默然臨在,謙遜給予幫助,只求喜樂地生活出基督徒樣貌的人,他們的微笑使他們伸出的手變得富於意義。

在我們每日都與窮人相遇的旅程上,有天主之母陪伴。她比任何人更配得稱為窮人之母。童貞瑪利亞明白卑微人的艱辛困苦,因為她自己就是在馬廄中生下天主子的。因受到黑落德王的威脅,她和她的淨配——若瑟和孩童耶穌一起逃往異地;聖家一家三口,共同度過數年流離失所的難民生活。願窮人之母俯聽我們的祈禱,使那些她所鍾愛的子女,以及所有以基督之名服事她子女的人們,能夠合而為一。讓我們繼續向聖母祈禱,使那些向窮人施惠的手,在彼此共享和重新尋回的兄弟情誼中,成為愛的擁抱。

#### 方濟各

發自羅馬,聖若望拉特朗大殿 2020年6月13日,聖師安道司鐸紀念日,在任第八年

(台灣地區主教團 恭譯)

# 教宗方濟各

# 第54屆世界和平日文告

2021年1月1日

### 「關懷的文化作為和平之路」

1. 新年伊始之時,我衷心向各國元首、國際組織負責人、宗教領袖以及各宗教的信徒、諸位善心人士致意。我向大家致上最誠懇的祝福,祝願未來這一年,人類能在人與人、團體與團體、民族與民族、國家與國家之間,向著友愛、正義與和平的道路上邁進。

2020年,全世界都受到新冠肺炎的肆虐,引起了嚴重的健康危機,這已跨越國界,成為全球性的現象,與此相關的其他危機如氣候、糧食、經濟、移民等也都因而更加惡化,並造成沈重的痛苦及困窘。我特別想到那些失去親人或自己心愛的人,以及所有失去工作的人們。我也想到醫師、護理師、藥劑師、研究人員、志工、醫院專職司鐸以及醫院和健康照顧中心的工作人員。他們犧牲小我,照顧病人,減輕他們的痛苦,挽救他們的生命;而他們自己有許多人在這過程中喪失性命。為了向他們致敬,我再次懇求政治領袖和私營部門,要盡一切努力來研究新冠肺炎疫苗,以及照顧病患、窮人和那些最脆弱的人所需要的各種重要技術。[1]

令人難過的是,雖然有這些愛及精誠團結的見證,但我們同時 也看到國家主義、種族主義、排外心理等,以各種形式一波一 波地掀起,還加上那些只會帶來死亡與毀滅的戰爭和衝突。

在過去這一年,這些和其他充斥著人類歷史的種種事件,教導了我們,努力建造一個更友愛的社會,來互相關懷和關懷受造界,是多麼重要的事。這是為什麼我將今年文告主題定為「關懷的文化作為和平之路」。關懷的文化,是擊敗冷漠、浪費、對抗的文化的一種方式,而後者在我們這個時代已如此盛行。

#### 2. 造物主天主——人類蒙召關懷的起源

許多宗教傳說都敘述人類的起源,以及他們與造物主、自然 界及與同胞人類的關係。在聖經裡,創世紀從最初幾頁開始 就顯示出,關懷或保護天主對人類計劃的重要性。它強調了 人('adam)與大地('adamah)之間的關係,以及我們自 己身為弟兄姊妹間的關係。按聖經所敘述的創造故事,天主 在「伊甸種植了一個樂園」(參:創二8),交給亞當照顧, 「叫他耕種,看守樂園」(創二15)。這表示要使大地結實 纍纍,同時也要保護它,並保存它維持生命的能力。[2]「耕 種」與「看守」是形容亞當與他所居住的樂園的關係,也形容 天主對他的信任,讓他成為一切受造物的主人及看守者。

加音和亞伯爾的出生,使人類開始有了兄弟姊妹,他們之間的關係——即使加音的理解有錯誤——可以用「保護」或「看守」一詞來詮釋。加音殺害了他的弟弟亞伯爾後,天主問他弟弟在那裡,他回答天主說「難道我是看守我弟弟的人?」(創四9)[3]。加音跟我們每個人一樣,都被召叫做「他兄弟的看守人」。「這些古老的故事,充滿象徵性的意義,見證我們今

天共享的信念:世上一切皆互相連繫,若要對他人實踐友愛、 公義和忠信,我們一方面要真心愛惜自己的生命,另一方面要 維繫與大自然的關係,兩者密不可分。[4]

#### 3. 造物主天主——關懷的典範

聖經裡的天主,不僅僅是創造者,也是關懷受造物的天主,特別是對亞當、厄娃及他們後裔的關懷。雖然加音由於犯了罪受到咒罵,但造物主給了他一個受保護的記號,使他的生命免於受害(參:創四15)。此舉雖然肯定了人是依天主肖像所造,而有不可侵犯的尊嚴;也是一個記號,表示天主的計劃是要保存受造界的和諧,因為「和平與暴力無法並存」。[5]

安息日的制定,主要目的就是為關懷受造界,除了要在安息日敬拜天主外,也是為了讓大地休養生息,並關懷窮苦的人(參:創二1~3;肋廿五6)。每逢第七個安息年要慶祝禧年,讓大地、奴僕、欠債者有喘息的機會。在那個恩慈之年,最窮困的人會得到照顧,給他們新的機會,這樣,他們中間就不會有窮人。(參:申十五4)

在先知的傳統中,一個團體如何對待他們當中的最弱勢者,可以看出聖經裡對正義最崇高的表達。特別是亞毛斯(參:二6~8、8)和依撒意亞(參:五八),不斷地為弱小又無權勢的窮人要求正義,他們呼求天主垂聽,而上主垂顧了他們。(參:詠三四7;一一三7~8)

#### 4. 耶穌公開傳教生活中的關懷

耶穌的一生和傳教生涯顯示出天父對世人之愛的至高啟示 (參:若三16)。在納匝肋的猶太會堂,耶穌顯示自己是上主 所祝聖的,「派遣我向貧窮人傳報喜訊,向俘虜宣告釋放,向 盲者宣告復明,使受壓迫者獲得自由」(路四18)。這些與禧 年相關的救世行動,強烈地見證了祂從天父那兒所領受的使 命。基督滿懷憐憫地接近病患的身心靈,治癒他們;祂寬恕 罪人,給予他們新生命。耶穌是善牧,祂關心祂的羊群(參: 若十11~18;厄卅四1~31)。祂是善心的撒瑪黎雅人,彎下 身子去幫助受傷的人,為他包紮傷口,予以照顧。(參路十 30~37)

耶穌在傳教生涯的最高峰時,給了我們最後一個證明,證明祂 對我們的關心:祂甘願被釘十字架,將我們從罪惡和死亡的奴 役下解放出來。因為祂為我們犧牲生命,而開啟了愛的道路。 祂對我們每一個人說:「跟隨我;你去,也照樣做。」(參: 路十37)

#### 5. 在耶穌門徒生活中的關懷的文化

初期教會的仁愛工作,其重心就是神哀矜和形哀矜。第一批基督徒共享彼此所有,因此在他們當中沒有窮困的人(參:宗四34~35)。他們努力使人感覺賓至如歸,讓團體成為一個家,關心每一個人的需要,隨時願意照顧那些最貧困的人。後來就習以為常,大家會自動拿出所有,來餵養窮人,埋葬死者,照顧孤兒、長者及在災難中——例如船難——的受害者。後來,當基督徒的慷慨失去了最初的熱誠時,一些初期的教父便強調,按照天主的意思,財產是為大眾利益而存在的。對聖安博(St. Ambrose)來說,「大自然傾其所有,讓所有人共享。(……)。因此每個人也有共同的權利,但由於人的貪婪,使人認為這權利只屬少數人所有。」[6]在教難時期結束後,

教會利用她重獲的自由,來激勵社會和其文化。「時代的需要,呼喚著我們要作出嶄新的努力來從事基督徒的仁愛服務工作。歷史記錄了無數仁愛工作的實例……。教會在窮人當中的工作,多半都很有組織。所以引發了許多幫助人類各種需要的機構:醫院、窮人之家、孤兒院、棄嬰之家、旅人庇護所等等。」[7]

#### 6. 教會社會訓導的一些原則作為關懷的文化的基礎

由教會開始的「服務」(diakonia),藉由教父們的反省變得更為豐富,而這麼多世紀以來,透過許多信仰見證人的積極愛德工作也變得更有活力,於是成為教會社會訓導的核心。這個教導是給所有善心人士的寶貴原則、標準和提議,可以做為「關懷」的基本原理(grammar):致力於促進每一個人的尊嚴,與窮人和弱者同舟共濟、追求共益,關心對受造界的保護。

#### 以關懷促進每一個人的尊嚴與權利

「人這觀念起源於基督信仰並在基督信仰內日臻成熟,能促進 人所追求的整體發展,因為人要表達的是彼此間的關係,不是 個人主義;它肯定包容而不是排斥,肯定獨特而不可侵犯的尊 嚴,而非剝削。」[8]每一個人,不論男女,本身就是一個目 的,絕不僅只是以這人的用途來定其價值。人受造,是為在家 庭中、在群體中及社會上共同生活,在這裡,所有人都有同等 的尊嚴。人的權利是來自這尊嚴,人的責任也是,就像接納並 幫助窮人、病人、邊緣人,接納我們的每一個「近人,不論其 時空距離的遠近。」[9]

#### 關懷公益

社會、政治和經濟生活的每一個面向,若要體現最完美的狀態,就必須是為公益著想,換句話說,就是「讓社會團體及其每一成員,都能在他們生活的社會條件下,充分而便利地發揮其能,履行了自身職責」[10],那麼就能充分地達到這目標。因此,我們的工作計劃必須考慮到對全人類的影響,以及這些計劃對當前及未來子孫所造成的後果。新冠肺炎的流行已適時讓我們看到此一事實的真相。面對此疫情,「我們明白我們都在同一艘船上,每個人都很脆弱迷惘,但每個人都很重要,別人也需要我們,我們都必須同心合力划樂」[11],因為「沒有人能只靠自己而得救」[12],同樣,一個保持孤立的國家,也不可能為自己的人民爭取到共同的福祉。[13]

#### 以精誠團結表達關懷

精誠團結具體地表現了我們對他人的愛,不是空洞的同情,而是「堅決而持續的決心;即是獻身致力於每一個人的和整體的利益,因為我們大家都是要為眾人負責的。」[14] 精誠團結幫助我們不把他人——不論是個人,或更廣義的人民或國家——只看成是統計數字,或是用完即棄的工具,而要視之為我們的近人、我們人生旅途上的同伴,像我們一樣被召叫來參加生命的盛筵,每一個人都同樣受到天主的邀請。

#### 關懷並保護受造界

《願祢受讚頌》通諭清楚意識到,整個受造界是息息相關的。 通諭也強調我們必須聆聽窮人的哭聲,也聆聽受造界的呼喊。 不斷地注意聆聽,能使人轉為有效地關懷大地——我們共同的

家園,並關懷在貧困中的弟兄姊妹。在此我願再次指出,「假若我們的內心欠缺對人類夥伴的溫柔、憐憫和關懷,就不可能與大自然及其他受造物有真正深度共融的意識。」[15]「和平、正義、保護受造界,這三個主題絕對是互相連結的,不能分割,也不能分別處理,否則便是在簡化問題。」[16]

#### 7. 指出共同道路的指南針

在這個被浪費的文化主導的時代,面對著一國之內以及國與國之間日漸嚴重的不平等,[17] 我呼籲政府和國際組織領導人、企業領袖、科學家、媒體工作者和教育工作者,能以這些原則為「指南針」,在走向全球化的過程中,為我們指出一個共同的方向,保證一個「更有人性的未來」。[18] 這能使我們重視每一個人的價值和尊嚴,並為共益並肩合作,減輕那些貧窮、生病、受奴役、戰爭和遭歧視者的痛苦。我請求每一個人都能手持此一指南針,在關懷的文化上成為先知性的見證人,努力克服社會現存的諸多不平等現象。這只有藉著婦女、家庭和社會、政治及組織領域廣泛且有意義的參與,才得以實現。

這些社會原則的指南針,不但對於關懷的文化的成長至為重要,也指出,國與國之間的關係必須受到兄弟情誼、彼此尊重、精誠團結、遵守國際法律等等的啟發。關於這方面,我們必須承認需要護衛和促進基本人權,因為那些是不得違反、是普世皆然,而且是不可分割的。[19]

同樣急迫的是,必須遵守人道主義法,特別是在不斷有衝突及 戰爭的此時。可悲的是,許多地區和社區,已不記得曾經有安 居樂業、生活平安的時候。無數城市已成為不安全的中心:面 對著爆炸物、大砲、小型武器不分青紅皂白的攻擊,都市居民 只有盡量想法保持正常的生活常軌。兒童無法上學,大人無法 工作養家。在許多過去不為人所知的地方,饑荒也正在蔓延。 人們被迫逃亡,不但離開家園,也離開他們的家族歷史以及文 化的根源。

雖然這類衝突有許多原因,但結果總是一樣的:毀滅,以及人道主義危機。我們該停下來自問,是什麼使我們的世界把衝突、戰爭視為正常,我們的心要如何改變,我們的思考方式要如何改變,才能在精誠團結中致力於直正的和平。

我們把多少資源花費在武器上,特別是核子武器,[20] 而那些資源原本可以用在更重要的事項上,例如保障個人的安全,促進和平及人類的整體發展,對抗貧窮以及提供醫療照顧?全球性的問題,如目前的新冠肺炎疫情以及氣候變遷,都只讓這些挑戰更為凸顯。「若能把原本用於武器和軍事開支的經費,用來成立一個『世界基金』,以永久消除饑餓,並用於最貧窮國家的發展,」[21] 那該是一個多麼勇敢的決定啊!

#### 8. 施行關懷的文化的教育

要促進關懷的文化,需要有教育的過程,而在這方面,社會原則的指南針在各個相關的情境中成為一個有用且可靠的工具。 讓我舉幾個例子:

- 一 從家庭——社會的自然且基本的核心,開始教育人們關懷,在家庭中我們學習如何生活,並在相互尊重的精神中與他人建立關係。然而家庭應該要有能力來實行這個重要且不可缺少的任務。
- 一 除了家庭外,學校及大學,在某方面來講,還有大眾傳播

媒體,也都對教育負有責任。[22] 他們都蒙召去承認每一個人、每一種語言、種族和宗教團體和每一民族的尊嚴,以及從這認同而產生的基本權利,以此作基礎來傳遞一套價值觀。教育是建立一個更公義更友愛社會的支柱。

一宗教,以及宗教領袖,在向信友及社會大眾傳遞精誠團結的價值、尊重彼此的差異,關心窮困的弟兄姊妹這些事上,能扮演不可或缺的角色。此時我想起教宗保祿六世於1969年對烏干達國會的致詞:「不要害怕教會,她尊敬你,她為你教育誠實忠心的國民,她不會助長競爭和分裂,她會努力促進健康的自由、社會正義與和平。如果她有任何喜好,那就是喜愛窮人,教育孩童和人民,喜愛關懷受苦者及遭遺棄者。」[23]

一 我再次鼓勵所有參與公共事務者,以及國際組織者,不論是政府的或非政府的,以及所有以各種方式參與教育領域者,能「致力於更加開放和相容並蓄的教育,其中包括:耐心聆聽、建設性的交談和促進相互瞭解。」[24] 我希望我在〈為發起全球性的教育協定文告〉中所提出的懇求,能廣受認同和接納。

#### 9. 沒有關懷的文化就沒有和平

因此關懷的文化要求共同的、全力支持的,以及包容性的承諾,來保護並促進所有人的尊嚴和益處,願意表示關懷與憐憫之心,為和好及癒合而努力,並增進相互的尊重和接納。這樣,它就代表了通往和平的有利道路。「在世界上的許多地區,都需要通往和平的道路,以治癒傷痛。也需要有締造和平的人——準備好的一眾男女,去勇敢且有創意地開始這癒合的過程和煥然一新的會晤。」[25]

在這樣的時刻,人類的船隻已被當前的危機風暴所撼動,正在費力前行,要前往一個較平靜祥和的天地,人性尊嚴的「舵」和基本社會原則的「指南針」可以讓我們一起駕駛一段平穩的航程。身為基督徒,我們應該時時注視童貞瑪利亞——海洋之星和望德之母。願我們共同努力,朝向一個愛與和平、兄弟情誼及精誠團結、相互支持和接納的新天新地前進。願我們永不屈服於誘惑,永不轉移我們的眼光和漠視他人,尤其是那些最窮困的人,[26] 反而要每天努力,以具體務實的方式,「去建立一個彼此接納,並互相照顧的弟兄姊妹團體。」[27]

#### 方濟各

發自梵蒂岡,2020年12月8日

(台灣明愛會 恭譯)



#### 註腳:

- [1] 参:於第75屆聯合國大會會議影音的談話,2020年9月25日。
- [2] 參:《願祢受讚頌》通諭(2015年5月24日),67。
- [3] 参:2014年世界和平日文告:「手足之情——和平的基礎 及途徑」(2013年12月8日)。
- [4]《願祢受讚頌》通諭(2015年5月24日),70。
- [5] 宗座正義與和平委員會,《教會社會訓導彙編》,488。
- [6] 《論責任》(De Officiis), 1, 28, 132: PL 16, 67.
- [7] K. BIHLMEYER-H. TÜCHLE,《教會史》(Church History)vol. 1, Westminster, The Newman Press, 1958, pp. 373, 374.
- [8] 於促進人類整體發展委員會為紀念《民族發展》通諭50週年(2017年4月4日)會議向與會者作的致詞。
- [9] 2016年11月10日,給第22屆聯合國氣候變化綱要公約締約國大會(COP22)的致詞。參:聖座研討「整體性的環保」跨部會圓桌會議——前往照料我們的共同家園之旅:《願袮受讚頌》5年過後(INTERDICASTERIAL ROUNDTABLE OF THE HOLY SEE ON INTEGRAL ECOLOGY, Journeying Towards Care for Our Common Home: Five Years after Laudato Si',)梵蒂岡出版社(Libreria Editrice Vaticana),2020年5月31日。
- [10] 梵二大公會議,《教會在現代世界牧職憲章》,26。
- [11]〈在疫情時期非常時刻的祈禱〉,2020年3月27日。
- [12] 同上。
- [13] 參: 《眾位弟兄》 (Fratelli Tutti) 通諭 (2020年10月3

- 目)8;153。
- [14. 聖若望保祿二世,《論關懷社會事務》通諭(1987年12月 30日),38。
- [15] 《願袮受讚頌》通諭(2015年5月24日),91。
- [16] 多明尼加共和國主教團牧函:〈有關人與大自然的關係〉 (1987年1月21日);參:《願袮受讚頌》通諭(2015年5月24日),125。
- [17] 參:《眾位弟兄》(Fratelli Tutti)通諭(2020年10月3 日),125。
- [18] 同上, 29。
- [19] 参:於「人權在現今的世界:成就、過失、否定」國際會議的與會者作的致詞,羅馬,2018年12月10~11日。
- [20] 參:於聯合國談判會議:「為達到一具有法律束縛力的工具,以禁止並廢除核武」所作的致詞,2017年3月23日。
- [21] 2020世界糧食日影音文告(2020年10月16日)。
- [22] 參:教宗本篤十六世,2012年世界和平日文告:「以正義 與和平教育青年」(2011年12月8日),2;2016年世界和平日 文告:「克服冷漠與贏得和平」(2015年12月8日),6。
- [23] 向烏干達國會的致詞,坎帕拉,1969年8月1日。
- [24]〈為發起全球性的教育協定文告〉,2019年9月12日。
- [25.]《眾位弟兄》(Fratelli Tutti)通諭(2020年10月3日), 225。
- [26] 參:同上,64。
- [27. 同上,96; 参:2014年世界和平日文告:「手足之情——和平的基礎及途徑」(2013年12月8日),1。

# 教廷禮儀及聖事部指示

由:教廷禮儀及聖事部

致:天主教會各主教團主席

Prot. N. 470/20

梵蒂岡,2020年10月1日

在目前新冠肺炎流行期間 , 禮儀及聖事部接獲主教團 及個別主教的許多查詢, 詢問有關在執行社交距離規例 時,如何正確有效地施行堅振聖事。

查詢的問題有多個層面。首先,傅抹「聖化聖油」是否需要同時覆手,或傅油已經足夠?其次,一定要用裸著的姆指傅油,才算有效施行了該聖事嗎?還是主禮者可以借助諸如「手套」或「棉花棒」之類的工具施行聖事?

有關首項問題,「宗座解釋梵二法令委員會」早已答覆了:傅油本身已足夠表達覆手,因此傅油同時覆手,不是有效性的必要條件。(參見Notitiae 7(1972)第281~285頁。)

第二項問題,有關於使用棉花棒等工具的查詢,近日已呈交「宗座解釋法律條文議會」以解釋立法條文。問題的答案如下:「為確保聖事的有效性,堅振聖事的施行,是在額上傅聖化聖油,藉覆手和誦念已批准的禮儀書內所規定的經文而完成。」「堅振的職權施行人是主

教,但司鐸藉普通法或主管當局特許而有代行權者, 亦能有效地施行堅振聖事。」(參見《天主教法典》 880條1項及882條)施行聖事者借用器具(手套、棉花 棒·····)並不會影響聖事的有效性。

但是,我們必須強調,這種做法只可在疫情期間使用; 一待疫情結束隨即終止。

我們希望上述的答覆已清晰的回答了各項疑慮,並請你把此信通傳給主教團內所有主教弟兄。

謹此誠挈致意

主內

Robert Sarah樞機

部長

► Arthur Roche總主教 秘書

天主教臺灣地區主教團禮儀委員會 及香港教區禮儀委員會 合譯

# 主教團祕書處公告

(109) 主團祕公字第10901號

依《天主教法典》522條,堂區主任任期應是無限期,惟 有依主教團以法令所規定,教區主教才得有限期的任命 堂區主任。為了牧靈上的需要,主教團2019年秋季會議 決議:「堂區主任任期規定不得少於六年」。此法令已 獲教廷傳信部允可,公告後生效。

台北總教區鍾安住總主教被教廷派任為輔仁大學教廷督導,任期至退休為止。

主教團祕書長 陳科神父

# 請辭及任命

2020年11月14日

聖父接受了台南教區(台灣)林吉男主教牧職管理的請辭。

聖父任命李若望神父——台南教區副主教為同一教區的主教。

#### 履歷:

李若望主教出生於1966 年11 月2 日在台灣。他在台南慈幼高中畢業後,就讀台南碧岳神學院唸哲學及神學(1984~1992)。

晉鐸後,他從事以下職務:主教座堂副本堂(1993~1996); 耶穌聖名堂主任司鐸(1996~1999)。之後,他獲得了義大利·羅馬宗座傳信大學信理神學碩士學位。此外,從2002年,他先後是台南吾樂之緣天主堂,以及聖若瑟天主堂的主任司鐸。他也是台南教區聖召委員會的主任委員。從2019年他先後被任命為台南教區祕書長及副主教,直到現今。

他也是台南教區司鐸諮議會的委員、台南教區參議會的委員。

(主教團祕書處譯)

# 天主教會台灣地區主教團 2020年第三次主教團會議 (秋季常年大會)摘要

時間: 2020年11月24至26日

地點:主教團辦公大樓(台北市安居街39號)

主席:李克勉主教

出席:鍾安住總主教、劉振忠總主教、林吉男主教、

黄兆明主教、蘇耀文主教、李若望[準]主教

紀錄:陳科神父

列席: 佳安道代辦

#### 會前禱

主席會前致詞

代辦致詞

- 教宗於11月14日任命台南教區李若望神父為台南教區主教, 並感謝林吉男主教過去16年的服務。
- 依據國國家發展委員會(NDC)統計,在未來的25年中,台灣將會成為一個「超高齡國家」,所以教會也必須現在就以具體行動,藉由恢復人民對家庭的信心,但也幫助人民解決家庭問題積,極解決人口老化問題。
- 各教區已呈交2019年的財務報告。大使館替傳信部感謝各位 主教,並提供財務報表統一的格式供參考並使用,作2020年度 的教區財務報告。
- 代辦提醒,依據《天主教法典》第1210條,教堂仍朝拜天主的神聖地方,因此教堂作為教會財產的神聖性及完整性,必須受到保護。

# 甲:報告 祕書處

#### (一)教會文件:

- 1. 日本主教團回應教宗2019年牧靈探訪新書:《ABOLITION OF NUCLEAR POWER An Appeal from the Catholic Church in Japan》
- 2. 聖座宗教交談委員會及世界基督教協會《各宗教為受傷的世界團結服務——基督徒蒙召在新冠疫情期間及疫情過後反思並行動》
- 3. 教廷信理部信函《慈善的撒瑪黎雅人》對生命處於危重和末期病患時的照料。

4. 《堂區團體的牧靈更新--為教會福傳使命服務》(暫譯)

#### (二)總務報告:

- 一、與輔大十地互設地上權進度說明。
- 1. 輔大委託大中不動產估價及中聯不動產估價共二家於 109/10/19完成雙方土地鑑價報告書,報告書有效期限為六 個月110/03/19
- 2. 土地完成鑑價程序,並於六個月有效期限內由輔大及主教團 各自完成「處分計畫書」,並分別報請主管機關教育部及 內政部核備。
- 3. 祕書長告知教會不動產之產權買賣及移轉需呈報梵蒂岡核准 才能推行,已轉知輔大等待通知。
- 4. 主教團所屬貴和段212地號被鄰居占用,輔大法務賴主任預計於12/31前擬好協商通知書寄發主教團確認無誤後寄出, 通知占用之五戶地主雙方協商。
- 二、三年一次彌撒酒訂購已於109/10/30發函通知各教區統計所 需數量,每桶/箱\$2000元,預計於110年4月前交貨完成。
- 三、主教團辦公大樓109/10/8已完成投保公共意外責任保險。
- 四、總務於109/10/29完成主教團防火管理人初訓,依消防法第 六條指定之場所,建築物管理權人應設置並維護其消防安 全設備。主教團辦公大樓屬乙類規定之場所需每年一次申 報消防安檢核備於110/05/31前完成。
- 五、2021天主教聯展因疫情尚未解除為安全起見訂定

110/1/26~1/31同步在主教團一樓展出共六天。展出時間 1/26(二)~30(六)上午10點至晚上,1/31(日)下午1點至晚上7 點。

防疫規劃:櫃台專人量額溫、噴酒精及實名登記。

防盜規劃:上班時間僅開放1-3樓左面安全門4-6樓關閉,各 辦公室自行安全管理;下班時間2-3樓保全設定,晚上9:20 全面設定保全。

(三)輔大文化研究所「台灣天主教文物建檔研究案」。

#### 乙、提案

一、祕書處

主教團祕書處110年預算及業務計畫書。

#### 說明:

- 1、參閱附件【110年度預算書】及【110年度業務計畫書】。
- 2、本案提請董事會討論議決捅過後,報請主管機關核備。

#### 決議:通過。

#### 二、福傳委員會家庭組

提案:為長期規劃 "March for Life 為生命而走" 遊行活動, 籌組「全國聯合維護生命核心小組」

#### 說明:

一)台灣自1984年通過「優生保健法」之後,根據醫師公會推 估,台灣每年消失的胎兒約50萬,遠超過每年實際出生的 嬰兒人數。(2019年嬰兒出生人數為17萬7千多人)

- 二)2019年5月11日於新竹教區舉行在台灣的第一屆 "March for Life 為生命而走"的遊行活動,期望藉由這樣的活動,提醒社會大眾對於胎兒生命的重視,而這一次的活動,也吸引了600人一同參與。
- 三)承蒙主教們的支持,在2019年主教團秋季會議的時候,支持主教團家庭組的提案:將該活動擴大為全國性的活動,效法國外的模式,將活動移師到首都——台北,並與其他願意共同籌備參與的團體合作,預計於2020年母親節前的周六舉行。當時也附上March for Life 遊行活動執行規劃書。
- 四)惟因新冠肺炎疫情的影響,今年的活動暫停執行,在疫情不明朗的情況之下,為避免舉行遊行日期一再更改,造成大家的困擾,因此決定將遊行推延至2022年舉辦,確認舉辦日期之後,會再另行通知。
- 五)為了能夠長期規劃 "March for Life 為生命而走" 遊行活動,並且在2022年遊行活動前,累積教會內及社會大眾的共識,主教團家庭組提議:由各教區推派代表,與主教團家庭組共同組成「全國聯合維護生命核心小組」,除負擔長期穩定的責任,也更具全國性的幅度。
- 六)「全國聯合維護生命核心小組」組成之後,將開始規劃於 各教區舉辦各種維護生命相關的推廣活動,活動形式可以 配合各教區特色,而有所不同,可以是祈禱會、研討會, 也可以是音樂會,更可以是小型的遊行活動。
- 七)「全國聯合維護生命核心小組」也將與台北總教區合作, 籌備2022年全國 "March for Life 為生命而走"的遊行活

動,之後移師至各教區輪流舉辦,期望這個活動可以成為 全國一個令人期待日重視的常規性活動。

#### 辦法:

- 一) 懇請各位主教同意支持,推派貴教區公署相關工作人員、 教區傳協會主席、或是家庭委員會/家庭組相關成員,每 個教區推舉1~3名,與主教團家庭組共同組成「全國聯合維 護生命核心小組」。
- 二)2022年邀請各位主教們一同參與遊行活動。

決議:同意以上辦法。

二、神恩復興運動推行組

提案A:天主教台灣神恩復興運動轉型為「天主教國際神恩復興台灣共融服務團隊」,建請各教區主教核准並協助推展。 說明:

- 一、天主
- 一、天主教國際神恩復興運動於2017 年聖神降臨節在羅馬與教宗方濟各以及來自全世界各國的神恩復興運動代表共同慶祝神恩復興運動的五十週年禧年金慶。繼禧年金慶慶祝之後,教宗方濟各邀請國際神恩復興運動主席以及宗座平信徒、家庭和生命部代表成立「國際神恩復興共融服務處」(CHARIS)籌備委員會,為建立一個嶄新的、為全球教會神恩性的服務團隊。
- 二、經過多次的會議、祈禱和討論,宗座平信徒、家庭和生命 部宣布在2018年12月8日由聖座遴選出嶄新的團隊,為全 球教會在神恩復興的需要上提供單一的服務(相關文件請 參考附件—ANNOUNCEMENT)。這個嶄新的團隊由教宗

方濟各命名為「國際神恩復興共融服務處」(CHARIS), 以支持並有利於全球天主教會在神恩復興領域更彰顯天主 賞賜於當今的各種恩典(The Current of Grace)。同時通過 「國際神恩復興共融服務處」(CHARIS)的章程,由宗座 平信徒、家庭和生命部任命第一任主席以及18位來自各洲 的國際共融服務代表,任期三年。新的國際共融服務處、 組織章程以及主席和國際服務代表等,已於2019 年聖神降 臨節正式運作,並在梵諦岡舉辦聖神降臨節慶祝大會以及 首屆的研討會,來自69 個國家500 多位代表參加(包括台 灣三位代表),共同見證天主聖神再次帶領神恩復興更新 轉型邁向另一里程碑。

- 三、CHARIS 是為了整個教會的益處,它不是一個督導管理的組織或部門,而是為提供服務。所有神恩團體認可CHARIS 而願意加入都可以註冊,但是它不是會員制,其目的是合一共融,為了傳揚天國的福音,為了整個教會的益處,CHARIS 清楚地指出划向深處的目標:是幫助更多人經驗聖神洗禮,改變生命,積極參與基督的使命並合一共融於基督奧體;在基督徒的合一中共同攜手傳播天國的喜訊。教宗方濟各在這次的研討會指出了一個具體的方向:幫助眾人領受聖神洗禮,藉此與基督建立個人的關係,改變生命,並在基督內合一共融,去向貧窮者傳報福音的喜訊。
- 四、神恩復興國際服務處(CHARIS)在2019 聖神降臨節開始營運,CHARIS 呼籲各國神恩復興運動在CHARIS 章程的架構下更新各國神恩復興之章程,並積極轉型為國家共融服務團隊(附件二、附件三以及附件四)。身為天主教國際神恩復興共融服務團隊的一員,台灣神恩復興運動

推行組與全球教會同步亦開始著手轉型,朝成立「國際神恩復興台灣共融服務團隊」(CHARIS National Service of Communion TAIWAN; CNSCTAIWAN)前進。

五、2020 年4 月台灣神恩復興運動推行組成立「章程修訂小組」並進行章程修訂事宜,章程草案由章程修訂小組先起草擬定,章程的結構和精神基本上是參考並符合天主教國際神恩復興服務處CHARIS 的章程所制定於季會議討論通過(請參考附件五),於2020 年5 月已呈主教團教義委員會主任委員劉振忠總主教核准,經劉總主教建議在2020 年6 月20 日發函各教區主教徵詢各教區主教意見,在2020 年主教團秋季大會再度提案徵詢批准適用。

#### 辦法:

- 一)本章程草案已呈請劉總主教業已函發各教區主教,截至目前各教區主教尚未有任何資訊函覆,建請本次會議中,提請各教區主教的同意,讓台灣能和普世教會同步轉型,達共融服務,共建基督奧體,與普世教會合一傳揚天國的喜訊,共建基督的奧體。
- 二)請各教區主教協助推展「神恩復興教區共融服務團隊」。 包括:
- (1)委任教區教會輔理(以往稱為教區神恩復興指導神師), 以教義及靈修的觀點,陪伴天主教國際神恩復興在所屬教 區的教區共融服務團隊推廣所有活動,並保證該教區共融 服務團隊執行的所有行動忠於教會訓導。
- (2)協助辨認教區認可的神恩團體以幫助教區共融服務團隊激

請這些教區認可的神恩團體一起合一共融服務。

決議:章程同意試行,每一個神恩復興團體都必須歸屬一個教會主區當局(教區主教或堂區主任,或修會)管轄。

提案B: 擬訂於2021 年5 月3 日至9 日(擇3 天)假台中「聖愛山莊」舉辦聖職人員「聖神與宗徒」研習會。

#### 說明:

- 一)教宗方濟各曾在2015 年6 月的第三屆全球聖職人員避靜中強調「在聖神內生活」研習(Life in the Spirit Seminars; LSS)的重要性。他說:「我請求你們每一個人在你們的堂區、神學院、學校、鄰里去組織和策畫『在聖神內生活研習』,好分享聖神洗禮與其教理······藉著聖神的工作使個人與耶穌相遇,讓耶穌改變我們的生命。」2019年教宗方濟各親自召集轉型成立天主教神恩復興國際服務處(Catholic Charismatic Renewal International Services; CHARIS),在其章程的目標第(a)和第(k)項提到,要幫助深化及推廣「在聖神內受洗」的恩典,使其遍及整個教會;同時,要使聖職人員及修道人士深化天主教神恩復興的經驗,並全然參與其中。(請參閱附件—CHARIS Statutes)。
- 二)為落實以上的目標並瞭解目前各教區神恩復興推行小組之需求與困難,黃清富神父於今年第三季會議帶領各教區推行小組的召集人一同討論,發現各教區面臨推行困難的部分多為教區本堂神父對於神恩復運動不瞭解或是誤解,支持度不高,甚或阻止教友參加等,以至於無法落實教宗方濟各所期望的,讓更多的人領受聖神的洗禮,藉著聖神的工作使個人與耶穌相遇,讓耶穌改變生命。

三)為幫助更多聖職人員對於神恩復興運動的瞭解,並實際經驗「個人的新五旬節」,體驗當年宗徒們被聖神充滿所帶來的改變。

#### 辦法:

- 一)擬訂於明(2021)年5月3日至9日間(擇3天),假台中「聖愛山莊」舉辦三天研習會活動,邀請劉振忠總主教、 黃清富等神父、吳伯仁神父、林作舟神父等擔任講師,研 習包括講習、避靜、以及實際祈禱祈求聖神洗禮。期望藉 這次的研習幫助更多聖職人員經驗聖神充滿,同時更認識 神恩復興運動的精神。
- 二)本次研習預估約50 名聖職人員參加,各項費用(住宿、午、晚餐、場地費、指導神師及講師費等)支出預計新臺幣24 萬8,000元。神恩復興運動推行組以往經費皆竭力朝自養,目前總會經費餘額為98,377元,因考量聖職人員均為終身奉獻職,採自由奉獻,建請主教團能協助本次研習會經費補助,讓更多的聖職人員能參加。

決議:同意,通過。主辦單位自行募款,若經費不足,依照司鐸進修班方式向教區申請補助。

四、教律學會

提案:申請制訂一般法令

說明:

- 一) 依天主教法典第455條 -
- 1 項 主教團只能在下列事項上制定一般法令:即普通法所已 有所指示者,或宗座自動詔書或因主教團申請而下達的特

別的命令。

- 2 項 為在主教團全體會議中有效制訂 1 項所言的法令,至少 應有三分之二有表決權的主教們同意,而且非經宗座之認 可並依法公佈,不能取得約束力。
- 3 項 法令公佈之方式及其開始生效之時間,由主教團決定 之。
- 4 項 在普通法及宗座特別命令均未給予主教團 1 項所言權力 之情況下,各位教區主教仍保有完整的管轄權,主教團或 其主席皆不得以全體主教名義行動,除非全體及每一位主 教都同意。
- 二)主教團於1984年6月6日制定43條一般法令,至今已36年, 為牧靈福傳工作的益處,提案申請制定一般法令,請參考 附件。

#### 辦法:

先由主教們同意提案所制定一般法令的內容,再向宗座提出申 請許可,核准後主教團頒布法令。

決議:主教團按照《天主教法典》以下法條規定,向宗座提出申請許可,核准後主教團頒布法令:

- 284 條 聖職人員應照主教團公佈的規定,及當地的合法習慣,穿著適當的教會服裝。
- 535 條 1 項 每個堂區應有堂區登記冊,即聖洗錄、婚姻錄、亡者錄、以及主教團或教區主教所規定的登記冊;堂區主任應督導使這冊子仔細填寫,並妥為保管。

#### 補充規範:

- (1) 堂區應有檔案4本登記冊,即聖洗錄、堅振錄、婚姻錄、 亡者錄, 堂區主任須正確的餐錄且妥為保管。
- (2)堂區主任應負責仔細填寫教友遷出與遷入的資料。為以下事項申請。

其餘法令,於下次主教團會議討論。(參看:附件稿3)

五、主教團健康照護牧靈委員會 健康照護牧靈中心

提案:有關天主教各醫療/機構院所「靈性關懷員/師」相 關專業培訓暨專業加給事宜。

#### 說明:

台灣天主教健康照護機構之牧靈福傳服務事工,需要更多願意 接受專業臨床有經驗者投入協助與服務,本中心持續推動靈性 關懷相關培育,並建立專業層級認證,詳如附件說明。

Level I: 天主教信友投入醫療機構從事關懷服務者,需具有關懷員基本資格;須完成台灣教牧關顧協會臨床教牧關顧教育中心所舉辦「臨床牧關教育訓練」(簡稱CPE)課程,並取得台灣教牧關顧協會基礎級訓練結業證書。

LevelⅡ:靈性關懷同仁在臨床服務中,持續進修靈性關懷相關課程,並經財團法人基督教史懷哲宣道會「靈性關懷師資格甄審委員會」依「基督教靈性關懷師認證辦法」甄試通過為「天主教暨基督教靈性關懷師」,並取得「靈性關懷師證書」。

Level Ⅲ:鼓勵線上工作同工們,依個人靈性關懷專業進階陶

治和整合,以茲勉勵參與「財團法人台灣天主教會台灣地區主 教團健康照護牧靈委員會」所舉辦之健康照護牧靈關懷資格檢 定合格者,取得「健康照護牧靈關懷師證書」。

上述說明,續勉勵線上工作同仁,能繼續發揚教會福傳精神為弱小弟兄姐妹們服務。以傳承培育之心,讓同仁們再進階彙整的能力,方可成為機構靈性關懷督導資格。

為勉勵牧靈關懷同仁完成各階段性培育課程,於合格領取相關 證書後,予以專業證照加給。專業層級 認證證書 專業加給金額。

專業層級	認證證書	專業加給金額
Level I	台灣教牧關顧協會基礎級訓練	1000元
	結業證書	
	*多張證書者,此專業加給僅	
	以一次為限	
Level II	天主教暨基督教靈性關懷師	1500元
	證書	
Level Ⅲ	健康照護牧靈關懷師證書	2500元

#### 辦法:

俟上述提案鈞長准予辦理,旋即函送天主教各醫療/機構院所「人力資源」相關單位參考,擬請各醫療/機構院所視人事編制與狀況酌情辦理。

決議:原則同意但為更嚴謹,於下次明年2021第一次主教團 會議(春季會議)再議。

#### 新竹教區

提案:新竹教區門徒讀經班聯合會跨教區推廣門徒讀經班。

說明:

- 一)門徒讀經班的介紹說明,請見附件一。
- 二)門徒讀經班在新竹教區的推動已進入穩定發展階段,說明請見附件二。
- 三)新竹教區門徒讀經班歷年參與教友之讀經心得,請見附件三。
- 四)目前已有台中、花蓮、台南教區之堂區神父或教友邀請新 竹門徒讀經班聯合會至該堂區開辦門徒讀經班。
- 五)為順應長期推動教友讀經,敬請同意敝會至其他教區推動 門徒讀經班。

#### 辦法:

- 一)以堂區教友為推動的目標,課程結束後,配合堂區司鐸在 本堂至少做一年的事工,以落實門徒責任、使命。
- 二)鼓勵於一年事工的過程中,以成立基督信仰團體方式, 繼續定期聚會,信仰分享,並討論事工進度,與彼此代 禱。
- 三)若在當地教區穩定發展,應向教區申請為正式善會,以利長期運作與推動。

決議:同意提案。任何堂區若要推動門徒讀經班,須先獲得教區主教許可。請新竹提供各教區門徒讀經班組織章程。

# 財團法人台灣省天主教會新竹教區 「門徒讀經班」聯合會 組織規程

20180819訂定

#### 第一章 總則

第一條本會定名為:財團法人台灣省天主教會新竹教區「門徒讀經班」聯合會(以下簡稱「門徒」)。

#### 第二條 宗旨

為實踐梵二大公會議鼓勵信友讀經之決議《天主的啟示教義憲章第25條》,及2011年新竹教區牧靈大會十項提案決議五信仰小團體:成立或加強讀經班或家庭讀經班。透過有深度、有規律的聖經研讀,使會員在靈修的基礎上作信仰生命的更新,明確自己的神恩,以福傳為終身的使命與職志,作基督的門徒,活出基督的生活樣式。

第三條 本會會址位於「新竹市北區中正路156號之1 主教公署」。

第四條 本會輔導司鐸由新竹教區主教指定之神長擔任之。

#### 第二章 學員

第五條 凡認同本會宗旨,全程參加定向會,繳交定向報名 單,願確實依研讀手冊進度讀經並積極參與全部課程 者,得成為本會學員。

第六條 課程進行期間,缺席未達六次,並參加逾越晚餐與厄 瑪烏避靜者,頒發結業證書。 第七條 學員課程結束後,應配合本堂神父之規劃,共同參加 一年的事工。

#### 第三章 組識

- 第八條 本會成立「核心小組」(以下簡稱「核心」)以推展 門徒讀經事工,「核心」由輔助員組成之。
- 第九條 核心小組設核心協調員一名(Core Coordinator簡稱 C C ),由本屆核心中之終身輔助員產生,經由全體輔助員過半數同意後選出,任期一年,連選得連任一次。
- 第十條 C C 對外代表核心小組,對內協調並推展核心相關業務,統籌每週核心備課及各項活動之分工與執行。
- 第十一條 C C 應定期與神師聯繫,報告核心近況,邀請並安 排神師與核心輔助員座談,聆聽神師指示與教導。
- 第十二條 核心設下列各組,每組由 C C 指派輔助員一至數人 擔任幹事,職責如下:
- 1. 資料組: 蒐集、整理本會相關資料及活動照片,作經驗傳承; 蒐集、研究讀經輔助資料,定期報告,作知識傳承。
- 2. 財經組:分會計、出納小組。 負責年度預算、決算報表的製作與呈核; 負責帳冊管理,定期公告徵信; 負責本會各項經費之收支。
- 3. 推廣組:依核心發展計畫執行及協調開班招生相關事宜。

於各堂區設立「門徒種子」,定期訪視、聚會。協同 本堂神父辦理持續開班及結業學員堂區事工、聯誼活 動。

靈修組:負責「門徒」各項手冊之核定,並定期辦理輔助員、 新學員、結業學員不同層次之靈修活動,以強化生命 更新的基礎。

秘書組:負責文書、會議紀錄及各項表報的彙整與呈閱,及C C交辦之事務。

總務組:負責組織設施之維修工作、物品之採購、保管及一切 與總務相關事宜。

#### 第四章 輔助員

- 第十三條結業學員得受該班輔助員之邀請(受邀請時效為當年及次年),參加培訓避靜課程後,始成為新輔助員。
- 第十四條 輔助員參與核心帶班連續兩年者,即成為終身輔助員。若只參與帶班一年,次年休息者,保留輔助員 資格二年。
- 第十五條 新舊輔助員均需全程參與年度培訓避靜課程,方得加入當屆「核心」備課或帶班。
- 第十六條 輔助員應確實準備當週讀經相關資料,並參與每週 的核心備課與各項籌備活動與會議。
- 第十七條 因故無法出席核心備課或帶領小組研習課程,須事 先向 C C 請假。若非人力無法抗拒之因素(由 C C 裁 定),34週課程中請假達五次者,則次年暫停帶班。

第十八條 終身輔助員得經培訓小組遴選成為培訓員,籌備培 訓避靜課程等相關事宜。

#### 第五章 會議

第十九條 核心備課:每週五、六舉行,由CC統籌,培訓員 主持。

第二十條 活動籌備:如逾越晚餐、厄瑪烏避靜、靈修活動...等,由 C C 統籌之。

第廿一條 臨時會議:視需要由 C C 召集並主持。

第廿二條 培訓避靜:由培訓小組統籌辦理:包括當屆輔助員培訓及五週祈禱小組長培訓或其他培訓。

#### 第六章 經費管理

第廿三條 本會會務依每年所編列預算規定支應,所需經費來 源:

- 1. 各項活動以使用者付費為原則。
- 2. 輔助員定額繳納年費。
- 3. 輔助員、學員或認同本會宗旨者自由掲獻。
- 4. 各項收入及支出,含:活動、義賣、自由奉獻及其他等,應按照堂區付款核銷流程,開立教區銀行帳戶,定期交帳。

#### 第七章 附則

第廿四條 本規程以全體輔助員四分之三出席,出席人數四分 之三通過,連同會議記錄簽請輔導司鐸同意,並經

教區主教核准後實施。修正或廢止亦同。

第廿五條 本會規程未盡事官,悉依新竹教區相關規定辦理。

#### 臨時動議

提案:主教團經費彌平計畫

說明:2018年主教團秋季常年大會會議決議,當時在任主教們許諾,各教區自108年度起,每年度基督君王節為主教團捐款不足一百萬元,由各教區盡力補足到一百萬元,以協助主教團營運經費。台北教區額外再補助一百五十萬元,協助其他無法補足之教區。

**決議**:各教區108年度尚未補足,於109年12月20前匯入主教 團。以後以此決議實施。

#### 備忘錄:

#### • 李若望主教晉牧暨就職典禮

時間: 2021年1月1日, 15:00 13:45台南接駁,彌撒後晚宴

地點:台南聖功女中

#### • 2021主教團常務委員會

時間: 2021.03.24 15:00 地點:主教團安居街39號

#### • 2021第一次主教團會議(春季會議)

時間:2021.04.05~08

地點:主教團安居街39號

#### • 主教團與修會會長合作會議

時間:2021年5月10日上午10:00~至下午3:00

地點:台北市中山北路一段2號中央大樓10樓會議室



# Message of His Holiness Pope Francis Fourth World Day of the Poor

33rd Sunday in Ordinary Time 15 November 2020

"Stretch forth your hand to the poor." (Sir 6:7)

"Stretch forth your hand to the poor" (Sir 6:7). Age-old wisdom has proposed these words as a sacred rule to be followed in life. Today these words remain as timely as ever. They help us fix our gaze on what is essential and overcome the barriers of indifference. Poverty always appears in a variety of guises, and calls for attention to each particular situation. In all of these, we have an opportunity to encounter the Lord Jesus, who has revealed himself as present in the least of his brothers and sisters (cf. Mt 25:40).

1. Let us take up the Old Testament book of Sirach, in which we find the words of a sage who lived some two hundred years before Christ. He sought out the wisdom that makes men and women better and more capable of insight into the affairs of life. He did this at a time of severe testing for the people of Israel, a time of suffering, grief and poverty due to the domination of foreign powers. As a man of great faith, rooted in the traditions of his forebears, his first thought was to turn to God and to beg from him the gift of wisdom. The Lord did not refuse his help.

From the book's first pages, its author presents his advice concerning many concrete situations in life, one of which is poverty. He insists that even amid hardship we must continue to trust in God: "Do not be alarmed when disaster comes. Cling to him and do not leave him, so that you may be honoured at the end of your days. Whatever happens to you, accept it, and in the uncertainties of your humble state, be patient, since gold is tested in the fire, and chosen men in the furnace of humiliation. Trust him and he will uphold you, follow a straight path and hope in him. You who fear the Lord, wait for his mercy; do not turn aside in case you fall" (2:2-7).

2. In page after page, we discover a precious compendium of advice on how to act in the light of a close relationship with God, creator and lover of creation, just and provident towards all his children. This constant reference to God, however, does not detract from a concrete consideration of mankind. On the contrary, the two are closely connected.

This is clearly demonstrated by the passage from which the theme of this year's Message is taken (cf. 7:29-36). Prayer to God and solidarity with the poor and suffering are inseparable. In order to perform an act of worship acceptable to the Lord, we have to recognize that each person, even the poorest and most contemptible, is made in the image of God. From this awareness comes the gift of God's blessing, drawn by the generosity we show to the poor. Time devoted to prayer can never become an alibi for neglecting our neighbour in need. In fact the very opposite is true: the Lord's blessing descends upon us and prayer attains its goal when accompanied by service to the poor.

3. How timely too, for ourselves, is this ancient teaching! Indeed, the word of God transcends space and time, religions and cultures. Generosity that supports the weak, consoles the afflicted, relieves suffering and restores dignity to those stripped of it, is a condition for a fully human life. The decision to care for the poor, for their many different needs, cannot be conditioned by the time available or by private interests, or by impersonal pastoral or social projects. The power of God's grace cannot be restrained by the selfish tendency to put ourselves always first.

Keeping our gaze fixed on the poor is difficult, but more necessary than ever if we are to give proper direction to our personal life and the life of society. It is not a matter of fine words but of a concrete commitment inspired by divine charity. Each year, on the World Day of the Poor, I reiterate this basic truth in the life of the Church, for the poor are and always will be with us to help us welcome Christ's presence into our daily lives (cf. Jn 12:8).

4. Encountering the poor and those in need constantly challenges us and forces us to think. How can we help to eliminate or at least alleviate their marginalization and suffering? How can we help them in their spiritual need? The Christian community is called to be involved in this kind of

sharing and to recognize that it cannot be delegated to others. In order to help the poor, we ourselves need to live the experience of evangelical poverty. We cannot feel "alright" when any member of the human family is left behind and in the shadows. The silent cry of so many poor men, women and children should find the people of God at the forefront, always and everywhere, in efforts to give them a voice, to protect and support them in the face of hypocrisy and so many unfulfilled promises, and to invite them to share in the life of the community.

The Church certainly has no comprehensive solutions to propose, but by the grace of Christ she can offer her witness and her gestures of charity. She likewise feels compelled to speak out on behalf of those who lack life's basic necessities. For the Christian people, to remind everyone of the great value of the common good is a vital commitment, expressed in the effort to ensure that no one whose human dignity is violated in its basic needs will be forgotten.

- 5. The ability to stretch forth our hand shows that we possess an innate capacity to act in ways that give meaning to life. How many outstretched hands do we see every day! Sadly, it is more and more the case that the frenetic pace of life sucks us into a whirlwind of indifference, to the point that we no longer know how to recognize the good silently being done each day and with great generosity all around us. Only when something happens that upsets the course of our lives do our eyes become capable of seeing the goodness of the saints "next door", of "those who, living in our midst, reflect God's presence" (Gaudete et Exsultate, 7), but without fanfare. Bad news fills the pages of newspapers, websites and television screens, to the point that evil seems to reign supreme. But that is not the case. To be sure, malice and violence, abuse and corruption abound, but life is interwoven too with acts of respect and generosity that not only compensate for evil, but inspire us to take an extra step and fill our hearts with hope.
- 6. A hand held out is a sign; a sign that immediately speaks of closeness, solidarity and love. In these months, when the whole world was prey to a virus that brought pain and death, despair and bewilderment, how many outstretched hands have we seen! The outstretched hands of physicians who cared about each patient and tried to find the right cure. The

outstretched hands of nurses who worked overtime, for hours on end, to look after the sick. The outstretched hands of administrators who procured the means to save as many lives as possible. The outstretched hands of pharmacists who at personal risk responded to people's pressing needs. The outstretched hands of priests whose hearts broke as they offered a blessing. The outstretched hands of volunteers who helped people living on the streets and those with a home yet nothing to eat. The outstretched hands of men and women who worked to provide essential services and security. We could continue to speak of so many other outstretched hands, all of which make up a great litany of good works. Those hands defied contagion and fear in order to offer support and consolation.

7. This pandemic arrived suddenly and caught us unprepared, sparking a powerful sense of bewilderment and helplessness. Yet hands never stopped reaching out to the poor. This has made us all the more aware of the presence of the poor in our midst and their need for help. Structures of charity, works of mercy, cannot be improvised. Constant organization and training is needed, based on the realization of our own need for an outstretched hand.

The present experience has challenged many of our assumptions. We feel poorer and less self-sufficient because we have come to sense our limitations and the restriction of our freedom. The loss of employment, and of opportunities to be close to our loved ones and our regular acquaintances, suddenly opened our eyes to horizons that we had long since taken for granted. Our spiritual and material resources were called into question and we found ourselves experiencing fear. In the silence of our homes, we rediscovered the importance of simplicity and of keeping our eyes fixed on the essentials. We came to realize how much we need a new sense of fraternity, for mutual help and esteem. Now is a good time to recover "the conviction that we need one another, that we have a shared responsibility for others and the world... We have had enough of immorality and the mockery of ethics, goodness, faith and honesty... When the foundations of social life are corroded, what ensues are battles over conflicting interests, new forms of violence and brutality, and obstacles to the growth of a genuine culture of care for the environment" (Laudato Si', 229). In a word, until we revive our sense of responsibility

for our neighbour and for every person, grave economic, financial and political crises will continue.

8. This year's theme – "Stretch forth your hand to the poor" – is thus a summons to responsibility and commitment as men and women who are part of our one human family. It encourages us to bear the burdens of the weakest, in accord with the words of Saint Paul: "Through love serve one another. For the whole law is fulfilled in one word: 'You shall love your neighbour as yourself'... Bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ" (Gal 5:13-14; 6:2). The Apostle teaches that the freedom bestowed through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ makes us individually responsible for serving others, especially the weakest. This is not an option, but rather a sign of the authenticity of the faith we profess.

Here again, the book of Sirach can help us. It suggests concrete ways to support the most vulnerable and it uses striking images. First, it asks us to sympathize with those who are sorrowing: "Do not fail those who weep" (7:34). The time of pandemic forced us into strict isolation, making it impossible even to see and console friends and acquaintances grieving the loss of their loved ones. The sacred author also says: "Do not shrink from visiting the sick" (7:35). We have been unable to be close to those who suffer, and at the same time we have become more aware of the fragility of our own lives. The word of God allows for no complacency; it constantly impels us to acts of love.

9. At the same time, the command: "Stretch forth your hand to the poor" challenges the attitude of those who prefer to keep their hands in their pockets and to remain unmoved by situations of poverty in which they are often complicit. Indifference and cynicism are their daily food. What a difference from the generous hands we have described! If they stretch out their hands, it is to touch computer keys to transfer sums of money from one part of the world to another, ensuring the wealth of an elite few and the dire poverty of millions and the ruin of entire nations. Some hands are outstretched to accumulate money by the sale of weapons that others, including those of children, use to sow death and poverty. Other hands are outstretched to deal doses of death in dark alleys in order to grow rich and live in luxury and excess, or to quietly pass a bribe for the sake of quick and corrupt gain. Others still, parading a sham respectability, lay down laws which they themselves do not observe.

Amid all these scenarios, "the excluded are still waiting. To sustain a lifestyle which excludes others, or to sustain enthusiasm for that selfish ideal, a globalization of indifference has developed. Almost without being aware of it, we end up being incapable of feeling compassion at the outcry of the poor, weeping for other people's pain, and feeling a need to help them, as though all this were someone else's responsibility and not our own" (Evangelii Gaudium, 54). We cannot be happy until these hands that sow death are transformed into instruments of justice and peace for the whole world.

10. "In everything you do, remember your end" (Sir 7:36). These are the final words of this chapter of the book of Sirach. They can be understood in two ways. First, our lives will sooner or later come to an end. Remembering our common destiny can help lead to a life of concern for those poorer than ourselves or lacking the opportunities that were ours. But second, there is also an end or goal towards which each of us is tending. And this means that our lives are a project and a process. The "end" of all our actions can only be love. This is the ultimate goal of our journey, and nothing should distract us from it. This love is one of sharing, dedication and service, born of the realization that we were first loved and awakened to love. We see this in the way children greet their mother's smile and feel loved simply by virtue of being alive. Even a smile that we can share with the poor is a source of love and a way of spreading love. An outstretched hand, then, can always be enriched by the smile of those who quietly and unassumingly offer to help, inspired only by the joy of living as one of Christ's disciples.

In this journey of daily encounter with the poor, the Mother of God is ever at our side. More than any other, she is the Mother of the Poor. The Virgin Mary knows well the difficulties and sufferings of the marginalized, for she herself gave birth to the Son of God in a stable. Due to the threat of Herod, she fled to another country with Joseph her spouse and the child Jesus. For several years, the Holy Family lived as refugees. May our prayer to Mary, Mother of the Poor, unite these, her beloved children, with all those who serve them in Christ's name. And may that prayer enable outstretched hands to become an embrace of shared and rediscovered fraternity.

Rome, Saint John Lateran, 13 June 2020, Memorial of Saint Anthony of Padua FRANCIS

# Message of His Holiness Pope Francis for the Celebration of the 54th World Day of Peace

1 January 2021

#### A Culture of Care as a Path to Peace

1. At the dawn of a new year, I extend cordial greetings to Heads of State and Government, leaders of International Organizations, spiritual leaders and followers of the different religions, and to men and women of good will. To all I offer my best wishes that the coming year will enable humanity to advance on the path of fraternity, justice and peace between individuals, communities, peoples and nations.

The year 2020 was marked by the massive Covid-19 health crisis, which became a global phenomenon cutting across boundaries, aggravating deeply interrelated crises like those of the climate, food, the economy and migration, and causing great suffering and hardship. I think especially of all those who lost family members or loved ones, and all who lost their jobs. I think too of physicians and nurses, pharmacists, researchers, volunteers, chaplains and the personnel of hospitals and healthcare centres. They have made, and are continuing to make, great sacrifices to be present to the sick, to alleviate their sufferings and to save their lives; indeed, many of them have died in the process. In paying tribute to them, I renew my appeal to political leaders and the private sector to spare no effort to ensure access to Covid-19 vaccines and to the essential technologies needed to care for the

sick, the poor and those who are most vulnerable.<sup>1</sup>

Sad to say, alongside all these testimonies of love and solidarity, we have also seen a surge in various forms of nationalism, racism and xenophobia, and wars and conflicts that bring only death and destruction in their wake.

These and other events that marked humanity's path this past year have taught us how important it is to care for one another and for creation in our efforts to build a more fraternal society. That is why I have chosen as the title of this year's Message, A Culture of Care as a Path to Peace. A culture of care as a way to combat the culture of indifference, waste and confrontation so prevalent in our time.

#### 2. God the Creator, the source of our human vocation to care

Many religious traditions have accounts of the origin of human beings and their relationship with the Creator, with nature and with their fellow men and women. In the Bible, the Book of Genesis shows from its very first pages the importance of care or protection in God's plan for humanity. It highlights the relationship between man ('adam) and the earth ('adamah), and among ourselves as brothers and sisters. In the biblical account of creation, God entrusts the garden "planted in Eden" (cf. Gen 2:8) to Adam's care, to "till it and keep it" (Gen 2:15). This entails making the earth productive, while at the same time protecting it and preserving its capacity to support life.<sup>2</sup> The verbs "till" and "keep" describe Adam's relationship to his garden home, but also the trust God placed in him by making him master and guardian of all creation.

Cf. Video Message to the Seventy-fifth Meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, 25 September 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Encyclical Letter Laudato Si' (24 May 2015), 67.

The birth of Cain and Abel begins a history of brothers and sisters, whose relationship is understood – even by Cain, however mistakenly – in terms of protection or "keeping". After killing his brother Abel, Cain answers God's question by saying: "Am I my brother's keeper?" (Gen 4:9).<sup>3</sup> Cain, like all of us, was called to be "his brother's keeper". "These ancient stories, full of symbolism, bear witness to a conviction which we today share, that everything is interconnected, and that genuine care for our own lives and our relationship with nature is inseparable from fraternity, justice and faithfulness to others".<sup>4</sup>

#### 3. God the Creator, a model of care

Sacred Scripture presents God not only as Creator, but also as one who cares for his creatures, especially Adam, Eve and their offspring. Albeit cursed for the crime he committed, Cain was given a mark of protection by the Creator, so that his life could be spared (cf. Gen 4:15). While confirming the inviolable dignity of the person created in God's image and likeness, this was also a sign of God's plan to preserve the harmony of his creation, since "peace and violence cannot dwell together".<sup>5</sup>

Care for creation was at the heart of the institution of the Sabbath, which, in addition to ordering divine worship, aimed at the restoration of the social order and concern for the poor (cf. Gen 1:1-3; Lev 25:4). The celebration of the Jubilee every seventh sabbatical year provided a respite for the land, for slaves and for those in debt. In that year of grace, those in greatest need were

cared for and given a new chance in life, so that there would be no poor among the people (cf. Deut 15:4).

In the prophetic tradition, the biblical understanding of justice found its highest expression in the way a community treats its weakest members. Amos (cf. 2:6-8; 8) and Isaiah (cf. 58), in particular, insistently demand justice for the poor, who, in their vulnerability and powerlessness, cry out and are heard by God, who watches over them (cf. Ps 34:7; 113:7-8).

#### 4. Care in the ministry of Jesus

Jesus' life and ministry represent the supreme revelation of the Father's love for humanity (cf. Jn 3:16). In the synagogue at Nazareth, Jesus showed himself to be the one consecrated by the Lord and "sent to preach good news to the poor, to proclaim release to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed" (Lk 4:18). These messianic actions, associated with the Jubilee year, bear eloquent witness to the mission he received from the Father. In his compassion, Christ drew near to the sick in body and spirit, and brought them healing; he pardoned sinners and gave them new life. Jesus is the Good Shepherd who cares for his sheep (cf. Jn 10:11-18; Ezek 34:1-31). He is the Good Samaritan who stoops to help the injured man, binds his wounds and cares for him (cf. Lk 10:30-37).

At the culmination of his mission, Jesus gave the ultimate proof of his care for us by offering himself on the cross to set us free from the slavery of sin and death. By the sacrificial gift of his life, he opened for us the path of love. To each of us he says, "Follow me; go and do likewise" (cf. Lk 10:37).

<sup>3</sup> Cf. "Fraternity, the Foundation and Pathway to Peace", Message for the 2014 World Day of Peace (8 December 2013), 2.

<sup>4</sup> Encyclical Letter Laudato Si' (24 May 2015), 70.

<sup>5</sup> PONTIFICAL COUNCIL FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE, Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church, No. 488.

#### 5. A culture of care in the life of Jesus' followers

The spiritual and corporal works of mercy were at the heart of charity as practised by the early Church. The first generation of Christians shared what they had, so that no one among them would be in need (cf. Acts 4:34-35). They strove to make their community a welcoming home, concerned for every human need and ready to care for those most in need. It became customary to make voluntary offerings in order to feed the poor, bury the dead and care for orphans, the elderly and victims of disasters like shipwrecks. In later times, when the generosity of Christians had lost its initial fervour, some Fathers of the Church insisted that property was meant by God for the common good. For Saint Ambrose, "nature poured out all things for the common use of all... and thus produced a common right for all, but greed has made it a right for only a few". After the persecutions of the first centuries, the Church used her newfound freedom to inspire society and its culture. "The needs of the times called forth new efforts in the service of Christian charity. History records innumerable examples of practical works of mercy... The Church's work among the poor was to a great extent highly organized. There arose many institutions for the relief of every human need: hospitals, poor houses, orphanages, foundling homes, shelters for travelers, etc.".

# 6. The principles of the Church's social doctrine as the basis for a culture of care

The diakonia of the Church's origins, enriched by the reflection of the Fathers and enlivened over the centuries by the active charity of many luminous witnesses to the faith, became the beating heart of the Church's social doctrine. This doctrine is offered to all people of good will as a precious patrimony of principles, criteria and proposals that can serve as a "grammar" of care: commitment to promoting the dignity of each human person, solidarity with the poor and vulnerable, the pursuit of the common good and concern for protection of creation.

\* Care as promotion of the dignity and rights of each person

"The very concept of the person, which originated and developed in Christianity, fosters the pursuit of a fully human development. Person always signifies relationship, not individualism; it affirms inclusion, not exclusion, unique and inviolable dignity, not exploitation". Each human person is an end in himself or herself, and never simply a means to be valued only for his or her usefulness. Persons are created to live together in families, communities and societies, where all are equal in dignity. Human rights derive from this dignity, as do human duties, like the responsibility to welcome and assist the poor, the sick, the excluded, every one of our "neighbours, near or far in space and time".

\* Care for the common good

<sup>6</sup> De Officiis, 1, 28, 132: PL 16, 67.

<sup>7</sup> K. BIHLMEYER-H. TÜCHLE, Church History, vol. 1, Westminster, The Newman Press, 1958, pp. 373, 374.

Address to Participants in the Conference organized by the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development to mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Encyclical Populorum Progressio (4 April 2017).

<sup>9</sup> Message for the Twenty-second Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22), 10 November 2016. Cf. INTERDICASTERIAL ROUNDTABLE OF THE HOLY SEE ON INTEGRAL ECOLOGY, Journeying Towards Care for Our Common Home: Five Years after Laudato Si', Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 31 May 2020.

Every aspect of social, political and economic life achieves its fullest end when placed at the service of the common good, in other words, "the sum total of social conditions which allow people, either as groups or as individuals, to reach their fulfilment more fully and more easily". Consequently, our plans and projects should always take into account their effects on the entire human family, and consider their consequences for the present and for coming generations. The Covid-19 pandemic has shown us the truth and timeliness of this fact. In the face of the pandemic, "we have realized that we are in the same boat, all of us fragile and disoriented, but at the same time important and needed, all of us called to row together", since "no one reaches salvation by themselves" and no state can ensure the common good of its population if it remains isolated.

#### \* Care through solidarity

Solidarity concretely expresses our love for others, not as a vague sentiment but as a "firm and persevering determination to commit oneself to the common good; that is to say to the good of all and of each individual, because we are all really responsible for all". Solidarity helps us to regard others – whether as individuals or, more broadly, as peoples or nations – as more than mere statistics, or as a means to be used and then discarded once no longer useful, but as our neighbours, companions on our journey,

- SECOND VATICAN ECUMENICAL COUNCIL, Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World Gaudium et Spes, 26.
- 11 Extraordinary Moment of Prayer in Time of Epidemic, 27 March 2020.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 Cf. Encyclical Letter Fratelli Tutti (3 October 2020), 8; 153.
- 14 SAINT JOHN PAUL II, Encyclical Letter Sollicitudo Rei Socialis (30 December 1987), 38.

called like ourselves to partake of the banquet of life to which all are equally invited by God.

#### \* Care and protection of creation

The Encyclical Laudato Si' is fully aware that all creation is interconnected. It also highlights our need to listen to the cry of the poor and, at the same time, to the cry of creation. Constant and attentive listening leads in turn to effective care for the earth, our common home, and for our brothers and sisters in need. Here I would once again point out that "a sense of deep communion with the rest of nature cannot be authentic if our hearts lack tenderness, compassion and concern for our fellow human beings". "Peace, justice and care for creation are three inherently connected questions, which cannot be separated in such a way as to be treated individually, lest we fall back into reductionism". "

#### 7. A compass pointing to a common path

At a time dominated by a culture of waste, faced with growing inequalities both within and between nations, <sup>17</sup> I urge government leaders and those of international organizations, business leaders, scientists, communicators and educators, to take up these principles as a "compass" capable of pointing out a common direction and ensuring "a more humane future" in the process of globalization. This will enable us to esteem the value and dignity of every person, to act together in solidarity

<sup>15</sup> Encyclical Letter Laudato Si' (24 May 2015), 91.

<sup>16</sup> EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, Pastoral Letter Sobre la relación del hombre con la naturaleza (21 January 1987); cf. Encyclical Letter Laudato Si' (24 May 2015), 92.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. Encyclical Letter Fratelli Tutti (3 October 2020), 125.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., 29.

for the common good, and to bring relief to those suffering from poverty, disease, slavery, armed conflicts, and discrimination. I ask everyone to take this compass in hand and to become a prophetic witness of the culture of care, working to overcome the many existing social inequalities. This can only come about through a widespread and meaningful involvement on the part of women, in the family and in every social, political and institutional sphere.

The compass of these social principles, so essential for the growth of a culture of care, also points to the need for relationships between nations to be inspired by fraternity, mutual respect, solidarity and the observance of international law. In this regard, we must recognize the need to defend and promote fundamental human rights, which are inalienable, universal and indivisible.<sup>19</sup>

Likewise urgent is the need to respect humanitarian law, especially at this time when conflicts and wars continue uninterrupted. Tragically, many regions and communities can no longer remember a time when they dwelt in security and peace. Numerous cities have become epicentres of insecurity: citizens struggle to maintain their normal routine in the face of indiscriminate attacks by explosives, artillery and small arms. Children are unable to study. Men and women cannot work to support their families. Famine is spreading in places where it was previously unknown. People are being forced to take flight, leaving behind not only their homes but also their family history and their cultural roots.

While such conflicts have many causes, the result is always the same: destruction and humanitarian crises. We need to stop and

ask ourselves what has led our world to see conflict as something normal, and how our hearts can be converted and our ways of thinking changed, in order to work for true peace in solidarity and fraternity.

How many resources are spent on weaponry, especially nuclear weapons,<sup>20</sup> that could be used for more significant priorities such as ensuring the safety of individuals, the promotion of peace and integral human development, the fight against poverty, and the provision of health care. Global problems like the present Covid-19 pandemic and climate change have only made these challenges all the more evident. What a courageous decision it would be to "establish a 'Global Fund' with the money spent on weapons and other military expenditures, in order to permanently eliminate hunger and contribute to the development of the poorest countries"!<sup>21</sup>

#### 8. Educating for a culture of care

Promoting a culture of care calls for a process of education. The "compass" of social principles can prove useful and reliable in a variety of interrelated contexts. Let me offer a few examples:

- Educating people to care begins in the family, the natural and fundamental nucleus of society, in which we learn how to live and relate to others in a spirit of mutual respect. Yet families need to be empowered to carry out this vital and indispensable task.
- Together with the family, schools and universities and, in some respects, the communications media are also responsible for

<sup>19</sup> Cf. Message to Participants in the International Conference "Human Rights in the Contemporary World: Achievements, Omissions, Negations", Rome, 10-11 December 2018.

Cf. Message to the United Nations Conference to Negotiate a Legally Binding Instrument to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons, Leading Towards their Total Elimination, 23 March 2017.

<sup>21</sup> Video Message for the 2020 World Food Day (16 October 2020).

education.<sup>22</sup> They are called to pass on a system of values based on the recognition of the dignity of each person, each linguistic, ethnic and religious community and each people, as well as the fundamental rights arising from that recognition. Education is one of the pillars of a more just and fraternal society.

- Religions in general, and religious leaders in particular, can play an indispensable role in handing on to their followers, and to society at large, the values of solidarity, respect for differences, and concern for our brothers and sisters in need. Here I think of the words spoken in 1969 by Pope Paul VI to the Ugandan Parliament: "Have no fear of the Church; she honours you, she educates honest and loyal citizens for you, she does not foment rivalries and divisions, she seeks to promote healthy liberty, social justice, and peace. If she has any preference at all, it is for the poor, for the education of little ones and of the people, for the care of the suffering and abandoned".<sup>23</sup>
- Once more I encourage all those engaged in public service and in international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and all those others who in various ways are involved in the areas of education and research, to work towards the goal of a "more open and inclusive education, involving patient listening, constructive dialogue and better mutual understanding". <sup>24</sup> It is my hope that this appeal, made in the context of the Global Compact on Education, will be broadly acknowledged and accepted.

#### 9. There can be no peace without a culture of care

The culture of care thus calls for a common, supportive and inclusive commitment to protecting and promoting the dignity and good of all, a willingness to show care and compassion, to work for reconciliation and healing, and to advance mutual respect and acceptance. As such, it represents a privileged path to peace. "In many parts of the world, there is a need for paths of peace to heal open wounds. There is also a need for peacemakers, men and women prepared to work boldly and creatively to initiate processes of healing and renewed encounter".<sup>25</sup>

At a time like this, when the barque of humanity, tossed by the storm of the current crisis, struggles to advance towards a calmer and more serene horizon, the "rudder" of human dignity and the "compass" of fundamental social principles can enable us together to steer a sure course. As Christians, we should always look to Our Lady, Star of the Sea and Mother of Hope. May we work together to advance towards a new horizon of love and peace, of fraternity and solidarity, of mutual support and acceptance. May we never yield to the temptation to disregard others, especially those in greatest need, and to look the other way;<sup>26</sup> instead, may we strive daily, in concrete and practical ways, "to form a community composed of brothers and sisters who accept and care for one another".<sup>27</sup>

From the Vatican, 8 December 2020

Francis

Cf. BENEDICT XVI, "Educating Young People in Justice and Peace", Message for the 2012 World Day of Peace, (8 December 2011), 2; "Overcome Indifference and Win Peace", Message for the 2016 World Day of Peace, (8 December 2015), 6.

<sup>23</sup> Address to the Parliament of Uganda, Kampala, 1 August 1969.

<sup>24</sup> Message for the Launch of the Global Compact on Education, 12 September 2019.

<sup>25</sup> Encyclical Letter Fratelli Tutti (3 October 2020), 225.

<sup>26</sup> Cf. ibid., 64.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., 96; cf. "Fraternity, the Foundation and Pathway to Peace", Message for the 2014 World Day of Peace (8 December 2013), 1.

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