

nerden Allerweltswelt, für welche die christlichen Missionare zwar Schrittmacher waren, nun aber alle Mühe haben, dieser Welt gegenüber ihre Glaubwürdigkeit zu behaupten. Das alles steht mehr zwischen den Zeilen dieses sehr verhaltenen, sehr keuschen Buches, das so offen von geschlechtlichen Dingen spricht, vor allem aber ein tiefdemütiges Hinhören auf Gottes Wort in der Schrift, aber auch in den Ereignissen des Alltags bezeugt.

Beuron/Rom

Paulus Gordan OSB

Wicki, Joseph, S.J. (ed.): *Documenta Indica*. X: 1575—1577 (= Monumenta Missionum S.I., 25 = Mon. Hist. S.I., 98). Institutum Hist. S.J. (Via dei Penitenzieri, 20)/Roma 1968; XXVII-40*-1125 p., L. 10 000

Perhaps the *Documenta Indica* should not be reviewed by someone who has been interested in the history of the Catholic Church and especially of the Jesuit Fathers in India for quite a number of years. Such a person is inclined to read the many documents published in these volumes and to talk about all the discoveries he is making. It was a pleasure for the present reviewer to go through all this material. — In addition to the normal information concerning the life of the Jesuits, vol. X is in a very special way dominated by one great personality, Alessandro Valignano, Visitator Provinciae Indicae, who made two visitations in the colleges, houses, residences and missions in India, and stayed for some time on the island of Manar (Ceylon) and in Malacca. Most remarkable was his journey through the interior of India (from S. Tomé to Goa) in 27 days. He settled many problems and wrote long reports to the Superior General in Rome. Many of the documents edited in volume X are letters exchanged between Valignano and Rome. Valignano appears to have had some outspoken ideas, e. g. the urgency of sending qualified superiors from Europe and the insufficiency of Indian members of the Society (he was in favour of Japanese members). Great attention is given to the first Congregatio Provincialis held in India in 1575 and to the introduction of the Jesuits among the Christians of St. Thomas. The circumstances accompanying the printing of the Tamil catechism are related in detail. Moreover, indirectly we get information about the missions in Africa, Malacca, the Moluccas, Macao and Japan. It was the policy of Valignano to give a noticeable preference to the mission in Japan. He also promoted the study of indigenous languages in the seminaria linguistica. — The edition of the documents by Fr. Wicki is again praiseworthy. There is an introduction of forty pages containing the most salient points of this period. Each document is accompanied by indications of sources, literature and explanatory notes. A detailed *Index personarum, rerum et locorum* is added (pp. 1065—1125). We hope Fr. Wicki will have the strength to continue this edition in the same accurate way and we look forward to the year 1580 when the Mogul Mission will start.

Nijmegen

Arnulf Camps, O.F.M.