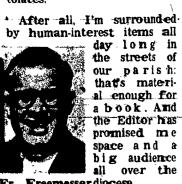
# DIOCESANS AT WORK IN LATIN AMERICA

By Father Paul Freemesser La Paz, Bolivia 🥒

really seems that it should be easy to compose a brief and printable promotion-piece to help the Courier-Journal publicize the May 25 diocesan-wide collection for our Latin American apos-



Fr. Freemesserdiocese.

But, truly, the subject of what we are doing for Bolivia and what this mission in the slums is doing for us, is almost too complex to put into

If I could fly home tonight and bring back a few hundred pictures it would take a 6hour, illustrated lecture to unravel the impressions and report our experience ade-

The most important impression we've gained is that people are the same the world over and all are loveable if we want to take the time and effort to understand and know them as human beings. The tremendous import of Christian message is simply that love conquers all

self open to all that. God has made and done. This fact alone makes worthwhile what we're trying to do. As men we are brothers in

Christ and somehow we have

to find a way to share that

barriers but love comes at a

high price—the gift of your-

love and concern responsibly with the whole world

poverty, hope and despair, education and ignorance, cess and failure.

We've learned that if we States we educated the Ne-—that men share the same dignity the world over and to survive men must live and cooperate with one amother.

In Bolivia we have a long way to go. We need money, teachers, schools and idealism. But the people MUST be a part of this. Otherwise it's exploitation and, what is worse, destruction of their dignity as human beings. Do we give out of paty and superiority (a common fault of Americans)? This is not what we need.

This nation needs political maturity and stability. Geographically it is divided by its regions and climates, the educated from the uneducated, the poor from the rich. It has great potential which could be realized if we would take the people for what they are and not for what we think they ought to be.

Right now religion for our poor Bolivians is little more than cultic superstition, but the Spirit is alive here in the people. -The missioners—the men and women involvedare full of zeal and understanding, trying to fan the spark of the Holy Spirat to a flame. We're searching for a way to bring Christ to His people — breaking down the old and building the mew.

The welfare of 25 Sisters Bolivia is a land of con- and priests from the Diotrast: beauty and squalor, cese serving in Bolivia, life and death, wealth and Brazil and Chile, will be the target of a first collecprogress and retardation, suc- tion for the Latin Ameri- values of this aboriginal ter Diocese on Sunday, look to the people to realize May 25. Pictures and stortheir destiny then we must ies on this page, and an ilaccept them as equals. In the | ustrated tabloid to be gro, but we didn't accept him handed out at all churches

> I surely could amuse you with my experiences in the many months of working at the language school we all have attended in Cochabamba. Or I could rave about the holiday trip I enjoyed, just before Lent, when I visited Rio de Janiero, Buenos Aires, and saw the Rochester Mercy Sisters during a several day

financial help.

But those items will come in a future article, perhaps. It seems more important right now to write seriously about our work.

stopover in Santiago.

Our Parish of St. Joseph the Worker is a heavily populated area (barrio) with 30,-000 people living within an area of about 4 square miles. The majority of the people are immigrants from very small farming communities in the barren altiplano (the upper hills). When they move into the city of course they face the grave problem of unemployment. When they do get work the income is not enough to supply the basic necessities of life. There is a large percentage of artisans workers in our parish

whose standard of living is

One of the difficulties in the work is that the majorof the people use their original language, Aymara, and follow the customs and can Missions of the Roches- group. As simple, formerly rural people, they have a strong conservative attitude. This is a great obstacle to the modernizing of the country.

Because the needs of the basic human man are in eviand so we failed ultimately on May 18, will set the dence, we are involved in in the role of real education scene of the three aposto- programs of social concern such as The Brick Co-op, lates which need massive aimed at giving work to the unemployed. We also have a Savings and Loan Coopera-

> In the beginning our program focused on community development, because we knew that the characteristics of the neighborhood demanded an upgrading of the level of daily life before we could offer any effective evangelization and sacramentalization. This work was done by contacting the leaders of the com-

Unfortunately, it is very difficult to continue these relations because of the chaos in which the community organization exists. They demonstrated a frank opposition. Because of this we decided to intensify our work with the youth and families until we can create a climate of better understanding and direction of the leaders of the neighborhood.

The characteristics of the whole parish are those often connected with very low income, with unemployment and all its consequences. We see tragic disintegration of family life since heads of families are not able to provide the common necessities, unable to maintain a home.

This failure often drives the men to abandon their families, many taking refuge in alcohol. Others walk the . streets seeking but not find-

ing work. The families, having such a low income, are limited in the food they can buy, and thus many suffer deficiency in nutrition. This deficiency is of all degrees. The accumu-

the break down of family life, alcoholism, malnutrition, have also facilitated promiscuity.

Finding solutions is very difficult because of the very limited sources of employment. The partial solution ismanaged by coordinating forces with existing institu-We have discovered how

lation of all these things, difficult it is to make these low income, unemployment, people aware of their prob- auxiliary personnel - direct problems.

lems and to awaken in them an interest in seeking solutions to these problems. Often these people, because of the constant frustration met in the passing of their lives, become beings without aspirations, assuming an attitude

of conformism in the face of the situations. The entire parish teamthe priests, doctors, nurse, dentist, social worker and

their forces to this task, coordinating functions and helping with their knowledge and experiences to better our services to the people.

The process of change is very slow and needs much force and perseverance to obtain favorable results. We have confidence that within a few years, we may come to the solution of some of these

### Roster of Religious At Latin Missions

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Latin American Indian comen gather at a town market-place.

### First, You Must Know the Language

Joseph, based in Bon Jesu parish of Uberlandia, Brazil, writes here about an experience every mission Sister and priest of the diocese has had: 12 long and hard weeks in language school. The St. Joseph Sisters attend training school in Anapolis, Brazil.

By SR. SOPHIA BOVE, 8.S.J.

What does it mean to take 12-week "crash" course in-It means to sit in a small classroom with one or two other students for five hours, five days a week, and to repeat over and over the sounds, words, and phrases that we need to know in order to converse with Brazil-

We have no mechanical aids-no earphones, tapes or recorders-just our ears and our voices and our memories. At the end of the course. when we have covered 18 units of grammatical principles and memorized dialogues. we still have achieved only a limited fluency that we hope will develop under the demands of everyday living.

But our classes have brought us close to more than just language. The 19 of us in the course — priests, Sisters, seminarians from Alleghamy, Graymoor, Illinois, St. Louis, Camden, etc. — have shared first impressions of Brazil-to-

We have drawn close to our teachers, all of whom are young women about 17-24 years old. During our "intervals" and cofee breaks, inthem has taught us colloquial expressions as well as customs: Every one of them seem to have an "amorado" (boyfriend) away studying, whos:

weekend visits she anticipates with great fervor.

On Monday, we can always tell for whom "Tudo e azul" ("Everything is blue," a phrase of great joy) and for whom the weekend was "Abacaxi" ("Pineapple!", an expression which means "rotten," although the piracapple here is delicious).

We have visited at the homes of our teachers also, royally with a din ner of fried chicken, spaghetta, pizza, onion souffle, meat pastries and fruit puddings. (No, I'm not writing from Italy!).

Lectures on the Church past and present in Brazil, Masonry, Spiritism, the family, economic problems, and on the history and geo-graphy of this land have given us facts valuable for our apostolate, but the totality of living here gives us a far greatappreciation of the nuances of this complex culture than our necessary but incomplete classroom knowledge could ever give.

The society in which we will work is undergoing a painful transition from rural, agricultural to semi-urban and industrial, a transformation which the U.S. achieved many years ago. But at the same time, Brazil faces the same questioning of tradiq tional values and concepts of authority, family and the Church, that goes on allover the world today - and 60% of the population—here—is un-

The Church usen Enough

nominal Catholics. As elsewhere in the world, priestly vocations are declining, a dangerous situation anywhere,

but here, catastrophic. However, the foreign missionary who is so greatly needed sometimes finds himself unhappily classified as an "intruder." This is especially true for Americans, since the Americans' economic presence here is a sore blister on Brazilian national pride.

Padre Fernando Melo, Coordinator of Foreign Missionaries in Brazil, talked to us recently about this problem. The Bishops of Brazil faced it objectively at their meeting last July, and came up with these conclusions: foreign missionaries are necessary

The human race is one, and its needs transcend national boundaries.

Foreign presence can very well be an enrichment of national culture, not necessarily a distortion of its true ethos.

3. It is obviously necessary for Brazil to have help in certain regions and areas of

4. The Church is missionary by nature. Padre Melo considers our presence here "blood transfusion," which will one day enable the patient to live again on his own strength.

Serious thoughts? Yes. But interwoven with these days of steady Portuguese and many leaders are filled with are the picnics in the rain, zeal, is miserably understaff- guitar Masses on Wednesdays The nation's predominantly Roed. There are only 10.00 with other students, mail call, man Catholic population has priests here, a third of them singing around a bontire on been permitted to use the Protforeign for the 80 maillion our farenda weekend, buying estant's new Almeida Bible.

presents for our "secret friend" for a class party, dashing around in the dark looking for candles when the electricity goes out, visiting the homes of the Brazilian Sisters of Alleghany whom we have come to know and love - living the lines of our favorite song. Today: "Today is my moment and now is my story—I'll laugh and I'll-ery and I'll sing!"

#### Bishop Asks: What Shall I Tell the Pope?"

VICTORIA, B.C. - (RNS) -Questionnaires, parish meetings and desired in Brazil because: and a call-in radio program are being used here by Bishop Remi De Roo to read the pulse of his diocese.

Bishop De Roo participated in a six-hour radio program in which the views of the listening audience were recorded. Spot announcements and newspaper advertisements informed inactive Catholics that their views also were being sought.

The largest reaction came in response to a questionnaire. Some 7,070 persons responded in' this survey which included this open-ended question: What would you like me to tell the Pope about our diocese in

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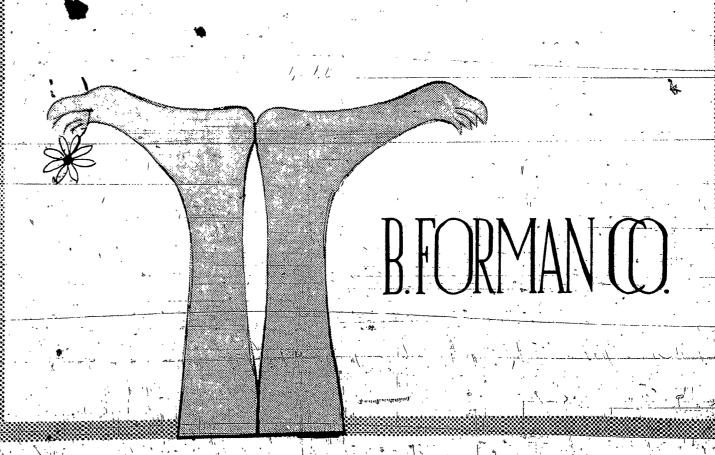
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Nun C

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that nation recently Biafra." Sister Mary Winis the Sisters of the who had served f years as à missiona Biafra area, had h mit revoked by after she returned t relief supplies fi

States.

Sister Winifred, v dence at her com house in the sub-Pa., was accused fical of belonging to Alive" committee. "No," Sister W

the official, "I wa Biafra Immediate -but I've brought of Nigeria than those in Biafra." Sister Winifred led several hundre

over difficult road front line areas wh of needy refugees was then told: "Yo ing and asking other success of Biafra."

New York - (R) population of Bia nutritional tightre mot Doran, C.S.Sp. view here. Relief s matically reduced

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