

70/35

Rome, November 6, 1970

To All Superiors General
To their delegates for SEDOS
To all members of the SEDOS group.

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Next week Fr. Tonna will be in Geneva for the WCC meeting. Fr. L. Bano will be in charge of the Secretariat.

The Executive Committee will meet on 16-11-1970 at 09.00 at the Secretariat.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tonna
Executive Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of SEDOS will be held on Monday, November 16, 1970 at 09.00 at the Secretariat with the following agenda:

1. Minutes of the previous meeting
2. Agenda of the December Assembly:
 - a) Annual Report
 - b) Clasification of Statues re-Elections
 - c) Briefing and reporting sessions
3. Representation in Geneva
4. Justitia et Pax (Round Table delegates).

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tonna
Executive Secretary.

SERVICES MEDICAUX

Assemblée de la FAO, 12 Mars 1970

EDUCATION en ALIMENTATION dans les PAYS en VOIE de DEVELOPPEMENT

par

P.L.h. Davey et Jean W. Mc Naughton

(donné au 8ème Congrès International sur l'Alimentation à Prague,
4 September 1969).

Dans les pays en voie de développement, les résultats, dans le champ de l'éducation en alimentation, nous ont souvent semblé décevants. Le but de ces notes est une tentative d'examen de quelques-unes des raisons de cet état de choses.

Les objectifs de l'éducation en alimentation ont pour but d'améliorer les conditions de la nutrition, de démontrer comment une famille peut être bien nourrie à bas prix et d'orienter les demandes d'aliments en rapport avec la politique de production alimentaire du gouvernement. Ces objectifs peuvent être réalisés par un programme éducationnel visant à produire des changements dans la consommation des aliments. Comme dans tout programme destiné à produire des changements, trois phases sont nécessaires :

- La première est la compréhension du pourquoi des changements par la population ;
- la seconde phase est l'acceptation, par la population, du fait qu'un tel changement est souhaitable et bénéfique pour elle;
- la troisième phase enfin est la réalisation des changements.

Des difficultés peuvent surgir dans l'une ou l'autre de ces phases.

En considérant les possibilités de réaliser ces objectifs du programme d'éducation en alimentation, il faut toujours se souvenir de ces 3 phases dans les changements à introduire. Nous considérerons maintenant trois aspects de l'éducation en alimentation et leur relation à ces 3 phases y sera comprise.

Le premier aspect implique la décision prise par les responsables en éducation sur ce qui doit être enseigné. Dans le cas de nutrition, ceci doit être en relation directe (bien qu'il n'en soit pas toujours ainsi) avec les aliments et les problèmes d'alimentation du pays, et les possibilités d'effectuer des améliorations dans la production alimentaire, la distribution et le marché du commerce.

De telles décisions requièrent un examen attentif, non seulement de la situation présente dans le pays, mais aussi des projets de production alimentaire et du pouvoir d'achat dans l'avenir ainsi que de l'acceptation de différentes sortes d'aliments. La décision sur ce qui doit être enseigné ne peut donc être prise par celui qui est chargé de l'éducation et (ou) le diététicien seuls. Le spécialiste en agriculture et l'économiste doivent pleinement jouer leur rôle dans ces décisions.

Au cours de telles consultations, tous deux, agronomes et économistes, feront probablement remarquer qu'essayer d'augmenter la consommation de certains aliments sera vraisemblablement sans effet parce que la production ne pourra marcher de pair avec l'accroissement des demandes ou encore parce que ces demandes accrues ne seront pas possibles pour pouvoir d'achat individuel. Et ce sera sans doute le cas pour les viandes et il faudra que le diététicien et "l'éducateur" prennent pleinement en considération un tel raisonnement en rédigeant un programme en éducation alimentaire.

Il y aura certainement quelques pays où agronomes et économistes désireront voir les demandes plus nombreuses pour la viande mais, dans d'autres ils feront remarquer que les possibilités de production sont telles qu'un accroissement considérable de demandes aura pour seul effet de hausser les prix - ce qui, en retour, fera diminuer les demandes.

Ces considérations sont surtout applicables à la seconde et à la 3ème phase des changements décrits ci-dessus. En d'autres termes les gens, dans l'ensemble, ne sont pas prêts à accepter des changements qu'une expérience, même limitée, suffit à leur faire juger non réalisables.

Le deuxième aspect à considérer concerne le contenu de l'éducation en alimentation, à part ce qui a été déjà traité ci-dessus. Une grande partie de ce qui est donné en fait d'éducation alimentaire dans les pays en voie de développement, est fondée sur l'idée que certains faits de base doivent être inclus dans la science de la nutrition. Le raisonnement derrière ceci est que la compréhension des raisons données pour les changements suggérés dans la consommation alimentaire servira de motivation susceptible de produire les changements en question. Cette hypothèse pose question surtout à cause des illettrés mais aussi, jusqu'à un certain point chez ceux - de divers niveaux d'éducation - qui sont concernés. Tandis que, d'une façon générale, la compréhension des raisons d'opérer ces changements est une bonne motivation, quand il s'agit de consommation alimentaire et d'habitudes alimentaires, beaucoup d'autres facteurs entrent en jeu. L'acceptation de certains aliments et le refus de certains autres semblent être des choses qui remontent

à la petite enfance. La promptitude à essayer de nouveaux aliments est moins marquée chez les gens peu éduqués et, si elle est marquée, cela semble motivé davantage par des sentiments (par ex. le désir de prestige) que par la raison.

De plus, une expérience générale dans l'enseignement des populations illettrées prouve que leur capacité d'assimiler de nouveaux faits et de nouvelles idées, est relativement faible. Par suite, les campagnes d'éducation en alimentation qui comportent les deux éléments : science de nutrition et suggestion de plusieurs changements dans les habitudes alimentaires - n'ont pas de chance réussies et comprises. Autrement dit, il y a blocage dès la première étape mentionnée tout à l'heure, "compréhension du pourquoi des changements".

La solution de ce problème est d'abord de considérer attentivement quelle dose (et parfois, il n'en faut pas du tout) il convient d'introduire dans une campagne d'éducation alimentaire pour population illettrées, de "science de la nutrition". Quand on a affaire à des écoliers ou des étudiants, il n'y a pas à hésiter à leur donner quelques notions de diététique. Mais quand on traite avec des illettrés, il faut se poser la question de la nécessité de la présentation de cette science.

De même, pour autant que le contenu de l'éducation pour l'alimentation est concerné, il faut que le nombre des changements suggérés soit réduit au minimum et très simples en ce qui concerne la consommation des aliments. Les changements suggérés doivent, naturellement, se rapporter directement à l'amélioration des régimes déficients.

Dans beaucoup de régions du monde il sera probablement nécessaire de simplifier ces changements bien plus qu'on ne l'a fait dans le passé si l'on veut avoir un bon résultat. Par exemple, en quelques endroits, les principaux problèmes de nutrition seront résolus si l'éducation en alimentation est centrée sur la nécessité d'un 3ème repas chaque jour pour tous les enfants - indépendamment de la nature des aliments pris: ainsi on obtiendrait une amélioration considérable simplement si les enfants prenaient en plus grande quantité les mêmes aliments que dans leur régime ordinaire, sans apporter aucun changement dans la préparation de ces aliments. On ne veut pas insinuer ici qu'une telle amélioration solutionnerait tous les problèmes alimentaires, mais qu'elle pourrait en apporter une aux problèmes majeurs en moins de temps que ne semblent le faire les programmes actuels de l'éducation alimentaire.

Le troisième aspect concerne les méthodes d'éducation en nutrition. Il est probablement vrai de dire que jusqu'aujourd'hui ces méthodes ont été essentiellement didactiques. Une telle approche est strictement liée à la manière d'enseigner cette science de la diététique telle que décrite ci-dessus. Encore une telle approche peut-elle produire des blocages dans la première et seconde phase des changements à introduire.

Des études par des sociologues et des psychologues prouvent le fait que les changements dans la consommation alimentaire ne sont pas purement le résultat de considérations rationnelles. Les sentiments et le contexte culturel jouent un rôle très important. Tout programme orienté vers des changements doit tenir compte de ces facteurs socio-culturels. Il doit aussi s'enrichir de toute l'information procurée par les modes de recherche sur les facteurs qui poussent les gens à changer leurs habitudes et sur les méthodes de communication les plus aptes à réussir dans une situation donnée. Les gens qui travaillent dans cette sphère de la "promotion alimentaire" semblent avoir beaucoup plus conscience de l'importance de la psychologie en relation avec la motivation que ne l'ont beaucoup d'éducateurs en nutrition. Leurs programmes qui sont en étroite liaison avec les méthodes employées pour la publicité font appel aux sentiments en vue de provoquer le changement.

Les résultats décevants dans l'éducation en nutrition sont dus encore à la rareté du personnel et des moyens à leur disposition. (fonds, transports, équipement audio-visuel) pour planifier et outiller toute campagne.

Les programmes en éducation alimentaire doivent attacher davantage d'importance aux communications techniques, particulièrement celles qui ont trait à la perception et compréhension chez les illettrés et aux motivations. Il est reconnu que, si les méthodes en éducation alimentaire doivent inclure l'approche émotionnelle, deux considérations doivent retenir l'attention. La première est de l'ordre de l'éthique et requiert l'assurance que ces méthodes ne seront pas employées pour favoriser les demandes d'aliments qui auraient peu ou pas de valeur nutritive.

Et voici le second point à retenir : tandis que des changements peuvent être introduits plus facilement par des méthodes de promotion alimentaire, ils peuvent également être plus transitoires, c'est-à-dire plus exposés à des changements ultérieurs et même peu désirables.

Il ressort cependant de ces prévisions que l'introduction de techniques employées pour la promotion de l'alimentation dans la campagne d'éducation en nutrition, vaut le peine d'être essayée.

De ce qui a été dit plus haut sur les programmes en éducation alimentaire il s'ensuit que ces programmes doivent être bâtis de telle sorte qu'ils conviennent à chaque groupe visé. Toute fois ceci peut exiger des approches différentes dans un même pays, à l'intérieur des cadres qui concernent la politique de l'alimentation et de la diététique, à propos de laquelle se seront entendus les agronomes, les économistes et les éducateurs en alimentation.

Un programme doit être pensé pour chaque niveau d'expérience et éducation, par exemple, les mères illettrées ou celles nouvellement alphabétisées dans les villages ruraux, les écoliers, les étudiants dans les collèges pour la formation des maîtres ou les adultes des centres urbains. Chacun de ces

programmes nécessitera une expression différente et pourra employer diverses techniques de communication. Les programmes pour écoliers et étudiants plus âgés fourniront les informations en science alimentaire tandis que les programmes plus généraux, dans les villages, pourront se limiter à motiver, auprès de la population, l'introduction d'une ou deux méthodes pour améliorer l'alimentation qui s'inséreront dans les cadres de la culture traditionnelle.

Afin de donner suite à ces programmes il y aura lieu, en certain cas, de ré-orienter l'enseignement donné au corps professionnel et aux auxiliaires.

Le pouvoir de contribution de l'éducation alimentaire au développement économique n'a pas été perçu. Non seulement elle peut contribuer au développement économique en influant sur les habitudes alimentaires de telle sorte que les travailleurs soient mieux nourris et, par conséquent, en meilleure santé et d'un rendement plus efficient - mais elle pourra aussi augmenter les demandes dans la consommation de ces aliments lesquels, tout en ayant une valeur nutritive, sont aussi désignés dans le plan du développement agricole et économique pour accroître la production. La réalisation de ces projets en vue de la production alimentaire dépend non seulement de l'accroissement satisfaisant de la production, mais aussi d'un accroissement correspondant des demandes de consommation.

ANNOUNCEMENT

INTERUNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR MISSIOLOGICAL AND ECUMENICAL RESEARCH

Leiden, Groenhovenstraat 16, Tel. 01710-24074 - F. Verstraelen.

By way of introduction

Background

The Interuniversity Institute for Missiological and Ecumenical Research has been in existence 1969. The plans for its establishment date from a combined meeting held in 1962 between the Ecumenical Council of Churches in the Netherlands and the Netherlands Missionary Council. At this meeting Prof. J.C. Hoekendijk urged the founding of a study center on a broad ecumenical basis. The present Institute may be viewed as the response to this appeal.

Participants

The co-sponsors of the Institute are the State Universities of Leiden, Groningen and Utrecht, the Free Reformed University of Amsterdam, the Catholic University of Nijmegen and the Reformed Theological Seminary at Kempen along with the Netherlands Missionary Council, the Netherlands Council of Catholic Missions, the Council of Churches in the Netherlands and the Saint Willibrord Society. The Institute's constitution was approved by the Minister of Education and Sciences on July 31, 1969.

Departments

The Interuniversity Institute has two departments: the Department of Missiology and the Department of Ecumenics; the former is located in Leiden, the latter in Utrecht. The two departments maintain a relationship of very close cooperation. The administrative affairs of the Institute as a whole are handled by the Utrecht office.

Objectives

Both departments are 1) to engage in basic research in the areas of missiology and ecumenics with special emphasis upon current developments in these fields; 2) to locate, collect and publish the documentation necessary for such research; 3) to stimulate and coordinate all other scientific work in these areas which is already in progress elsewhere in the Netherlands. All of this should put the Institute in a favourable position 4) to seek and maintain contacts with foreign institutions which are engaged in the scientific study missiology and ecumenics

Department of Missiology

The Department of Missiology is headed by Dr. E. Jansen Schoonhoven, Professor of Missiology at the State University of Leiden. Other members of

its staff are: Dr. F.J. Verstrelen, Assistant Director; Miss G.M.M. Gilhuis, M.Th., in charge of documentation; Mrs. E.M. Hins-Hollinga, Secretary. Its offices are located at Groenhovenstraat 16, Leiden, the Netherlands; Tel. 01710 - 21564.

Department of Ecumenics

The Department of Ecumenics is headed by Dr. A.J. Bronkhorst, Professor of 20th. Century Church History at the State University of Utrecht. Other members of its staff are: Dr. A.J. Hebly, Assistant Director; Mr. W.Th.G. Sleddens, M.Th., in charge of documentation; Miss C.I. Schäffer, Secretary. Its offices are located at Heidelberglaan 2 (Transitorium II Room 26.22.10), Utrecht, the Netherlands; Tel.: 030 - 539111.

The directors of the Interuniversity Institute

Prof. A.J. Bronkhorst

Prof. E. Jansen Schoonhoven.

NEWS FROM THE GENERALATES.

Brother Charles Henry and Bro. Bernanrd Merian will visit Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Togo, Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Nigeria from November 19 to December 23.

Brother Michael Jacques will visit the Far East from the 16th of November to 17th of April : Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, Viet Nam, Ceylon, India, Pakistan; at Manila he will preside at a meeting of provincials and regional superiors of all these countries plus Australia and New Zealand from 14th to 19th of December.

Brother Leo Kirby will visit Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, January 8 to 28.

NEW DOCUMENTS

SEDOS MISSION SYMPOSIUM

After the French issue in SPIRITUS (No. 39 March 1969 the English version is to appear shortly by Maryknoll Publication, USA), we have now the Italian Translation "PERCHE' LE MISSIONI?" (Ed. NIGRIZIA, Via del Meloncello 3/3, 40135, Bologna, Italy, pp. 290, Lit. 2.000).

Copies of the Italian edition can be obtained through the SEDOS Secretariat. The book opens with a brief note of SEDOS, and gives in full the Symposium presentation by Fr. H. Mondé, SMA, the opening address by Card. P. Agagianian and all lectures (Part I) and debates (Part II).

This publication is a sign of the interest the Mission Symposium aroused also in Italy, and in the hope that it will be widely read, we congratulate the publishers for their neat production.

GUIDA DELLE MISSIONI CATTOLICHE 1970 (Catholic Missions Guide 1970)

by the Italian Direction of Pontifical Missionary Works.

The "GUIDA" gives only essential data on the missionary activity of the Catholics Church, for easy reference and quick consultation, as is better illustrated by the plan of the book.

PART I - Alphabetical list of 828 jurisdictions under Propaganda Fide (pp. 5-835). One page each.

PART II - Alphabetical list of so called Mission countries under Propaganda, by continent (pp. 837-1103), followed by an alphabetical index territories under Propaganda, by continents, regions and countries, with comprehensive statistics of the same jurisdictions (pp. 1105 - 1123).

PART III - The missionary activity of the Catholic Church (pp. 1125 - 1214), with information about the Congregation for the Evangelisation of Peoples, missionary Societies under Propaganda, lay missionary associations, Pontifical Missionary Works, Major Mission Seminaries and other mission aid agencies.

The "Guide" gives also the text of the Decree AD GENTES of Vatican II, with the relative Motu proprio "ECCLESIAE SANTAE", and the two Instructions of Propaganda Fide of February 1969 (Appendix I, pp. 1215-1292), and detailed Statistics on the Missions, with a well balanced cautionary introduction (Appendix 2, pp. 1293 - 1312) and 9 charts.

The "Guide" concludes with an alphabetical list of Missionary Ordinaries.

DIARY

2 - 11 - 1970

Fr. Tonna updates Fr. H. Mondé,, who had returned from French West Africa on Saturday October 31, 1970.

Fr. Tonna sees Mgr. Pirovano Superior General of PIME.

3 - 11 - 1970

Staff Meeting.

Fr. Verstraelen, Assistant Director of the Interuniversity Institute for Missiological and ecumenical reasearch, Leiden, sees Fr. Tonna about the possible collaboration of Sedos with his centre.

Meeting of the Task Force of the November Health Services Seminar.

5 - 11 - 1970

Briefing session on Niger, Mali, Haute Volta, Cameroon, Dahomey and Togo at the FSC Generalate.

6 - 11 - 1970

Meeting of the members of the joint group who are preparing recommendation for the Justitia et Pax Round Table, due in December.

DEVELOPMENT

A meeting of the WG Development - the first in the new working year - was held on Friday 16th October, 1970 at 4 p.m. at SEDOS

The following were present: Sr. Thérèse Mary Barnett, scmm-t; Fr. Edward Biggane, sma; Br. Harold Boyle, cfx; Br. Vincent Gottwald, fsc; Sr. Maryann Panevska, scmm-m; Fr. Thomas A. Stanley, sm.

From Sedos Secretariat: Fr. B. Tonna, Miss Capes.

The Chairman welcomed Fr. T. Stanley, sm - a new WGD member - with us for the first time today.

Sr. Panevska introduced the Agenda for the meeting by saying that today we could spend most of our time reviewing where we are rather than anything else, there being no urgent business on hand.

1. SEDOS-MISEREOR Personnel Development Scholarship Fund;

Report by Bro. V. Gottwald.

(Reference can here be made to Bro. Gottwald's report, later published in the Bulletin Sedos 70/783-5).

Bro. Gottwald informed the group that we have 3 candidates so far who had been given funds - 2 within the programme and one outside it, the latter, Sr. Gonzalez of the Philippines, had been given a grant of \$4.500 - a 1-yr course at Harvard. The other two were a. Mr. Mabunda and b. Fr. Bolengo, both now doing their second year in Belgium and both had still to re-apply for their grants for the second year.

We have 7 applications pending that had been forwarded to MISEREOR, and MISEREOR proposed to consider Fr. A. Colombo of India outside this programme on the grounds that his studies were not sufficiently advanced. Then we have 5 incomplete applications for which we have asked for further details, and 6 applications which we had turned down because they didn't come within the programme. The latter were forwarded to MISEREOR for consideration outside this programme thus putting them in direct contact with the applicants.

Bro. Gottwald said that the experience gained with this project during the last ^{year} clearly showed us that we had to push MISEREOR all the time in order to achieve results. He added that we still didn't know the criteria on which they award or reject an application for a scholarship. It was felt by the group that it was time that MISEREOR placed enough confidence in us that when the committee judged that a scholarship request fell within the programme, they (MISEREOR) should automatically accept this.

Bro. Gottwald said he would be visiting MISEREOR on 11, 12 and 13 November, and it was suggested that perhaps during his talks with them he might sound out their possible inclination to allow us to administer the whole thing more freely.

Total yearly expenses incurred by Bro. Gottwald so far came to Lit.127.000 (including the trip to Germany last March Lit.69.000). The bill included postage, secretarial services, printing and telephone. MISEREOR would not

cover administrative expenses in this grant so it was proposed that - under a separate project - they should be requested to make an outright grant to Sedos to cover the administration of this programme for Misereor, and in the meantime, Sedos should reimburse Bro. Gottwald for the above mentioned expenses. It was agreed by the group that a letter to MISEREOR be drafted, typed and submitted on 21st October to the Executive Committee for their approval before being mailed to MISEREOR.

The question was asked "Can we evaluate this project at the beginning of the New Year? Is it worth all the work that Bro. Gottwald has been putting into it?" Bro. Gottwald replied that in so far as realization, No; but as a hope, Yes. There were 17 candidates on the list who felt had a chance. Was, perhaps, MISEREOR at this time sizing up SEDOS, with the possibility of significant cooperation in the future? Another value to this being handled by Sedos was that it gave the religious congregations in the missions an opportunity of working together on something concrete - where the Conference of Religious met to discuss a candidate or two or three, for this programme. Asked if he would be prepared to continue to direct the project, Bro. Gottwald said he would.

2. SEDOS RELATIONS WITH FAO: Report

Fr. Schotte - the head of this Task Force, - being out of Rome Sr. Panevska gave this report:-
She recalled that it had been agreed, after discussion at* that the organization Agrimissio - to start functioning mid-November, 1970 - seemed to be the ideal agency for the relation between missionaries and FAO, since it was sponsored by the Permanent observer and the Unions, and the Executive wanted the Development group to ensure liaison with Agrimissio and there by with FAO, and that when the time was ripe the possibility of ensuring Sedos representation on the Board of Consultants of Agrimissio, be examined. Before leaving Rome Fr. Schotte had given Sr. Panevska a copy of his letter of October 6th from the U.S.G. to Miss Younie, the liaison officer of non-governmental organization at FAO, in which he said that it is the intention of the Unions that Agrimissio should be their spokesman for all relations with FAO and the coordinator of any possible programs, and that Fr. Brossard, who is the Executive Sec. of Agrimissio will take up his function mid-November. Fr. Schotte had suggested, that with the agreement of the WG Development the Task Force would postpone any further action until Father Brossard is in Rome and can fully participate. Fr. Schotte would be back in Rome about 10th November, perhaps as soon as Fr. Brossard was in town, the FAO Task Force could call a little meeting to refer back to the WGD. Fr. Brossard will be maintaining close contact with the Sedos Development Group, of which he was already a member. Also, Sr. Barnett and Fr. Schotte who are respectively the UISG and USG - Agrimissio liaison people will feed this WG with information which will enable it to keep up its contact with FAO.

* one of the General Assemblies and then at the Executive level,

Concern was expressed regarding relations between FAO and Conferences of Religious, Episcopal Conferences and other organizations. The view was then given that precisely one of the important duties of Agrimissio would be to act as a contact between FAO and the missionaries. This would require ideas as to how you take up contact and what you do to stimulate this - have seminars, bulletins?

3. a. RELATIONS WITH JUSTICE AND PEACE: Report

Here again the person who should be reporting on this matter couldn't make the meeting so Sr. Panevska reported:-
WGD has a Task Force for Justice and Peace and the men's Union has a Task Force for Justice and Peace of which Fr. Francis Ivern, sj., is chairman. Unable to attend our meeting today, Fr. Ivern had spoken to Sr. Panevska and said that they wish to expand the USG Task Force (presently about 8 members to include a few more non-European/Americans. The following Sedos persons are already members of the USG Task Force; Fr. McNulty, pa, Bro. Th. More, cfx, Fr. T. Stanley, sm, Fr. Schotte, cism Fr. F. Ivern, sj). The USG group was just at the beginning stage of talking about how they might take up relations and discuss things with J and P. They were going to have a meeting again on 6th November. Fr. Ivern said he'd definitely come to the next WGD meeting in November and tell us how things stand and what possibilities there were of our tying things in together. It was understood that there was no counterpart yet for the women vis-à-vis J and P. As far as a special meeting of the Sedos WGD J and P. Task Force is concerned, it was thought therefore that this could wait until after the USG meeting of 6 November, and after the Nov. WGD at which Fr. Ivern would report to our group.

b. INVITATION TO THE ANNUAL ROUND TABLE

A letter of invitation had been sent by Fr. Schutte for the 8th and 10th December asking specifically that Sedos be represented by 2 members of the Presidency, namely Fr. Mondé and a sister, and also by the Executive Secretary, Fr. Tonna. The Executive Committee would decide who the Sister Representative of the Presidency would be. It appears that the final conclusions of last year's Round Table are only being circulated now with an invitation to send in comments. In this letter Fr. Schutte called our attention to the following questions, to which he particularly wanted reaction from Sedos before the meeting place:-

(Please refer to end of this report for the questions).

The general impression of the group was that these seemed to be the same type of general questions they'd been talking about all along. What were the aims of the Conference? - was asked by a WGD member. Sr. Panevska believed it was dialogue - they don't know what they could do or how they could help to improve relationships between the Churches in the developing countries and in every country. It was agreed that the Sedos position should be worked out with whoever is going to be at the meeting together

with the WGTF J and P plus Bro. Th. More and Fr. Ivern. Fr. Tonna would draft an answer from Sedos to be thrashed out by this group as soon as possible so that the answer could be sent in the near future, otherwise the papers would be distributed by J and P without the Sedos answer. They would try to make this little meeting on Tuesday 20th October, before the Executive meeting.

4. INTERNATIONAL STANDING CONFERENCE ON FUND RAISING: Report

Since joining and paying our annual subscription fee, we've heard absolutely nothing from them. They scheduled a meeting in June, at which Fr. Dupuich, omi, was delegated to represent Sedos, and it was suddenly cancelled, and we got no documentation or any other communications from them. It was agreed to ask Fr. Tonna to write them a letter to the effect that we had'nt heard from them for a very long time and we'd be grateful to have a progress report.

5. A copy of the Evaluation Report drawn up by Sr. Panevska had been circulated to the members of the group at the beginning of the meeting. The Chairman said that hopefully the final report would be got out soon by CUNA and CRS - she said she would make a point of hounding them at least every 3/4 weeks!

In regard to the implementation - this was really the major question at the end of the Seminar - WHAT HAPPENS NOW? How is it implemented ?

After considerable discussion it was decided that Fr Tonna be asked to draw up a 3-page memorandum - in simple terms - of what actually happened at the Seminar, the message of the Seminar, ending with a sort of bird's eye view of where missionaries could be usefully in credit union work and that it need not be full-time - a paper that could be read and digested by the Generalates, directed to them with the request that this message be passed on to the Provincials - not in the written form, (which too easily found its way, unread to a file) but verbally - say when the General Councillors go on visitations.

From this emerged the idea of Kits for the Generalates - an idea to be discussed with the Executive. 1-page stimulating pamphlets on different items - say the eventual statement from the WGE worked out on the Nationalization of Schools, the message of the Health Services and so on, to be passed round the missions verbally. In the eventuality that a proposal come through that Fr. V.D. Dries be nominated Progress Chaser, Sr. Panevska said she would inform the Executive Committee that this group thought he would be the logical man to carry this task out.

Regarding item 3a. Was this the sort of Seminar Sedos should be involved in? Should we not set criteria for SEDOS getting involved in these Seminar in the future?

It was proposed that after 5 months Sedos draft an evaluation sheet, send it to Fr. Van den Dries with the request that he send it to all the Credit Union Seminar participants and give us a copy of their responses. It was also proposed that the Executive be informed that the WGD was in favour of this evaluation page 3 - comments - participation:

One of the members impress that of the group stated that he had been more or less under the impression that members of the Generalates would be out of place in the group discussions, that they were really for the experts and the men in the field, and the only participation they might have would be that of observers, as a result he did not attend these group discussions.

page 4 Logistics - Secretariat

Strong and weak points listed.

It was agreed that the points listed under the above headings covered a very fair assessment of the logistics. It was also stated that the secretariat had been understaffed, due to miscalculation on the first day of the Seminar.

Staff: 13 people were covering from morning to night for a whole week, aside from the outside technicians and so forth, and then the moderators, whose task was no small one, busy for 3 to 4 days. This points out there's an awful lot of staff needed to cover a Seminar of this sort.

Evaluation of Preliminary Meetings for the Generalates

It was felt that it was not rewarding enough for all the involvement that went in to preparing the way etc. Some found these meetings (2 days) a waste of time - speakers just reading their papers. In any case, the Seminar was not geared to the Generalates or for them. An evaluation of these 2 days would also be useful, afterwards.

Financial Report

Fr. Tonna informed the group that we were \$2,584 in the green, this explained largely by saving the plane fare of 2 priests - all expenses paid - who were unable to come. Members of the Secretariat staff still to receive compensation from this sum in the measure of the overtime each put in throughout the Seminar. From above sum, also various other expenses still to be charged up, and so the balance would probably be reduced to a few hundred dollars.

6. FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AT Strasbourg, 2-6 November, 1970 (Fr. Schotte attending for Sedos and will report at WGD November meeting).
7. Other items: Memo from Fr. Anthony Byrne, CSSp
Fr. Byrne had spoken to Bro. Th. More, who had routed the memo to the WGD. This memo, which outlines what services Fr. Byrne wishes to offer and the reasons for them, is being published in the Sedos Bulletin.

See addition to para. 3b on following page.

8. Next meeting of the WGD to take place on Monday 23rd November, 1970 at 4 p.m. at the Generalate of the Society of Mary (Marianists). (Maps will be send to WGD members before the meeting).

Ref. Para. 3b. - Questions.--

- 1) Que devrait être et que peut être dans le contexte actuel et dans l'esprit de l'Eglise, l'objectif de la Table Ronde?
- 2) Quel rôle va-t-elle jouer pour arriver à ce but?
- 3) Quelle serait la méthode la plus appropriée pour qu'elle s'acquitte de cette tâche?
- 4) Comment la Table Ronde va-t-elle arriver à un dialogue permanent et continu avec l'Eglise des pays en voie de développement?
- 5) De quelle façon ce dialogue peut-il être organisé de manière institutionnelle afin qu'il puisse se répercuter jusqu'à la plus petite cellule de l'Eglise?

MEMO FROM FATHER ANTHONY BYRNE, CSSp

1. The International Catholic Funding organizations for social and economic development distribute over \$70 million (Misereor \$45 million, at least \$25 million from the other organizations).
2. The non-religious funding organizations distribute at least twice the above sum.
3. Because many missionaries lack information about these organizations they do not receive the aid which they need for their development projects.
4. There is very little coordination and planning in many of the dioceses in the third world.
5. The international organizations are sometimes embarrassed that the missionaries are not well informed about their objectives.
6. Some of the international organizations lack knowledge of the actual situation and the difficulties existing on the missions.
7. It has ^{been} suggested that Father Anthony Byrne, who has studied social policy and social administration and who is acquainted with the international organizations, should help the missionaries to establish projects and attract financial assistance. Father Byrne is presently visiting Sierra Leone, Angola and Kenya on the invitation of the Bishops.
8. Father Byrne's religious superiors wholeheartedly support this suggestions which has been made by the missionaries.

Present mailing address:

Father Anthony Byrne, CSSp
c/o Bishop Brosnahan
Sacred Heart Cathedral
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Father Byrne will be back in Rome around January 1, 1971.

NEWS

SEDOS AT THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (WCC)

The Executive Committee of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism begins its annual meeting on Monday November 9, 1970. Fr. Tonna will participate in the week long session as one of the three Roman Catholic Consultants, (Fr. Seumoio, omi, for the PF and Fr. Meeking for SPCU).

The Agenda touches on all the missionary activities of the WCC: studies on Church and culture on theological education on the role of Christians within changing institutions, on salvation today, reports on urban and industrial mission, on the Medical Commission on the work of the committee of the Church and the Jewish People, on the ecumenic sharing of personnel. The main recurring theme will, however, be the dialogue between the Churches and between men of Giving Faith.

Thus the first morning session (9-10.30) will be devoted to workshop, to the presentation and discussion of "Can Churches be compared". The second morning, session (11-12.30) will be plenaries. In the afternoon (14.15 to 18.00) there will be group and plenary sessions and joint meeting with the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refuge and World Services.