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MARISTNEWS

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SECRETARIAT OF SOLIDARITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

This month, we present a short reflection on Sustainable Development Goal 6. We have already pointed out previously how these goals must be understood together and how they are related to other actions and initiatives such as the Laudato Si Platform for Action.

**Life begins with the simplest things.
That is water. That is life. Water is life.**

Fortunately, we are becoming increasingly aware of the need to take care of our planet including the care and good use of water resources. Not everything goes in our rivers, lakes or seas. Not everything is good enough to continue progressing. The title of these goals reminds us of this: "Sustainable Development".

A few days ago, visiting the Trevi Fountain in Rome, the tourist guidebook drew our attention to the need for clean water and adequate sanitation. These two



general administration

- Brothers Ben and João Carlos, General Councilors, continue their visit to the Province of l'Hermitage. In addition, on Tuesday they participated in the online meeting of the Regional Council of Europe with the provincials of the region.
- During this week, the 10th Assembly of the International Marist Network of Higher Education will take place in Porto Alegre. Brothers Luis Carlos (Vicar General) Valdicer Fachi (CMI); Carlos Alberto Rojas and Javier Llamas (Secretariat of Education and Evangelization) are participating on behalf of the General Administration.
- Andrea Rossi and Marcello Romagnoli, from FMSI, together with Br. Mark, from the Secretariat for Education and Evangelization, meet this week with the coordinators of the New Horizons Project in Zambia.
- From April 25 to 29, the meeting of the Regional Committee and Coordinators of the América Sur Region is being held in Brasília. Brother Gregorio Linacero Assistant to the Econome General and Manager of the Strategic Plan of the General Administration is participating in the meeting. Also speaking were Brothers

Luis Carlos (GV), Óscar (General Councilor), and the directors of the Secretariat of Solidarity, Brothers Ángel Diego and Francis.

- On Tuesday and Wednesday, Brothers Ángel Diego and Francis met with members of UMBRASIL in Brasília.
- On Thursday, April 28, Brother Ernesto, Superior General, and Brother Patrick, Superior of the General House community, will participate in the celebration of St. Peter Chanel with the Marist Fathers.
- Also, on the 28th, Brothers Ángel Diego and Francis met with the solidarity team from Brasil Centro-Norte. They will meet with the solidarity team from Brasil Sul-Amazônia between April 29 and May 2.
- On the same day, Brother Ernesto will participate virtually in the Assembly of the Province of Brasil Centro-Sul.
- The Marist Sisters' 30th General Chapter began on 24 April, in Rome. It will be held from 24th April to 15 May 2022. Theme: "Crossing Thresholds – Bearers of Hope".
- On Sunday, Br. Ernesto will participate in the opening of the General Chapter of the De La Salle Brothers in Rome.

elements have enabled Rome to be the largest city in the world for many centuries. On the Trevi Fountain there is an inscription which explains the meaning of the two female figures representing Abundance and Healthiness: Abundance of life comes from access to clean, drinkable water and Healthiness, thanks to water that cleanses.

United Nations data indicate an improvement in the population's access to drinking water and sanitation, even though there are still millions of people who lack both services. Lack of access to these services has undoubtedly conditioned the difficulty in maintaining minimum hygiene conditions during this time of the pandemic. We can say that water generates and saves life.

Among the Marist development aid projects in recent years, there has been the facilitating of access to drinking water for the population, especially in rural areas including the construction of wells and the installation of water purification equipment.

At the beginning of this article, we pointed out the connection

between this Sustainable Development Goals and ecology. The deterioration of our planet is leading to more natural disasters related to water use and consumption (floods, natural disasters and droughts are the order of the day in our newspapers). There is an urgent need to appeal to governments and raise awareness in our societies for personal and family-community reflection on the use we make of water. As Marists of Champanat we want to participate in these actions. Responsible use, cleaning of aquifers, conservation of the natural environment, projects for access to this resource, installation of wastewater treatment systems... are some of the concrete actions that we can take. How can we face the demographic and economic growth, the greater need for water, the needs of millions of people without access to running water? How can we achieve "universal" access to drinking water without putting at risk the future of the next generations? The answers to these questions are undoubtedly a major challenge.

Br. Angel Diego, Secretariat of Solidarity

MEXICO

THE SUPERIOR GENERAL WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION

On May 27 and 28, the 27th Inter-American Catholic Education Congress will be held in Mexico. Brother Ernesto Sanchez, Superior General, will be one of the speakers at the meeting, organized by the Inter-American Catholic Education Confederation (CIEC), which will also include the participation of the Vicar General, Brother Luis Carlos Gutiérrez.

The theme of the Congress is "Futures of Education. Learning to transform ourselves". Br. Ernesto will present the dissertation "Manifestos in favor of Catholic Education in the present and future".

In an interview with Vida Nueva, Br. Ernesto, in view of the congress, invited to "a joint commitment to think and commit ourselves to offer solutions. The idea of a Global Compact on Education is more necessary today than ever.



In the interview, [which can be read here, in Spanish](#), the Superior General anticipated some of the themes about education he considers important today: forming educators, reviewing structures, overcoming the digital divide, breaking down walls, and interactive catholic schools.

In this link you can see details about the [27th Inter-American Congress of Catholic Education](#).

BRAZIL CENTRO-SUL

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE LAY MARIST VOCATION



As part of the local activities of the International Forum on the Lay Marist Vocation, the Province of Brasil Centro-Sul is promoting the participation of the Laity.

The first meeting took place on March 19 and was attended by fifteen members from different cities. The meeting covered topics related to spirituality, shared life and apostolate. Some calls have already emerged, such as the importance of spiritual accompaniment of youth groups, together with the need to understand the experience of young lay people with all their particularities. Two more meetings, in April and May, will complete the process.

Those responsible for accompanying and guiding the vocational journey of young people also accompany the laity of the fraternities of the CMMF.

“We are studying various themes of the International Forum. We discuss each proposed theme and seek to better understand this movement of which we want to be a part. I hope to be committed to the Marist vocation and charism, exchanging

knowledge and experiences at all times, as well as experiencing the laity in Marist groups, in the Church and in society,” says Karla Dallagassa, from Curitiba.

“I believe that the Forum and the debates help us to explore little-known paths in the history of the Church and the Institute, always seeking the essence of being authentic followers of Christ, with the gaze of the Good Mother in this complex and challenging world,” commented João Gabriel Sedrez, from São Paulo.

“I hope that the Institute will promote the young lay Marist vocation, as well as that young people will be able to commit themselves to this call,” said Flávia Meirelles Israel, also from São Paulo.

The Province has scheduled a meeting at the provincial level for June 4, in Curitiba. On this occasion, the role of the laity in the mission will be discussed in depth. In addition, representatives of the Province will be elected to participate in the Forum meeting in Rome in November.

CHAMPAGNAT GLOBAL

THE IDENTITY OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL FOR A CULTURE OF DIALOGUE

On 29 March 2022, the Congregation for Catholic Education issued an Instruction which highlights “the need for greater awareness and coherence of the Catholic identity of the Church’s educational institutions worldwide”, the collaboration of the whole school community and the prevention of “conflicts and divisions in the essential sector of education”.

CHAMPAGNAT GLOBAL, the Marist Global Network of Schools, feels it is important to echo these instructions, which are fully relevant to the Network of Schools that follow a clear Catholic ideology.

The first part of the document focuses on the evangelising mission of the Church, underlining the importance of highlighting the identity of Catholic education. An identity that is determined by its reference to the Christian conception of reality. In addition to the tools common to other schools, the dialogue between reason and faith must be emphasised in our school communities.

The Catholic school need educators, both lay and consecrated, who are “competent, convinced and coherent, teachers of knowledge and of life, imperfect icons, but not devoid of the one Master”. Professionalism and vocation, therefore, must go hand in hand to teach young people justice, solidarity and, above all, “the promotion of a dialogue that favours a peaceful society”.

The second part of the document is dedicated to the various subjects that operate in the school world and as such are responsible for the promotion and verification of the Catholic identity, starting from the premise that “we all have the obligation to recognise, respect and witness to the Catholic identity of the school, officially set out in the educational project”.

The pupils, as the main protagonists, must be guided so that, following the educational programme, they look beyond human reality, assuming the synthesis between faith and culture. Parents, who have freely chosen Catholic education for their



children, must contribute their personal faith to the educational project, watching over the Catholic education of their children. Teachers have a special responsibility since, by their didactic-pedagogical skills, as well as by the witness of their lives, they are the ones who ensure that the Catholic school fulfils its educational project. The directors, as educational leaders, are the ones who must foster pastoral care and dialogue with the ecclesial community and its pastors.

Finally, the document points out some critical points that can arise in the integration of all the different aspects of school education, such as the interpretation of the Catholic qualification, the selection of personnel, conflicts in the disciplinary field... and other types of situations that require a close dialogue with ecclesial institutions and a profound discernment that brings together the human, spiritual, juridical, subjective, and pragmatic dimensions.

We invite all who are part of the Marist school community to take a closer look at the following Instructions and to reflect on how we exercise our Catholic identity from the point of view of the responsibility that we need to carry out.

Instruction of the Congregation for Catholic Education (for Educational Institutions): The Identity of the Catholic School for a Culture of Dialogue

BOLIVIA

FMSI AND MARIST COMMUNITY PROMOTE ACCESS TO HUMAN RIGHTS



FMESI, together with the Marist community in Bolivia and thanks to the support of **Misean Cara**, is currently implementing a Project in Bolivia with the aim of improving access to Human Rights by monitoring the implementation of the UPR recommendations on gender-based violence and child labor, as well as on the children right to participate.

The Project is conceived as the follow up to the one run by FMSI, CCIG, ERI in Bolivia in 2018-2019. They jointly drafted a UPR submission after having identified 3 specific issues pertaining to children's rights in Bolivia (Participation and empowerment of young people in the decision-making processes, child labor and sexual violence against children and adolescents) and 1 specific issue pertaining to women's rights (Violence Against Women). The current proposal, indeed, aims at scaling-up and further improving

the situation of women and children in Bolivia, through an effective implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR)'s and Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)'s recommendations.

FMSI, CCIG and the Marist Brothers in Bolivia propose a new project that focuses, specifically, on child and youth participation, gender violence and child

human rights obligations. Thanks to the Project vulnerable groups among women and children will be more aware of their rights and better prepared to defend them.

To meet these results, a set of activities will be implemented, including: an on-line course on how to follow up on UPR and CRC recommendations; the

creation of a group of civil society organizations leading the monitoring activity; a training cycle for youth on the right to participation; awareness raising events on child rights advocacy using social media; collection of quantitative and qualitative data on child labor; education spaces to empower child workers to defend their rights and make their voices heard; workshops to prevent

gender violence and empower victims to seek justice; informative sessions on National Law 348/2013 (violence against women).



labor. This proposal will focus on change Bolivian civil society being empowered to address human rights violations and assess government compliance in

28 APRIL

SAINT PETER CHANEL



On April 28, we commemorate the martyrdom of St Peter Chanel, a Marist Father. After being sent on mission in Oceania with Bishop Pompallier, he went to the island of Futuna, along with Brother Marie Nizier, where he was martyred in 1841. Below is a biography of St Peter Chanel made by Br Manuel Herrero.

Childhood and youth

Peter Mary Chanel was born at Cuet, in Bresse, on the 12th July 1803, in a simple family that included eight children. Very young, he helped in the work around the house, giving the barley and the oats to the chickens and taking care of their three cows, four lambs and two goats. He always had his faithful dog with him, a solid stick in his hand and a frugal meal in his bag.

During his adolescence, he started to study Latin to prepare himself for priesthood to which he felt attracted. Even though he was very young, he edified

everyone by his piety and his modesty. After five years in the minor seminary and three years in the major seminary, he was ordained a priest on the 15th July 1827. He was united to a group of priest friends who were consecrated to the Virgin of Fourvière, Lyons, and which later would form the Society of Mary, also called the

Marist Fathers.

They obtained the approval of their Society from the Holy See after Father Colin, Superior General, had accepted that they take charge of the missions of Oceania. To realise this request from the Pope,

the first Marist group left France on the 24th December 1836. It included Bishop Pompallier, bishop and apostolic vicar of Western Oceania, as well as four priests and three brothers, all courageous adventurers of the Gospel who were destined to eleven months of travel. Bishop Pompallier led the mission and appointed his companions in New Zealand and other islands of the Pacific.

Thus it was that Father Chanel and Brother Marie-Nizier were destined to the island of Futuna to evangelise and convert the autochthones, a mission that Father Chanel would accomplish for nearly four years.

It is opportune to explain briefly the preparations and the hazardous and difficult voyage of these first Marist missionaries in Polynesia, a western sector of Oceania.

The Marist adventure

The approval of the Society of Mary, greatly hoped for and obtained at the price of multiple difficulties and processes, aroused an enthusiasm easy to understand. The preparations for the sending of missionaries monopolised the leaders of the Society in order to answer well the confidence of the Roman authority.

It was necessary to choose a group of priests and of missionary brothers, see to their personal property, financial resources, etc. without forgetting the numerous administrative processes.

The first group included Bishop Pompallier, Fathers Chanel, Bataillon, Servant and Bret, as well as Brothers Marie-Nizier, Michel and Joseph-Xavier.

At the Hermitage, Father Champagnat showed a great deal of joy but also a certain regret that he could not himself depart for Oceania. He had, however, the satisfaction of having prepared two of his sons for the mission: Brothers Marie-Nizier and Michel. They would be accompanied by Brother Joseph-Xavier

Luzy who came from Belley where he served the Marist Fathers. During this time, this brother prepared himself also at the Hermitage to complete the missionary delegation.

Missionary of the soul

Father Chanel arrived in Lyons on the 5th October 1836 to organise the departure of the missionary group.

He made a visit to the Hermitage and addressed the brothers during the retreat. He then left for Lyons with the two young Marists who accompanied him: Brothers Marie-Nizier and Michel. They stayed at the Providence du chemin nouveau, a religious house.

After having taken leave of Notre-Dame de Fourvière, the missionaries left for Paris by stagecoach in second class. There, they met the group of Bishop Pompallier who had arrived the day before. All stayed at the seminary of the Foreign Missions, profiting from their generous hospitality. They made their way from Paris to Havre, their port of embarkation where they had to wait for nearly two months.

Father Chanel wrote in his journal: "We arrived at Havre on the 27th October, we stayed at the house of Mrs Dodard in Ingouville. We were well looked after, with heating and well fed without having

to pay a cent." Outside it was raining and snowing.

"She was a very good lady who considered the welcome of missionaries as an honour," wrote Brother Marie-Nizier. "She had done so for sixteen years."

Mrs Dodard, an octogenarian, fell sick while the Marists were staying with her and they looked after her in her final illness. Bishop Pompallier gave her the last sacraments and she died several days after the departure of the missionaries.

The embarkation was planned for the 15th November, but it had to be delayed due to bad weather and because all the merchandise had not arrived.

Finally, on the 24th December, Christmas Eve, they were able to embark on the Delphine which was not a very big ship, but which was "well ordered, clean and nice."

How can one picture this boat? Was it well suited for such a long journey? In truth, our missionaries had to be valiant and decided. Only the glory of God and the salvation of souls motivated them. What heroes!

The voyage started with a few adventures from the departure from the quay. The embarkation did not move... Perhaps the boat had been damaged when they lifted the anchor? ...

Br. François, first Superior General of the Marist Institute

56. VII GENERAL CHAPTER

With the death of Brother Louis Marie, Superior General, a General Chapter was convoked to elect a new superior. The Chapter began on March 7, 1880. The Chapter was made up of 47 members, including Brother François, who was a member by right, the 8 Assistants, the Brother Procurator and the Brother Secretary General. The Chapter took place at Saint-Genis-Laval.

The letter which the capitulants sent to all the Brothers contains a paragraph on Brother François:

"We cannot conclude this letter, dear Brothers, without expressing the joy and consolation we have experienced in having providentially in our midst, in a fairly good state of health, our Very Reverend Brother François, the first Superior General elected while Father Champagnat, our pious Founder, was still alive. His presence on this solemn occasion was a powerful incentive for all of us and it was with happiness that each one of us was able to contemplate his venerable person, the virtues of humility, simplicity and modesty which characterise every true Little Brother of Mary. May we imitate his example and thus, in accordance with his wishes, live up to the sanctity of our beautiful vocation".

Other episodes

A few days later, they left, nervously and concerned. The troubles quickly appeared: the fear of colliding with a boat that had come too close, the manoeuvres to be realised, the fracas caused by the wind, the cries and the orders given, etc. Some made Father Chanel believe that a passenger had fallen into the sea and he hurried to give him absolution. Later, after having released the moorings, the supports of the helm were broken. Only one solution remained: to navigate slowly in order to arrive at a port to carry out the repairs. They headed towards the island of Tenerife and on the 8th January they entered the harbour of Santa Cruz.

Forced stopover

The repairs to the helm took fifty days before it could function well enough. As well, the effects of sailing made themselves felt... Father Servant and Brother Joseph-Xavier were seriously ill and Father Chanel had dysentery. For these reasons, they had to stay on land for one month and rent a house in the town to recuperate physically while the repairs were being carried out.

From Santa Cruz de Tenerife to Valparaíso

On the 28th February 1837, the boat set sail once more. The two patients recovered progressively, but Father Bret, compatriot and friend of Father Chanel, contracted a serious illness and died at sea one month later. This long crossing of the Atlantic without a landing allowed Father Chanel to exercise his apostolate with the sailors and other passengers. Conversations with the brothers and the preparation for Easter communion were the work of the whole missionary team. A long period at sea makes the voyagers remarkably resistant to waves, to storms and to strong jolts of the boat, especially during the rounding of Cape Horn which they cleared without suffering seasickness. To everyone's great joy, on the 28th June 1837, they entered the port of Valparai-

so (Chile), exactly four months after the departure from Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Some Fathers of the Sacred Heart, a religious missionary Congregation, and also fellow travellers, arrived at their destination. Marists have stayed with the many religious communities of Valparaiso. The *Delphine* had arrived at its destination port. They had to unload all the gear, their personal effects and the boxes of material destined to the mission and put them in a safe place until their departure for Oceania. The Fathers of the Sacred Heart offered hospitality to the Marists during the whole time necessary to prepare the next step of the voyage, to gather information of other missionaries, travellers, merchants, specialists of this region of the world and to find a boat that would take the missionaries to their destination.

Towards Polynesia...

After having received different reports of other travellers having arrived from Oceania, the group was uncertain about the direction they should take. Finding no boat for New Zealand, they embarked on the *Europa* on route towards Tahiti. They left Valparaiso on the 10th August 1837. After a month's sailing, they arrived at the Gambier Islands to take on provisions and to find out about a possible place for their future mission. They were very well received by the Apostolic Vicar, the missionaries and the new Christians of these islands that had been evangelised for some time. Having arrived at Tahiti, they had to leave the boat and decide how to continue their voyage. They continued their crossing aboard a schooner, complicated by the on-going danger of hitting the reefs. The torrential rain and the darkness of the night complicated an already worrying situation. They passed by the Tonga archipelago, where the king did not allow them to stay. That is why they headed for Wallis Island, where Father Bataillon and Brother Joseph-Xavier Luzy stayed to found the first Marist mission in Oceania.

A few days later, Father Chanel and Brother Marie-Nizier arrived at Futuna Island where they established themselves after having obtained the authorisation of Niuliki, one of the kings of the island. The reception of the inhabitants of Futuna was favourable and certain ones rejoiced at the arrival of the missionaries. It was firstly curiosity, then the people surrounded the boat, they climbed aboard and accompanied the missionaries without the least hostility. The authorisation to establish themselves on the island was given after a long discussion with Bishop Pompallier, since the Prime Minister, Maligi, influenced by some of the inhabitants contrary to religion, opposed it strongly. The intervention of a relative of the king, appreciated for his bravery and authority, was necessary and convincing: "let the whites live on the island," he said to them, "they can bring us riches." Calm thus returned and the missionaries were invited to eat with the king and his family that evening. Bishop Pompallier offered a series of gifts to the king who received them with pleasure and immediately distributed them to some others. The following day, the 12th November 1837, had been chosen as the day of debarkation with their baggage, some boxes of meagre provisions and material for the mission. Then there was the separation: Bishop Pompallier, Father Servant and Father Miguel embarked for New Zealand. Father Chanel stayed definitively on Futuna Island and would never see them again. His inseparable mission companion of the islands of Futuna and of Alofi was Brother Marie-Nizier. At first a sort of dwelling was constructed; it was a hut with coconut leaves interlaced and some tree trunks. It was so precarious that after two months, the missionaries could neither protect themselves from the rain, nor protect their poor goods. Father Chanel needed a more abundant and healthy source of food in order to be able to cope with the climate, the exhausting work and the lack of rest.

marist world

HUNGARY: SZENT PÁL MARISTA ÁLTALÁNOS ISKOLA, KARCAG



COLOMBIA: MEETING OF MARIST BROTHERS IN CALI



INDIA: TALIT – CHAMPAGNAT YOUTH GROUP



FRANCE: COMMUNITY OF THE MOTHER HOUSE OF THE INSTITUTE, NOTRE DAME DE L'HERMITAGE



PHILIPPINES: INSTALLATION OF BR. ALLAN DE CASTRO AS PROVINCIAL OF EAST ASIA



BRAZIL: NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL CARMO FRATERNITY – CMMF OF RECIFE

The first month, it had not been possible to celebrate Mass on the island. Having a special devotion to Mary, Father Chanel chose the 8th December, feast of the Immaculate Conception, to say the first Mass at Futuna.

Then there was the first contact with the people to learn their language and their customs, and to teach them in return how to work the land, plant trees, look after some domestic animals. Little by little, they evangelised them. Some were finally converted to Christianity.

The king Niuliki had supported them from the beginning. Later, under some foreign influences, he opposed them. Thus, at the start there were some remarkable conversions, then the difficulties started for Father Chanel and for Brother Marie-Nizier. Some rejected “these whites and their new religion”. But without becoming discouraged, the apostle of Futuna gave himself to preaching with more energy, which built up opposition.

He travelled the island in every direction and without rest, confronting everything with a kindly patience and with great generosity.

Martyrdom of Father Peter Chanel

More than once, he saw the danger hover over his head, because his declared enemies followed him. On the 28th April 1841 they carried out their threats by killing him.

An indigenous chief who fiercely opposed his missionary work came with several accomplices to the house of Father Chanel to kill him. One of the men attacked him with two blows to the head with an axe. Another hit him several times with a club. The chief who roamed about the house like a ferocious beast around its prisoner jumped through a bedroom window and threw himself on Father Chanel, brandishing a machete with which he crushed the head of the martyr. Thus this is the way this man of great heart, as he was

called at Futuna, died. However, Christianity continued to be propagated among the people of the island thanks to other missionaries.

His martyrdom has been recognised by the Church which canonised Saint Peter Chanel, in 1954, in Rome and fixed his feast day as the 28th April.

What is surprising is to note how Saint Peter Chanel became familiar to the people of Futuna. He is one of them. The Society of Mary, who had brought the remains of Saint Peter Chanel to Lyons in 1842, returned them to the islanders of Futuna in 1977 at their request. His remains rest today as precious relics at the place of his martyrdom, in a large basilica built in 1986.

“The figure of Saint Peter Chanel, as much a missionary, a martyr as a priest animated with a great Marial spirit has a lot to offer for all Christian communities.” (Message of John Paul II)

Brother Manuel Herrero, F.M.S.



EAST ASIA

THREE BROTHERS MADE THEIR FINAL PROFESSION



Brothers John Emil Alada, John Allen Timola and Lloyd Gamboa, from Philippines professed their perpetual vows in the Marist Institute on April 20 during a Mass held at the Sts. Peter and Paul Parish in General Santos City. Brothers Luis Carlos Gutierrez, Vicar General, and Dominador Santiago, Provincial of East Asia, received the vows in the name of Br. Ernesto Sanchez, Superior General. Present in the celebration were brothers from the different apostolic communities and formation houses in the Philippines, including the postulants from Davao City. Brothers Josep Maria Soteras and Sylvain Ramandimbarisoa, Link General Councilors for Asia and Oceania, were

also in attendance. Fr. Hilario Asilo, OMI was the main presider of the Eucharistic celebration, with three other priests assisting him, one of which was a Dominican and elder brother of Br. Lloyd. In his homily, Fr. Hilario stressed that love is and should be the main motivation for committing one's whole life in following Christ as a consecrated person. Aside from the brothers, the celebration was also made more meaningful by the presence of the Marist laity, the lay mission partners from almost all ministries of the Philippine Sector, religious men and women from other congregations, friends, former companions on the journey, and above all, the families of Brothers

John Emil, John Allen and Lloyd. After the Mass, the congregation moved to the gymnasium of the Notre Dame of Dadiangas University Integrated Basic Education Department (NDDU-IBED) for the fellowship lunch and a short program. Br. John Emil is currently assigned to the St. Joseph International School in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. Meanwhile, Br. John Allen belongs to the community of Kobe, Japan, where we have the Marist International School. Br. Lloyd is presently a member of the Dadiangas Community and teaches at NDDU-IBED.

See photos here: <https://www.facebook.com/marist.brothers.1>



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