Bolivia Mission Timeline Transcript

1955 - E. Hughes visits Bolivia

1956 - La Paz: Peter Houlihan + Athanasius Van Noenen (Germany) = 1st OP's to arrive

→ University apostolate at UMSA .. = Houlihan

→ Various ministries, e.g., "Cussillos de Cuntiondad; "communicationes; journalism [Presencia – La Paz] = Van Noenen

1956 - La Paz: Peter Houlihan (St. Albert) + Athanasius van Noenen (Germany) = 1st OP's to arrive

1957 - E. Marr accepts the Major Seminary of La Paz

- 5-yr contract (1958-1962) – direction of seminary

- Salesions q had local seminary were not committed

→ 4 more OP's

@ Major Sminarians of Sucre + La Paz = closed by bishops + a single = formed in Cochabamba; some OP's became professors @ OP's did not accept its adminitstration

1956[?] – 1958 Centro Universitatio de Santo Tomas de Aquino: [La Paz]

- Closed; reason qiven = lack of funds @ OP's did not see the manner of work to be worthwile (see p. 2)

1961, Jan - House Founded in Cochabamba: 3 OP's

➔ University apostolate: UMSS de Cochabamba – T. Sullivan [JUC]
➔ Escuela Normal Catolico
➔ JEC P. Houlihan
➔ Both movements JUC + JEC were moved to Centro San Martin de Porres

1962 - Vicariate established

1956-58: La Paz: Centro Universitatio de Santo Tomas de Aquino

1958 - La Paz: OP's take over the administration, etc. of the major seminary in La Paz

1958-1960 - Buenavista: 4 OP's work there for 3 months

1961, Jan. - Cochabamba: 1st House established

1963, Aug – 1970, Oct. - La Paz: Instituto Boliviano de Estudio y Accion Sociale (IBEAS) – established, flourished, + died

1965 – 68 - Osuro: OP community established [extension of social apostolate of IBEAS]

1969 - First charismatic group formed in Cochabamba

- 1972: C. Geraets initiates charismatic prayer groups of La Mansion (Santa Cruz)

Santa Cruz:

1967, Apr - R. Roganowski sent to initiate work among university students – "La Mansion"

1968 - R. Neu arrives

-> the two work w youth

1970 - C. Geraets replaces Rogawski; in 1972 he initiates charismatic prayer groups

1973 - By Palm Sunday: more + more people attracted; "pahuisbe" constituted; radio transmissions to campo

- M. Paraday arrives to assist

1974 - R. Rogawski, T. Winn, et al., begin an itinerant mission in Latin America, U.S.A. + barrios around Santa Cruz

---

Buenovista [north of Santa Cruz]

1959-60: 4 OP's worked these for 3 months; it was then given to the St. James Fathers

Osuro: [p. 5

1965-68 - Founded w idea of IBEAS as its unifying principle

➔ University apostolate; youth of business colleges
➔ Working [restor]

1966, Sep. - T. Sullivan arrives

- Oscar Uzin: worked w JWC (1961-64) + entered OP's

1966-1968 - Staff of 2 OP's: 1 priest + 1 brother

- Business Colleges

---

(1) Cochabamba: Centro San Martin de Porres

1961, Jan - House Founded in Cochabamba

1- Escuela Normal Catolica
2- JUC – university movement at UMSS (Universitario Mayor San Simon) de Cochabamba
- T. Sullivan [fl. 1961-1967]; J. Bishop
3- JEC – alumni of the colegios
- P. Houlihan -> M. Paraday (1967)

NB: JUC + JEC later moved their headquarters to Centro San Martin de Porres

1964-65 - the work under T. Sullivan took on a new political focus, against the communist dominance of the univesity

1966, Sep - C. Dahm replaces Sullivan

- 1968-70 – University Apostolate = very difficult; JUC movement died; anti-North American Sentiment

1970/68? - P. Reardon replaces C. Dahm

- Vocations from university apostolate: Alfonso Via Reque (in 1966); Eduardo Zelaya (in 1969; + 1976)
- 1968 (K. Carroll); 1969 (J. Reiley); 1970 (C. Griego)

C.S.Martin: 4 OP friars + 3 OP sisters

1961-1974 La Escuela Normal Catholica

- Professors of philosophy + religion: 1966-67 – M. Mueller + K. Redmond; J. Bishop until 1969; 1969-74 – P. Reardon

(Side 2) Cochabomba (continued)

1967-70: OP's gave courses orienting students at the institute de Saliomas (Maryknoll Fathers) to Latin American/Bolivian culture, etc.

➔ E. Cleary, ed. Shaping a New World: An Orientation to Latin America [Bishop, Geraets, Shanley]

1969 - North American OP's + Missionaries formed charismatic prayer groups; charismatic assemblies [?] were held in 1970, 1971, 1972 under a group from the USA & included one OP Priest [MacNutt?]

- Gradually this movement spread among the Bolivians

- Dominican involvement continued in: 1 – Centro San Martin de Porres [Cohabamba] + 2 – La Mansion [Santa Cruz]

- C.S.Martin: Movement grew under P. Reardon, J. Risley, M. Paraday

- 1973 – A. Via Reque replaces Paraday

- Oficina Nacional de la Renovacioine Carismatica

1971-77 - Instituto Superior de Estudias Teologicas (ISET) (1971->)

- J. Risley taught from its beginning; O. Uzin occasionally
- 1974 both = full-time

1- Risley: Dogmatic Theology - Coordinator de la Carrero de Ciensias Religiosas (Theology)
2- Uzin: Professor of fundamental + biblical theology

1977 – Jack + Oscar resigned @ dismisal of 2 ISET professors by bishops

---

La Paz:

1958-1962: Major Seminary of La Paz

1956-1958: Centro Universitario de Santo Tomas de Aquinas

1962 - : Business Colleges Alumni - P. Rearden

- P. Rearden: 1962 – begins; 1964 = Diocesan Director of Religion for the Business Collges of La Paz; 1966 – Diocesan Advisor [asesor] of JEC

1959 - - "misiones volantes" in the campo around La Paz [p.3]

- Four OP's did this: P. Reardon did this until 1966

1959- - Interest began to shift to a social apostolate + formation of the laity

-1959 – visit of a Belgian OP: Antonio Meslino

-1961 – Ralph Rogawski

-1965-66: J. Burke = National president of CONFER

1963-1970 IBEAS [see special page]

1970 - C. Dahm to La Paz (from Cochabamba)

1965, Jun – 1974, May: Thomas Davy (Ireland) – worked w IBEAS + the national movement of cooperation

- WNIAPAC [?]

1962-1974 - Centro de Educacion de las Trabajadores (CERTA)

- Founded in La Paz by R. Rogawski to organize workers w/o policital overtones; extended to Osuro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz
- When T. Davy left (May 1974) this work ended

---

(1) La Paz: IBEAS

- Work in social apostolate began c. 1960 @ intensified after the closing of the seminary

1963, Aug. - Instituto Boliviano de Estudio y Accion Social (IBEAS)

= center for research + formation concentrating on the social situation of Bolivia

= approved as Commision of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference [NB: The "bishops' idea" + that of the OP's =/= always the same]

- Differing opinions among OP's

1- What degree of professionalism = requried? What kind of programs? To what degree pastoral?

2- What should its relationship to the other institutes of the vicariate be?

1964 - w help of experts from Louvain + w special influence of Geraets + Roach the Institute was organized (1) with "artists" of Research, Formation + Social Action. (2) W Lay professionals + OP Advisors; (3) established communities in Osurso (1965-68) + Santa Cruz

NB: La Paz OP's saw IBEAS as a unifying framework for all the work of the Vicariate, but this wasn't accepted by all OP's

- Directors

1- Belgian sociologist → in conflicts w OPs; left in March, 1965

- 1967-70 – Dr. Eduardo Biasamente + various OP advisors

NB: Three centers: Research; Formation; Communication

- Four departments: Education; Economic Administration; Industrial Relations; Social-Religious

1966

- Building Housing IBEAS was completed
- Founded journal Estudios Andinos

---

(2) IBEAS (continued)

- Conflict w government

1970, April - Students from WMSA took over the building for some hours @ were despenrsed by the military

1970, Oct - 2ne Student Occupation

- General Torres assumes power + gives [?] building to the University for its Sociology Department

1971, Aug. - General Banzer comes to power _ took over the building for the Ministry of Planning

➔ Death of IBEAS

- Centro de Promocion Social del Arzobbispiblo de la Paz

= name of the laity q had worked for IBEAS formed this w/in the anibriense?? of the Church

  - Thomas Davey, OP (Ireland) = Advisor 1970[?] – 1974
  - Dr. Jaime Visreirae (later ordained)

- OP's – reduced in number + moved to a new house
  - IBEAS = legally dissolved; govt of Genera Banzer deccreed an indemuisication? For the Op's @ it was never paid
- Both the Archbishop + the government established commissions to investigate changes that IBEAS was an agent of imperialism, @ OP's were vindicated. However, the results were never publisehd in the press.