

# CTC Net work

A fortnightly newsletter of Te Kupenga Catholic Theological College

Volume 2 Issue 8

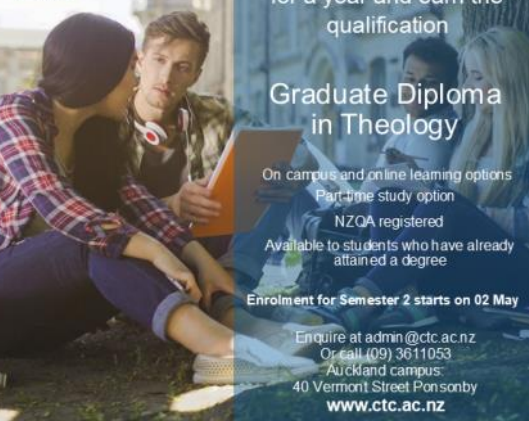

20 May 2022

## IMPORTANT DATES

- 20 May - L7 Auckland staff PD workshop
- 27 May - L7 Auckland staff meeting
- 01 June - Seminar on Pastoral Care Chaplaincies
- 02 June - CTC Online Event - Transformation and our Missionary Impulse
- 03 June - Library Committee meeting

## ANNOUNCEMENT / PANUI

Enrolment for 2022 Second Semester for Bachelor of Divinity and Graduate Diploma in Theology is now going on.



Study Theology full time for a year and earn the qualification

Graduate Diploma in Theology

On campus and online learning options  
Part-time study option  
NZQA registered  
Available to students who have already attained a degree

Enrolment for Semester 2 starts on 02 May

Enquire at [admin@ctc.ac.nz](mailto:admin@ctc.ac.nz)  
Or call (09) 3611053  
Auckland campus:  
40 Vermont Street Ponsonby  
[www.ctc.ac.nz](http://www.ctc.ac.nz)

## Message from the Dean

Dr John Evangelista

**A big thank you** to all our faculty and staff who worked tirelessly in the physical move to 40 Vermont St. as well as their contributions and active participation in the official opening and blessing of the new site. Our students were delighted to resume semester one classes in the imposing lecture rooms of the historic building.

This week, I had the opportunity to be invited by the Papal Nuncio, Archbishop Novatus Rugambwa to the Apostolic Nunciature for an afternoon tea meeting. He was very interested in the work we are doing in the College and thanked us for all the good this does to the Church in New Zealand. He has accepted our invitation to celebrate one of our College masses next semester. He sends his warm greetings and blessings to all.



## What's new at Colin Library

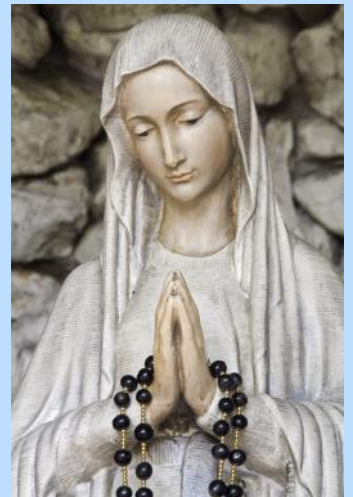
Mark Hangartner



Visit the Colin Library at St Columba Centre or browse our online catalogue [here](#). If you need assistance, call or text Mark at 0277153987 or email at [library@ctc.ac.nz](mailto:library@ctc.ac.nz).

## Praying the Holy Rosary

We will be resuming the praying of the Holy Rosary every Monday and Thursday at 12:10pm. We will be using Lecture Room 2 for this. Everyone is welcome to join in praying the Holy Rosary. For those joining via Zoom, please use this [link](#).



## Jubilee Bursaries

For Theological and Religious Education

APPLICATIONS INVITED

for Semester 2, 2022

Applications close **Thursday, 09 June 2022**

Applicants must be Catholic and making a contribution to the mission of the Catholic Church in the Auckland Diocese

The Bursary is a contribution toward Degree and Post Grad Theology and RE courses

For information and an application pack please contact:



Michelle Jarvis  
[michellej@cda.org.nz](mailto:michellej@cda.org.nz)  
Ph: (09) 360-3091  
Auckland Catholic Diocese

Register for this online event [here](#).



TRANSFORMATION AND OUR MISSIONARY IMPULSE

*Evangelii Gaudium (The Joy of the Gospel), No. 27*

Channelling inclusive structures for evangelisation in our communities today

Thursday, 02 June 2022  
6:50 - 8:00 pm  
Via Zoom

Speaker: Brendan Bergin  
Catholic Education Auckland

TE KUPENGA CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE



# CTC Staff Feature

## Dr John Owens SM

**Know more about your lecturers and staff. In this issue, we talked to Fr John and here are his answers to our questions.**

### Tell us something about yourself.

I was born in 1950 and grew up in the northern suburbs of Wellington. I attended St. Pat's College Wellington, studied at Greenmeadows Seminary, and was ordained a priest of the Society of Mary in 1975. I taught briefly at St. Bede's College Christchurch, and then began studies in philosophy, in Rome from 1978, and in Munich from 1980. I first taught the subject to seminarians and others in 1982, and have done little else since (slight exaggeration).

### What professional activity/research are you busy with these days?

I keep working at philosophy. My convictions are with Aristotle, along with Plato and Aquinas, but my interests are in twentieth-century philosophy, focusing on authors like D. Z. Phillips, Martha Nussbaum, and Richard Rorty.

### If you could write a book about your life, what would the title be?

"Thinking is the best way to travel." It plagiarises a song title of the Moody Blues, one of several reasons why it will never be written.



### Who is/are the persons that have made the most impression on you?

My parents made a deep impression on me. They married in 1947, had six children, and saw it all through, realising that the best human joys are everyday ones. I was also much influenced by my Munich philosophy teacher, Robert Spaemann.

### What is your favourite Gospel passage/scene?

The scene at John 20.11 where Mary

Magdalene meets the risen Jesus. I find it quite lovely.

### Name 3 books that you have really enjoyed reading.

*Surprised by Joy, The Abolition of Man, The Great Divorce* – all by C. S. Lewis.

### What would we most likely find you doing on the weekend?

I read and ride my bike, and do other things.

### What's the top destination on your must-visit list?

I love the city of Passau, but see no. 3 above.

### What's one of your favourite memories from the past year?

Watching historical footage of Amelia Kerr skittling two Australians with successive balls, a googly that hit middle and off, followed by a slip-catch off the leg-break.

### If you could make one rule for everyone in the world to follow, what would it be?

Hang in there; it's a wonderful life.

*Rev Dr John Owens is a Marist priest and Lecturer in Philosophy for the Bachelor Degree and Graduate Diploma programmes.*

## Changes to the Roman Curia

Msgr Dr Brendan Daly

**On March 21, 2022,** Pope Francis announced the changes in the Curia, the central government of the Catholic Church with his apostolic constitution "***Praedicate Evangelium***" (Preach the Gospel). This document replaces the constitution of Pope John Paul II "Pastor bonus" in 1988 and came about because during the pre-conclave discussions in 2013, the cardinals asked for a revision of the central government structures of the Church.

The title of the constitution emphasises that the reform is aimed at facilitating the preaching of the Gospel more effectively.

The first document a Pope issues is very significant. In the first year of his papacy Pope Francis issued *Evangelii Gaudium*, the joy of the Gospel. In this first document Pope Francis emphasised evangelisation especially by one's actions. Pope Francis wanted all members of the Church to be missionary disciples and wanted all structures of the Church to have a pastoral conversion focussed on evangelisation. Any reform in the Church has to go beyond a structural reform, and must include the interior reform and renewal of each individual Christian including those employed in the curia.

These recent changes mean Vatican offices are no longer called Congregations and are instead called Dicasteries (Departments/Offices). There is a whole change in approach to how the central government of the Church operates. The curia has a long history of managing change and reform. When Pope Paul VI reformed the curia with *Regimini ecclesiae universae* in 1968, curial personnel were to have an appointment term limit of 5 years. But Pope Paul VI succeeded in making the curia much more international especially the cardinal prefects. However, when Pope Paul VI died, only 8.62% of the curia personnel were women.

Pope Francis envisages the Roman Curia as a group inspired by Jesus washing the feet of the disciples so that the curia serves the Pope and the bishops throughout the world by implementing collegiality, synodality and subsidiarity. There is to be decentralisation of Church authority, although there is an obvious need for accountability for the handling of sexual abuse cases. In country after country there have been many examples of bishops and especially male religious superiors failing to implement canon law and take effective

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## Retreat for Permanent Deacons

**Fr Tim Costello** gave a three day retreat at the Franciscan Retreat Centre to a group of permanent deacons of the Auckland Diocese and their wives on 13 -15 May. These were some of the first group of deacons to be ordained for the Diocese ten years ago. Some have been engaged in chaplaincies to hospitals, police, and prisons. Others support parishes in the liturgy, sacraments, youth groups, and administrative functions.

Introduction to Pastoral Counselling Class  
invites you to a  
**Seminar on Pastoral Care Chaplaincies**  
Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2022  
9am – 10:30am  
(Lecture Room 1)

Speakers:  
Mark Rivalland (Hospital Chaplain)  
Gustavo Herrera (Prison Chaplain)  
Cameron Surrey (University Chaplain)





## Changes to the Roman Curia

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action when complaints of abuse are received. Victims, the faithful and secular society expect Church authorities to sanction and remove bishops who fail to implement canon law to protect minors or who fail to punish and remove offenders from ministry. The Dicastery for the Doctrine of the Faith and the Pontifical Commission for Minors are in a strong position to promote best practices in child protection.

The **Dicastery of Evangelisation of Peoples** is named as the preeminent dicastery and is now headed by the Pope himself with two pro-prefects. This reform of the curia makes the Pope a more important figure. Giving this dicastery precedence highlights the importance of evangelisation in the reform. One pro-prefect will be in charge of the section for the fundamental questions of evangelisation in the world. The other pro-prefect will be in charge of the section responsible for the new evangelisation and the new particular Churches. This section will be responsible for all mission territories such as New Zealand. These mission territories encompass over 60% of the world's population because they include Africa, Asia, Oceania, and South America. The Dicastery for Evangelisation of Peoples will still oversee the processes for appointing new bishops in New Zealand.

The **Dicastery of the Doctrine of the Faith** has already been divided into two sections: disciplinary and doctrinal. The disciplinary section deals with the gravest crimes such as sexual abuse of minors and absolving an accomplice in a sin against the 6th commandment. These are considered crimes against the faith because these cases are obviously an obstacle to evangelisation. Since 2001, major superiors of religious institutes and all diocesan bishops have been required to report each accusation of abuse they receive to the Doctrine of the Faith. Oversight and direction of these cases is an enormous task.

The doctrinal section of the Dicastery for the Doctrine of the Faith continues to decide privilege of the faith marriage cases (where one party is baptised); checking the orthodoxy of candidates to be bishops; and addressing doctrinal issues etc.

The Pontifical Commission for Minors, along with the International Theological Commission and the International Biblical Commission are included as departments within the dicastery of the Doctrine of the Faith.

The Dicastery for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments is clearly not going to insist on a literal translation of the Latin liturgical texts that required a *recognitio* and a line-by-line review of the translation of each liturgical text. Pope Francis in *Magnum Principium* in 2017 instituted a simpler process of *confirmatio* of the submitted translation of the liturgical text allowing more adaptation for local cultures.

Other Dicasteries include the Dicasteries for the Service of Charity; Eastern Churches; Causes of the Saints; Bishops; Clergy; Institutes of



Consecrated Life and Societies of Apostolic Life; Laity Family and Life; Promoting Christian Unity; Interreligious Dialogue; Culture and Education; Promoting Integral Human Development; Legislative Texts; and Communication.

There are also bodies providing justice for the Church: the Apostolic Penitentiary dealing with internal forum matters; the Apostolic Signatura overseeing justice in the Church; and the Rota judging cases against bishops and marriage cases at third instance etc. There are also financial institutions such as the Secretariat for the Economy and the Auditor General.

Curia personnel are to have five years of pastoral experience before they are appointed to a position in the curia. Pope Francis has taken significant measures to end personnel having a long-term career in the curia and is trying to ensure that personnel do not remain in Dicasteries for prolonged periods enabling them to form chains of power. No one in top positions, and certainly no cleric, may serve longer than two five-year terms. A cleric must view his work at the curia as being a kind of mission service. An issue for the reform is the deficit in Vatican finances and the reality that employing clergy and religious is more economical than employing lay people. It is unclear though how many lay people will be employed and how long their service will be. Since approximately 2,500 people are employed by the Vatican, budgetary considerations will enter the equation.

*Praedicate Evangelium* is a significant document opening up the role of lay people in the governance of the Church as it states: "Every Christian, by virtue of Baptism, is a missionary disciple to the extent that he or she has encountered the love of God in Christ Jesus. One cannot fail to take this into account in the updating of the Curia, whose reform, therefore, must provide for the involvement of laymen and women, even in roles of government and responsibility." A lay person currently heads the dicastery for Communication. There will obviously be

more lay people heading Dicasteries in future. Every curial institution carries out its own mission in virtue of the power received from the Roman Pontiff in whose name it operates with vicarious power in the exercise of his primary office. For this reason, any member of the faithful may preside over a department or Body, given their particular competence, power of governance or function. Curial officials have power, not from ordination, but because of the power received from the Pope. The laity exercise the ordinary vicarious power of governance received from the Pope with the conferral of an office."(art 15) This confirms that the power of the governance in the Church does not come from ordination but from a canonical mission and appointment to an office. Pope Francis has advanced the role of women in the Church by appointing seven women religious to the Dicastery for Religious and Societies of Apostolic Life. In principle, many more lay men and women could be appointed to other Dicasteries.

This legislation challenges the wording of the text of the current canon 129 which states that lay people can cooperate in the exercise of the power of governance. The wording of canon 129 now needs to be revised. According to canon 1421 of the 1983 code, a lay person could be a judge in a marriage case along with two clerics. In 2015 Pope Francis changed the law so two lay persons could be judges with a cleric in a college of three judges. Clearly the lay people would be in the majority and could determine the nullity or not of the marriage in question.

Pope Francis in *Praedicate Evangelium* is implicitly settling the issue of lay people exercising the power of governance by stating that lay people can be appointed to offices in the curia that involve the exercise of the power of governance in the Church. This has major implications for the Church in general because in principle, if one can do the greater thing, one can also do the lesser thing. If lay people can exercise the power of governance at the Apostolic See they can also exercise the power of governance in local Churches.

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# College Mass and Blessing of New Campus Building



**St Columba Centre**  
**13 May 2022**