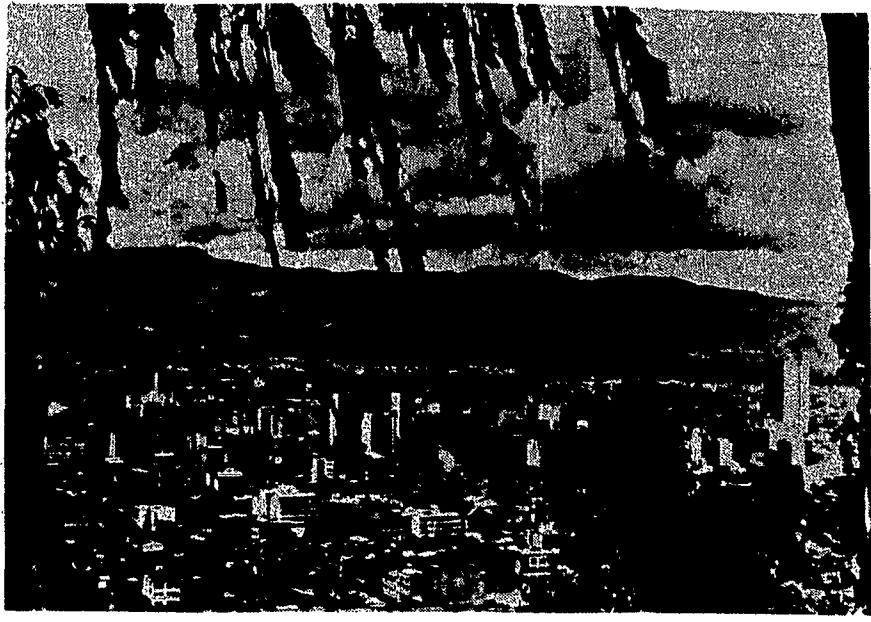


# The Pope's Trip to Bogota



## Development of Man to Be Theme

Lima — (RNS) — The Problem of Integral Development of Man will be the theme of the second General Congress of the Latin American Archbishop Avelar Brandao Vilela of Teresina in Brazil said here.

The archbishop, who is one of the three co-presidents of CELAM, the Latin American Episcopal Conference, came to Lima for discussions with Juan Cardinal Landazuri Ricketts, Archbishop of Lima.

Meanwhile, it was announced in New York that an estimated 10,000 Catholics from North America will be among the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims — including Pope Paul VI — who will converge on Bogota, Colombia in mid-August for the 39th International Eucharistic Congress.

As many as a million visitors may stream into the Colombian capital for the Congress set for August 18-25, according to an estimate by Thomas J. Mulroy of New York, secretary general for worldwide transportation to the Congress.

At a press conference, Archbishop Brandao said that "the Church, which was present at the formation of Latin America, cannot be absent in the wave of transformations that are taking place."

No one can ignore the grave social problems of the continent, he said, praising the sociologists, theologians and other churchmen who are "engaged in a common attempt to develop and integrate the South American continent."

Asked whether the bishops' conference will give more prominence to theological or to social questions, he said the Church must "have at heart all human problems."

The Pope is scheduled to make a two-day visit, Aug. 22-24. Congress officials announced that the Pope will arrive at El Dorado Airport on Thursday morning, Aug. 22. He is expected to visit the Cathedral Primada of Bogota, and in the evening will preside at the ordination of new priests.

The following day Pope Paul will

meet with Carlos Lleras-Restrepo, the president of Colombia. He also plans to visit farms in Mosquera, outside of Bogota, and plans to celebrate Mass in the afternoon for a group of workers, university students and the diplomatic corps.

On Saturday, Aug. 24, the Pope will open the General Synod of the Latin American Bishops' Council (CELAM), after which he will depart for Rome.

The visit to Colombia will mark the third time Pope Paul has traveled abroad during his reign. He went to the Holy Land and Asia in 1964, the Latin American episcopal conclave to the United States to address the United Nations in 1966.

Held every four or five years since 1881, the Eucharistic Congress is meant to be one of the most dramatic manifestations of the Catholic faith. The last Congress in Bombay, India, in 1964, explored the problems of a progressing and developing world and was the occasion for a visit by the Pope.

As the first Congress since the Second Vatican Council, the theme of the 39th Congress in Bogota will be "bond of love," extending the central ideas of the Council into practice.

The program of the Congress itself will begin on Sunday, Aug. 18, with opening ceremonies on a specially constructed, 74-acre site in suburban Bogota, called "El Salitre." Each day of the Congress there will be a concurrent celebration of Masses in each of the parishes of Bogota by cardinals, archbishops and bishops.

More than 18 different international organizations are holding their conventions in conjunction with the Eucharistic Congress. The principal Eucharistic religious ceremonies will be held at "El Salitre" each afternoon.

A number of American prelates plan to attend the Congress. Among them is New York Archbishop Terence J. Cooke, who will lead a delegation of 150 pilgrims. Archbishop Cooke has said that it

was a fond hope of the late Francis Cardinal Spellman that he could attend this Congress.

"I'm now carrying through," he said.

# Reorganization of USCC Implemented

Washington — (NC) — Implementation of a new plan of organization for the United States Catholic Conference (USCC) has been announced by Archbishop John F. Dearden of Detroit, president of USCC.

Approved by the general body of bishops at its April meeting in St. Louis, the plan provides for greater clarification of the roles of the United States Catholic Conference and the National Council of Catholic Bishops (NCCB); streamlining and coordinating of the work of the USCC; and providing a greater voice for priests, Religious and laity in the work of the USCC.

The new plan consolidates the 24 existing offices of USCC as divisions under five major departments: Communications, Christian Formation, Health Affairs, International Affairs and Social Development:

Bureau of Information, to become Division for Press Relations  
National Catholic Office for Motion Pictures  
National Catholic Office for Radio and Television

Christian Formation:  
Confraternity of Christian Doctrine  
Department of Education, to become Division of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Youth Department, to become Division of Youth Activities.

New Divisions:  
Division of Religious Education  
Division of Higher Education  
Division of Continuing (Adult) Education with the Newman Apostolate included in the Division of Higher Education

Health Affairs:  
Bureau of Health and Hospitals  
National Association of Catholic Chaplains.

International Affairs:  
Immigration Department, to become Division of Migration and Refugee Service  
Foreign Visitors Office, to become Division for Foreign Visitors  
Latin American Bureau, to become Division for Latin America  
Office for UN Affairs, to become Division for UN Affairs  
Secretariat for World Justice and Peace, to become Division for World Justice and Peace

Social Development:  
Social Action Department, to become Division for Urban Life  
National Catholic Rural Life Conference, to become Division for Rural Life  
Family Life Bureau, to become Division for Family Life  
Committee for Spanish Speaking, to become Division for Spanish Speaking  
Division for Poverty Programs

## Hungry Honduras Children

# They Trade Firewood For Food, Self Respect

By VIRGINIA EADES  
NC News Service

Minas de Oro, Honduras — Early last spring a shipment of 200 cartons, each containing two dozen cans of soup, arrived here after a long journey.

This precious cargo had been more than a year in transit and was starved on its way through the efforts of Dr. John C. Slaughter, of Evansville, Ind., and his Holidays for Humanity program.

Minas de Oro was the first little village in Central America to which doctors from Holidays for Humanity were dispatched to spend their vacations working with the sick and undernourished. In the last five years nearly 40 American doctors and dentists have spent from two to four weeks at a time in the little clinic, which until recently was staffed only sporadically with a Honduran doctor or nurses. The clinic ran for months at a time largely on momentum and the expert administrative abilities of Sister Carmelia, a nursing Sister of the Franciscan Order in Milwaukee.

It was the high incidence of malnutrition among the youngsters between the ages of 3 and 6 that prompted Holidays for Humanity to seek the donation of food for the poor families of Minas de Oro.

It takes seven hours for a truck to reach Minas de Oro from the capital over the rutted, switchback road that leads up through the mountains north of Tegucigalpa. There is no other way into Minas except in dire emergencies when a light plane may land on a rough stretch of ground above the town.

As a direct result of the gift of food from North America, the number of children in the 3-to-6 age group who turned up daily at the clinic dropped at least 50 percent in the first six months after the shipment arrived.

In Minas de Oro, like most little villages of Central America, the typical meal is beans, rice, tortillas, and, once or twice a week, a small piece of meat. Not only is this a typical meal, it is just about the only meal the people want, because they've never learned to eat anything else. It didn't take Sister Carmelia long to learn that the soup, instead of going into the undernourished stomachs of the children of Minas, was going onto the shelves of the town's small grocers. What they were trading it for, heaven only knows — probably more corn and beans.

Sister Carmelia cut off the dole immediately, padlocked the warehouse, and sat back to await a more effective way of disposing of the nearly 5,000 cans of soup.

She didn't have long to wait.

About that time Dr. Renaldo Zavala, a native son of Minas de Oro, arrived to take charge of the clinic. He had just finished his compulsory government service in another Honduran village where the townspeople had organized and set up an infant feeding center with the help of CARE and the Alliance for Progress.

Although she preferred that the local parents take the initiative, Sister Carmelia agreed to supervise the preparation of the food until the local women could take over and operate freely without her direction. Using some supplies of cornmeal and a high-protein soybean meal supplied by CARE, they prepared a concoction of the soup thickened with cornmeal and a drink made from the soybean milk substitute.

The first few weeks the children came with their mothers and most of them had never held a spoon in their lives. Now the children almost always come alone, or dragging a smaller brother or sister by the hand, and most of them can handle a spoon better than their elders.

In the beginning no payment was required of any of the parents. The program planners wanted only to get the children in the habit of coming regularly and to convince the parents of the effectiveness of the program.

As time went on, however, it became apparent that some small payment was not only necessary but desirable for the self-respect of the parents. Two cents a week was asked for each child. That or a piece of firewood. Most chose the latter payment. Since the food is heated in kitchens that use old-fashioned wood-burning stoves, a formidable amount of firewood was required to prepare enough for 250 children daily.

Now one can look down any street of Minas de Oro on any given morning between 8:30 and 11 o'clock and see the children coming from all directions, nearly all of them carrying a piece of firewood over their shoulders.

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