

70/37

Rome, November 20, 1970

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

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COMING EVENTS:	
HEALTH SEMINAR:	Nov. 23-26 at OMI Scholasticate.
DEVELOPMENT WG:	Nov. 23-1970 at 16.00 at SM Generate, 22 Via Latina.
EDUCATION PWG :	Nov. 25-1970 at 16.00 at RSCM Generalate.
HEALTH SEMINAR:	Final meeting for all Superiors General: 26-11-1970, at 16.00 at OMI Scholasticate.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tonna
 Executive Secretary.

AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF

23 NOVEMBER 1970

(at 4 P.M. at the Marianist Fathers, 22 via Latina)

1. Justice & Peace Task Force Report :
 - a) Representative at December Round Table
 - b) SEDOS letter to Fr. Schutte
2. SEDOS-MISEREOR Personnel Development Scholarship Fund Report
by Bro. V. Gottwald
3. FAO: Report of Task Force
4. Credit Union Seminar :
 - a) Memoranda to Generalates
 - b) Evaluation questionnaire to Generalates
 - c) Evaluation questionnaire to participants
 - d) Final Financial Report
5. Strasbourg Conference on International Voluntary Service :
Report circularized in the SEDOS Bulletin No. 37
pages 333/341
6. International Standing Conference
Any Response?
7. Election of the Chairman of WGI IN December or January
8. Other items

FOURTH SEMINAR on INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

November 14, 1970

Rev. Benjamin Tonna
Executive Secretary SEDOS
Via dei Verbiti 1
Roma.

Dear Father Tonna:

I am happy to forward to you a comprehensive report on the Fourth Seminar on International Voluntary Service.

The presence of a SEDOS representative was useful

- 1- in order to make the views of the missionary sending societies known especially in the workshops. I participated in the work of Group 1 : The Involvement of local people, and of Group 6 : Criteria of Cooperation, and Special Consultation on Intermediate Technology.
- 2- for contacts with other agencies in an informal manner. I was able to explain the workings and aims of SEDOS to the representatives of a large variety of organizations.
- 3- for information: the exchange of information and ideas helps us better to understand the position and policies of the different groups and organisations.

Together with this report, I forward to the SEDOS Secretariat

- 1- one set of English documents (complete)
- 2- one set of French documents (not all documents were reproduced in French; wherever possible I have added an English copy.)
- 3- a set of selected documents for the Chairman of the SEDOS Work Groups on Development, Education and Social Communications. I hope these will be transmitted to them for the purpose of informing their respective work groups.

I thank the Executive Committee of SEDOS for the opportunity to participate in the Seminar at Strasbourg and hope that the report can be circulated to the SEDOS members.

With every best wish,

J.P. Schotte, cicm.

FOURTH SEMINAR on INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

The Seminar was held in Strasbourg (France) from November 2 thru November 6, 1970 at the invitation of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and in cooperation with the R.C.I.V.S. (Regional Conference on International Voluntary Service: a standing conference of non-governmental organizations, cooperating in development wishing to promote voluntary international service for economic, social and cultural development in overseas countries - grouping all organizations that have their seat either in Europe or at a workable distance). The facilities (meeting rooms, translation, secretarial staff) of the Council of Europe and the European Parliament were used for this seminar.

I. THEME

The theme of the 4th Seminar was: Mobilisation of human resources for social and economic development with reference to the Second Development Decade and to the cooperation between intergovernmental, governmental and voluntary organizations, trade-unions, co-operatives and industry with developing countries.

The theme was summarily described in the introductory addresses of Mr. Addeke H. Boerma, Director-General of F.A.O. and Dr. Erhard Eppler, Minister for Economic Co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany. Dr. Eppler emphasised very strongly the following two points:

- 1) volunteer work is very selective and needs qualified people who have human as well as professional qualifications. They must be experts but without rigidly confirming themselves to their specialised fields. They must have the imagination to adapt what they have learned to other living conditions, and they must have the ability to improvise with primitive tools and equipment used by the native community. They must be good at languages, forget prejudices and adapt themselves to the people and the culture.
- 2) Development efforts must be further internationalised during the Second Development Decade. It is imperative that also volunteers from the Developing countries play the part due to them. One step in this direction was the adoption by the 2nd Committee of the U.N. General Assembly (oct. 27, 1970) of a resolution to establish a U.N. Corps of Volunteers in 1971.

II. PARTICIPATION

Were represented: 7 intergovernmental organisations;
 19 international non-governmental organisations;
 79 national, governmental and non-governmental
 organisations from 13 countries.

The total participation was 140.

Sedos had been invited as an international non-governmental organisation and was represented by Rev. J.P. Schotte (Cfr. Executive Committee, September 2, 1970).

This very heterogeneous body had a common general concern (development) but was certainly hampered by a divergence of views, approaches, aims, programs and interests. The Seminar was therefore only a forum for open discussion, an exchange of ideas and experiences, and a putting together in final documents of a consensus on some priorities. This consensus does not bind the organisations represented but will enable

1. the R.C.I.V.S. to present some desiderata to the Council of Europe for appropriate action;
2. the participating agencies to pass on to their constituency an insight in the trends that seem to develop and will influence the development efforts in the coming years.

The usefulness of a Sedos-representation, although limited, is real and can be seen in i) the opportunity for contact with and exchange of information on the thinking of a large spectrum of agencies;

ii) a possibility to help shape a consensus on priorities especially through the participation in the work group discussions. The size of some of the work groups (60 participants!) and the heterogeneous nature have however a diluting effect.

III. SOME CONCLUSIONS

1. The Special Consultation on "Intermediate Technology" recommend that a centre should be established to provide a question-and-answer service, to evolve means of actively stimulating the demand for knowledge of intermediate technologies already existing or to be promoted, as appropriate, and to obtain from suitable organizations adequate responses to the requirements of developing countries in this field.

It therefore expressed the desire that explorations should be carried out, through the good offices of the Organisation for Economic co-operation and Development Centre and the Intermediate Technology Development Group, with a view to requesting the most suitable intergovernmental organisations to sponsor such a centre and assist in operating it in collaboration with non-governmental organisations active in the field of development co-operation, such as the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, trade associations and trade union organisations, or other institutions recognised as active in this sphere.

It is interesting to note that a profile of the questions put to the I.T.D.G. (London) shows that:

- 50% of the questions come from the world of business and small enterprises,
- 25% come from government departments, mostly in developing countries,
- 16% come from individuals such as missionaries, voluntary workers and
- 9% from others, e.g. academic institutions.

2. From the conclusions of Work Group 1 "The involvement of people at the local level":
 - attention should be directed towards including the following strategic groups in the development process: women, youth, family;
 - the process of local development can only succeed in the long run if it can be integrated progressively into the larger framework of government planning and action;
 - private groups and voluntary agencies will find profitable fields of action in bringing together the local and the central levels;
 - assistance in raising levels of knowledge, organisational capacity in gradual transformation of the traditional value systems can under certain conditions effectively be provided by people coming from without. The more basic the development level of the community concerned, however, the more generalised should be the nature of this assistance. Where the process of specialisation and institutionalisation already is well under way assistance is needed mainly from specialists in the different fields. It is here where one should find special need for intermediate levels of technical and organisational knowhow, which both may be provided by middle grade experts and by specialised volunteers. Where development is just getting under way, more generalised animators and also volunteers of this type are called for to help the manifold micro-projects started, which were considered as the means par excellence to link up a fused social system with the process of modernisation.
3. The second Work Group on "Action for rural development" recommended that the conclusions of the 2nd World Food Congress be adopted by all concerned as a basis for synchronising efforts. The group also insisted on the need for better training of male and female personnel for rural development works, not only in the purely technical field, but also in the general areas of culture, language, living conditions, psychology and beliefs of the people. Any preliminary training in Europe must be followed by a more practical training period in the country where the volunteer is to work.
4. The work of Work Group 3 on urban development, made it clear that very few agencies have been engaged in the field of urban development. Urban development presents a tremendous challenge to all agencies for the coming decade especially in regard to the urban unemployment problem and the promotion of mediumsized towns and rural centres.
5. The Work Group on "Public Opinion and Development Co-operation" (n.4) stressed the role that institutions of learning have to play in the long-term process of development and social change. In the industrialized countries, the formal education process must lead to international comprehension (the ability to analyze meaningfully societies other than our own) and towards an attitude of respect for differing ways of life.

In developing countries special attention must be given to programmes of continuing education.

Since voluntary agencies do not own or control the "mass media" and are dependent on the goodwill of others, they must increase their influence in the process of opinion-building through personal contact with media-professionals, background information and briefings and wide cooperation and sharing.

6. "Education and Training" was discussed in Working Group No. 5. This group felt that the adaptation of educational and training techniques to the special needs of local conditions in developing countries is of the same importance as the formulation and testing of alternatives to educational structures, methods and didactics.

NGOs should, however, conduct educational projects only within the limits of their factual possibilities. Thus, NGOs cannot make any essential contribution to a reform of the formal school system in developing countries.

But they should take advantage of their capability to take risks, in order to draft and carry out alternatives to educational structures, methods and didactics, in accordance with corresponding local institutions.

7. More than 60 participants collaborated in Work Group No. 6 to define "Criteria for Co-operation", starting from a research paper prepared by IRFED (Paris).

The participation of people and the non-sector approach are matters that have been stressed by the entire Working Group as two of the conditions for effective action that will make it possible to introduce all those changes and improvements essential for general progress in the economic and social spheres.

The Committee emphasised also that any policy of co-operation must include increased financial aid and a number of measures connected with international exchanges, particularly trade and investment, taking into account the needs of the third world and offering it more equitable rewards for its efforts.

The Committee emphasised the importance of questions connected with birth-rate policy and steps to deal with increase in population at a rate in excess of the growth of economic resources. But birth control measures alone cannot be regarded as the only remedy for underdevelopment and must be accompanied, or preferably preceded, by economic and social reforms. Any endeavours and all aid for programmes of this kind, and any participation in action towards this end must go hand in hand with steps that will really bring about improved standards of living for the peoples concerned. They themselves must have an

opportunity of playing their own part in establishing birth-rate policies that must not be forced on them from outside as conditions for granting aid or sending volunteers or co-operators, but must in first place respect the domestic, socio-cultural and ethical values of the peoples of the third world. Lastly, it must not be forgotten that any attempt at restricting the birth-rate can only in the long run provide an answer to the immediate problem of unemployment and underemployment which calls for still greater priority treatment at international level both in the matter of aid and voluntary service work programmes.

In regard to the participation of the local people it was stressed that:

- a) A choice be made in relation to aid from outside (personnel, programmes and money) so that it benefits the base as a matter of priority and not certain privileged sectors. The rural area must profit from it to the same extent as the urban sector.
- b) A special effort must be made to ensure that the communities effected understand and agree to the aid programmes and projects decided upon, particularly all those involving cultural and social measures;
- c) Endeavours must be made to enable them to make their own contribution and actively participate in the efforts made, thus combatting the persistence of a mentality of people receiving help from outside sources;

Endeavours must be made to use local manpower reserves as a matter of priority when drawing up and carrying out programmes for co-operation and to invite organisations of volunteers to act accordingly when choosing a project and selecting volunteers.

Action by overseas voluntary services must therefore be restricted primarily to those spheres where the volunteer does not take the place of local workers.

- e) Mutual educational exchanges must take the place of unilateral transmission of knowledge and skill. It is perhaps one of the essential conditions in voluntary service that the man in the third world should be enabled to meet a type of man who will listen to him and no longer be the European or American master who imposes his own standards.

8. These excerpts from the conclusions of the Work Groups are not exhaustive. The Appropriate Sedos Work Groups (Development, Social Communication, Education) are encouraged to study the documents that relate to their particular field. The Chairman will receive these documents.

IV. POINTS OF AGREEMENT

From the study of the Work Group Conclusions and the debates in general assembly, the following points of agreement can be formulated.

1. Although the responsibility for development rests mainly with governments and inter-governmental agencies, the NGOs must continue to play a major role in the process.
2. Their autonomy and independence makes them eminently suitable for experimenting with new solutions and fresh approaches.
3. Development must be broadly planned on all levels and by all concerned, but the final decision always rests with the developing countries, for better or for worse.
4. NGOs can promote change without interfering with the local governments by trying to involve all sections of the local population and by creating a true sense of responsibility.
5. In the developed countries, the understanding of the development problems is important to influence the governments towards changing the international structures (trade, markets...).
6. The greatest emphasis must be placed on the development of human resources (education, training) without forgetting the economic development.
7. Rural development is of outstanding importance in most countries. NGOs have most experience in this field, but are not so well qualified for urban development. Intermediate technology is the next important field where developing countries are ill-equipped and where NGOs can make a valuable contribution.
8. Unemployment and lack of education are the worst hindrances of progress. Creation of meaningful employment will do much for the improvement of life. NGOs can help here.
9. There is an increasing need for experimenting with multilateral programmes, because these will insure greater participation of the third world countries.

V. DOCUMENTATION

Two complete sets of all seminar documents (French and English) are available at the Sedos Secretariat. Included are:

1. List of Participants.
2. Programme
3. List of Working Documents
4. Draft recommendation on Intermediate Technology
5. Mobilisation of Human Resources for Social and Economic Development. Introductory address by Mr. A.H. Boerma, Director-General of F.A.O.
6. Volunteers in the Service of Development. - Introductory address by Dr. E. Eppler, Minister of Economic Co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany.
7. Working Group 6 : Criteria for Co-operation. Conclusions and Recommendations.
8. Working Group 2 : Action for Rural Development. Conclusions.
9. Working Group 3 : Action for urban Development. Summary of issues discussed.
10. Working Group 5 : Education and Training. Conclusions.
11. Working Group 4 : Public Opinion and Development Co-operation. Conclusions.
12. Working Group 1 : The Involvement of People. Conclusions.
101. Miss A. Salina : Women's participation in Social development.
102. International Christian Union of Business Executive (UNIAPAC) : Criteria for international co-operation for heads of enterprises with a view to promoting a responsible society.
- 102a. UNIAPAC : Prise de position. Document provisoire.
103. Miss Mildred Neville: Mutual Collaboration by Voluntary Societies, Trade Union and private enterprise with a view to creating favourable public opinion towards development co-operation.
104. Donald Tweddle: General rural development in the light of the Second World Food Congress.
105. International Cooperative Alliance : Co-operatives and Social Economic Development.

106. Asian Ecumenical Conference (July 1970): The role of the Church in urban and industrial development.
107. F.A.O. : Comprehensive approach to rural development.
108. I.R.F.E.D. : International Cooperation. Comments and Criteria for the future.
109. F.A.O. : People in rural development.
110. S.C. Prabasi : Adaptation of Education and Training Techniques to the local Conditions, with special referenc to Asia.
111. P. Montenez : Action for rural development and mobilising resources.
112. Dr. Israel Prion : The role of non-governmental organisations in action for rural development.
113. M. Nachtergaele : The involvement of people. How to ensure the participation of local communities in the planning and implementation of development programmes and projects.
114. Nailton Santos : Education in Developing Countries. Some problems.
115. Paul Soppo Priso : Action for Urban Development.
116. World Confederation of Labour : Criteria for Co-operation.
117. Rev. Harry F.J. Daniel : Action for Urban Development.
118. Dr. E.F. Schumacher : Intermediate Technology.
119. P.B. Stone : Contitions of creation of an International Information Centre for Intermediate Technology.
- Selection of Questions on Technology recently received by VITA.
- Vienna Institute for Development. Report on the International Conference "Youth and Development", Salzburg, 16-20 May, 1970.
- Dom Helder Camara : No Development without Youth.
- A. Haselbach : Some Remarks on the Mobilization of Public Opinion.
- Vienna Institute for Development : Entwicklungsdienst statt Militärdienst. Italien.

SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS

A meeting took place of the Social Communications Working Group on 21st September, 1970 at 4 p.m. at Sedos.

The following were present : Fr. Y. Périgny, omi;
Fr. J. Drouart, omi; Sr. F. Avonts, sa; Fr. F. Kelker-
mans, cicm; Fr. S. MacCarthy, sma; Sr. M. Tully, rscm;
Bro. J. P. Basterrechea, fsc; Sr. M. Franssens, icm;
Sr. A. Oosschot, scmm-m; Sr. A. Cottaar, scmm-t;
Mo. H. J. van Dun, osu; Fr. A. Mills, sj; Sr. M. McCarran, fmm;
Fr. S. Bamberger, sj.
From Sedos Secretariat : Fr. B. Tonna; Miss A. Capes.

The Chairman, Fr. Périgny, opened the meeting, and reported Fr. Eilers would be unable to attend. The group then proceeded to the first item on the Agenda: -

1. Exchange of Social Communications information (from each member)

- a. It was reported that both Frs. Reuver and Mills had been invited by the Ursuline Order, when their Council was together last June, to give a talk on:
 1. the meaning of social communications
 2. the use of the mass media, and
 3. internal communications - how to set up a good system.

At a later date they were again invited by the Ursulines to deliver the same talk to the General Conference, where all the provincials were present. Both evenings had been a great success and gratitude was expressed to Frs. Reuver and Mills for helping them to come to action in the Social Communications' field

- b. Latest news from the Ecumenical Committee for Satellite Communications came by letter from Mr. Jankovic, a member of this group. He had just returned, September 12th, from the first meeting of the Ecumenical Satellite Commission and reported "The Commission finally took off with a cautious, slow but smooth start .

A President and Secretary-Chairman were elected; approval of a preliminary budget (conditional because they don't have money) was reached; the handling of the Information Centre of the Commission by an enlarged WACC staff, at least to start with, was discussed, but nothing decided; about the only major project approved in principle at the meeting was the Satellite Frequency Study for the 1971 ITU Conference under the guidance of a steering Committee of five members (ECUSATE)." Next meeting to take place about December 7th.

c. At a meeting in Lusaka of the Episcopal Conference, it had been decided :

1. that no Catholic radio stations should be built in Africa, and the money available for this purpose from Dutch sources should be spent in helping the local national stations to build studios, train personnel, etc.;
2. to build an audio-visual aids wing at the Training Centre of Nairobi in Kenya;
3. to explore possibilities for a Christian Literature Society for Eastern Africa;
4. to recommend a secular profession for some diocesan priests, and among these secular professions (of the priests whom they wish to train) to recommend specialisation in mass communications.

d. It was announced that the Acts of the Symposium on Mission Theology had just been published in Italian, costing about Lit.2.000. The French edition was already in circulation, the English edition was coming out shortly and later the German edition.

e. A question was asked regarding what social communications preparations were under way for the Pope's visit to Asia. The group was then informed that two Vatican Radio technicians had gone to the Philippines and to Australia in order to see what the possibilities were of setting up local microphones and having a direct line to Rome. Definite preparations would probably be concluded just shortly prior to the trip.

2. Brief explanation of sub-group progress reports (copies were in the possession of the group members) and
3. Questions on the foregoing.

- a. In the absence of Miss Caroline Cohen, Fr. Bamberger kindly agreed to report on the progress of the Publications & Research Projects group :

The Documentation group was concerned mainly with two projects :

1. A directory of Communication activities of the Catholic Church all over the world, which was supposed to provoke a similar directory from the Protestants and lead to a Christian Handbook for social communications.
2. Second Project : A Who's Who on the Communications activities of the Catholic Church in Latin America - in two sections :-
 1. Institutions
 2. Persons

With regard to the first project, it should be ready in script by the end of November, and ready for distribution by the end of this year. The manuscript was in Spanish. The very good response to the 500 letters with questionnaires sent out this last summer by the Sedos Secretariat to relevant authorities, led us to expect a high degree of accuracy in the directory, with all desirable basic information on institutions of the Catholic Church or Church oriented institutions all over the world. The directory would include telephone numbers.

The second project : "Who's Who" - we have received a grant from Adveniat of \$4000, which should cover the cost. Part of this work would be done automatically when the directory was finished because the directory already listed the institutions in Latin America. So, the first part of next year must be devoted to the remaining and more delicate question of the persons. Fr. Bamberger replied that he had discussed this matter with Fr. Tonna and given that the part "institutions" for the Who's Who would be done automatically with the directory, about

15 to 20% of the work of the Who's Who would be ready, so it would be fair to split 20% from the \$4000 and spend it on the directory.

The group was informed that these two projects had been discussed by the Executive and by the General Assembly and approved by both.

- b. EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (Relations with Superiors General and other organizations). (Copies of the reports in possession of the group members).
 - 1. Fr. Mills reported that they had decided upon three priorities :
 - a) they felt they should organize informal "colloquia" with the various Generalates, talking to them about communications problems;
 - b) they would like to establish contact between the Generalates and professional people in Social Communications, and have them exchange ideas and views;
 - c) they would like to propose a Seminar - of possibly 3 days - with the aim of working out some kind of an overall expert policy for the use of social communications in our apostolic work in development

Another item briefly discussed was contact with the Catholic Media Council, particularly with regard to the circulation of information about communications.

A further meeting was held by this group (see Agenda at end of report), but as the relevant data resulting from it had only just come in, a written report was not yet available, however Fr. Mills would give an account of what took place :

- a) report from Fr. Eilers on relationships with the Catholic Media Council (steps to be taken). Ever since this meeting Fr. Eilers had been travelling abroad and had been unable to prepare a report. Fr. Mills had written to the Exec. Sec. of the Council asking him for information and, in particular, for a list of training centres in the world that could be used for religious. In his reply the Exec. Sec. had promised him a list in September, but nothing had yet materialised.

- b. The writing of the "Abidjan letter" : it had been felt that a letter should be written to the Pan-African Episcopal Conference held in Abidjan in August stressing the importance of communication. Instead of a letter a paragraph on communications was inserted in the speech of Msgr. Gremillion (Head of Justice and Peace) who went to this Conference.

The result was a report from that meeting, in very general terms : the meeting agreed that SECAM should support the increasing collaboration between the Catholic Episcopal Conferences and the All-African Conference of Churches :

1. in communication training centres; and
2. in communications production centres - such as the training centre in Nairobi, Kenya, and the proposed centre in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

c. Ideas for the first "colloquium" :

Instead of being rather small and informal, the first colloquium, an opportunity which had come up and not to be missed, would be at a meeting of the Education Committee of the UISG, of which Sr. M. Morawska, OSU, was secretary. This would be held at the Ursuline Generalate on October 28th (later postponed to 9th December) from 4 - 6 p.m. The Social Communications group had been invited through the work done by the sub-group to present to them the importance of communication. It had been understood that all members of the Social Communications group were cordially invited to be present.

Ideas to be discussed at this first colloquium - outlined in the sub-group's report, - were :

1. What are the hard facts of social communications in the world today?
2. What are the ethics of the Mass Media?
3. What can we do now?
4. What projects in social communications are already under way?

Films would be used, questionnaires distributed as well as the employment of other means for inducing participation among those present.

It was reported to the group that Fr. Reuver had contacted the Secretary of the USG, and a tentative date for a similar meeting in November had been agreed upon.

It was reported to the group that the Executive Committee had discussed the possibility of a Seminar - just a local "family" affair - for March 1971 and would like the group to go ahead.

The question was asked : "do these 'colloquia' cover internal communications"? The answer was in the affirmative.

2.c. INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

Sr. A.Oosschot reported that their group was found to be mostly made up of learners, and they needed more experts. They invited Fr. Périgny, who had not yet signed up with any group, if he would join them, and he agreed.

The first question was :- How do we communicate?

It is necessary to get some practical points of departure perhaps a survey answering a lot of questions as to how did the Generalates do it? - then build on that.

Therefore start with an insight as to :

- a. how it should be done;
- b. personnel required;
- c. funds required;
- d. what you communicate.

It was suggested that the assistant to Fr. Eilers, a layman expert, would be a useful person to invite to speak to this sub-group. It could be of help and guidance and inspiration to the Generalates, for instance, to know the regular Italian publications put out by the svd, of which there are four.

Fr. Périgny underlined that internal communications were the most basic problem to be resolved before venturing outside that area : to questions such as: what is dialogue? how do you do it? how do you promote it? - it was the business of the Internal communications group to have the answers.

The Chairman felt that a point which had not been underlined enough when the members divided up into sub-groups last June, was that of PUBLIC RELATIONS, which after internal communications, was very important. The report from the Internal communications group had been an impressive one, each point made could make another meeting :

1. Translating and news gathering.
(know where who can do what)
2. How to organise internal communications in our Generalates? Each Generalate does it differently - list the good and the weak points.
3. Individual contacts and visits - these can be arranged and carried out any time.
4. Necessity of getting it across to the Generals
 - a) that they are the communicators and
 - b) that they are still too reserved about giving information.
5. A questionnaire.

The report offered a programme of work for years. A member of this sub-group then pointed out that with regard to point 1 above, the Superiors General had come together - and all came to get translators - and they all left without giving any. Another attempt would have to be made.

The Chairman felt that the first colloquium experience at the Ursuline House would give us some orientation as to whether we carry on as we stand now or whether some amendments should be made.

Points 2 and 3 of the Agenda were considered to have been exhausted at this point.

4. PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS (proposed rules for discussion in possession of group members).

A. A motion was proposed to accept the first 5 rules and then to proceed to see if any other rules should be added. This was seconded and a vote then taken indicated unanimous approval.

B. Point 6 - other suggestions

1. EXCHANGE OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION
(from each member)

It was felt that while the group had been small, this informal exchange of information at the beginning of the meetings had been good. However, now that the numbers had increased another formula had to be found. It was suggested that only those pieces of news which were not of general interest should be given verbally at the meeting, while something of interest to all the Generalates (the Group to decide what is of general and what of particular interest) should be published in the Bulletin under the title SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS - News Flashes - what is happening in Social Communications. A vote then taken indicated unanimous approval.

2. Another suggestion was that as a general rule the duration of the meeting should be 1-1/2 hours so that members are forced to be concise and are able to make further appointments. The group voted unanimously in favour of this motion.

It was agreed after a good deal of discussion, that the reports of the sub-groups would be published in the bulletin subject to the WGSC Chairman's and the Sedos Executive Secretary's decision. It was requested that copies of all sub-group reports be sent to Sedos to keep the files up to date.

5. MEETINGS

- a Should we have separate "informative meetings" (guest speakers, reports from group members) and "planning meetings"? (See proposal Sr. Ryan's letter)

Separate informative meetings should be held:

1. where we would invite guests speakers, or
2. for the purpose of receiving the report of a sub-group which urgently required advice or a decision from the large group.

b. Should the planning meetings be handled by the Sub-groups?

1. The Task Force meetings are planning meetings, and carrying out of work to be done should be approved by the whole WGSC.
2. The big Working group meetings of SC deal with overall planning, coordinating, initiative, checking and general approval of plans of sub-groups.

It was felt to be basic to maintain the unity of the group - we had only split into 3 sub-groups to work better. The WGSC Executive Committee :
Sr. Ryan, Fr. Mills and the heads of the sub-groups, would prepare the Agenda for the big group meetings.

c. How often to have general meetings?

The following was unanimously agreed by the group

1. that the WGSC would meet not more often than every two months; and that
2. the Task Force would decide themselves how often they would meet;
3. the Task Forces were responsible for accomplishing a project agreed upon by the Communications Group.

6. OTHER MATTERS

The date of the next meeting of the WGSC will be published in a later Bulletin.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of Sedos was held on November 16, 1970 at 09.00 at the Secretariat. Present were:

Bro. Ch. H. Buttmer, fsc; Sr. J. Gates, scmm; Sr. M. Keenan, rscm;
Fr. F. Sackett, omi; Mo. Th. Walsh, osu.

In the Chair: Fr. H. Mondé, sma.
Secretary : Fr. B. Tonna.

1. The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of October 21, 1970 were taken as read and approved after the following clarifications were made:

70/775 item (h) add after (ii):

(iii) The present Sedos Secretariat personnel is not able to handle seminars even with a good Generalate task force; therefore future logistics for seminars can be taken on only when the Secretariat staff is improved.

70/776 item (k) add:

The financial coverage of the seminar was reported as good; in fact there was a balance of \$2000 +. It was agreed that from this balance should be paid the overtime wages due to the Secretariat personnel, in addition to any other outstanding expenses for which bills have not yet been received."

70/778 item (d): amend:

(d) That Sedos reimburse Bro. V. Gottwald for expenses incurred thus far in directing (the Sedos/Misereor Personnel Development Programme). Item (d) becomes (e) and should end 1970.
Item (e) becomes (f).

- As regards Appendix A. , it was pointed out that the word "blessing" on p. 70/780 was out of context and that the phrase within brackets should be deleted.
- As regards Appendix B., it was agreed:
 - a) That the concept of "office management" be spelled out as follows: typing, duplicating, mailing; the term "how and by whom etc" would thus become redundant. The two typists would continue to report to the English speaking Assistant.
 - b) that the term Staff be used to designate the Executive Secretary, and the three Assistants: (Documentation, English, French speaking groups). The word Personnel would be used to designate these four plus the two typists.

- c) that a monthly financial statement be forwarded to the Executive Committee.
- d) that the use of French within the Sedos inner ring be stepped up by regularly
 - i) scheduling French features for the bulletin
 - ii) ensuring instantaneous translation for the Assembly and for selected meetings. The translators, even if recruited from among the Generalates, would be remunerated.
 - iii) Approaching the French speaking Superiors General and Assistants for ideas on this subject.
- e) that all the Staff members report - at least in writing - on how they felt the experimental system was functioning to the December meeting of the Executive Committee.

2. The Agenda of the December Assembly : It was agreed to put the following items on the agenda of the December Assembly:

- a) The report of the Executive Committee Secretary
 - b) Amendments to the Statutes re-elections
 - c) "Briefing" and "reporting" sessions
 - d) The budget for 1971.
- a) Fr. Tonna had circulated the draft of his annual report. During its discussion, it was agreed
- i) that the central issue was the function of the missionary sending institute; this was behind such aphorisms as "the Generalate cannot do much." If the function of the Institute is to support the members in the field, then the role of the Generalate is that of animating these men and women. In a situation of general decentralization, it became more necessary than ever to achieve consensus on the basic values at the Generalate level. This was the necessary counterbalance for transferring decision making to the base. Among such values was the new concept that missionaries, after all, were not "those who were sent out to convert them" but those who were there to serve them. A consequent role of the Generalate was that of correcting "false" images of what a missionary institute really was. One aspect of the real image was that, although the Institutes did not have all the answers, most of them were honestly searching for these.
 - ii) As a group of Generalates Sedos should be a tool for pursuing this search together by promoting common policies and common attitudes. It was there to help the people involved in the reality of the Generalates in Rome, meet and share their insights. As such it could become a fund of living reflection.

- b) It was agreed to propose to the Assembly the following amendment to the Sedos Statutes,

" 8c: elects the President, the Vice President, the Treasurer, two Councillors from the men's Institutes, two Councillors from the women's Institutes for a three year term, by secret ballot, on an absolute majority of votes cast or, in the third ballot, on a relative majority; Elections are held as the term of office expires or as the offices are vacated."

- "10 The Executive Committee of Sedos is formed by the President, the Vice President, the Treasurer and the four Councillors elected by the Assembly."

It was also agreed to ask the Assembly to appoint a nomination committee and to ask it to prepare a single slate of Superiors General in Sedos available for election early in 1971. The Committee would also clarify procedures for insuring some built in continuity (by rotation etc) in the Executive Committee.

- c) Bro. Charles H. Buttmer fsc, reported on the positive outcome of the "briefing session", held at the Generalate on November 5, on French speaking West Africa. It was agreed that Bro. P. Basterrechea report on the same to the Assembly.

It was also agreed to attempt to call a similar meeting in the Africanization of formation and another on Portuguese Africa.

- d) A financial report on the year 1970 was distributed to the Committee. It was agreed that, as soon as the Treasurer returned to Rome, he would draw up, the budget - with Fr. H. Mondé, Sr. A.M. de Vreede, Fr. Sackett and Fr. Tonna.

3. Representation in Geneva. Fr. Tonna reported on his meeting with Fr. Roq, wf, in Geneva. Fr. Roq was the Director of the Foyer St. Justin - a hostel for 110 University Students from the Third World. He was a missionary in Malawi and had recently finished a course in Community Development and Organization in the University of Manchester. He was also Expert Advisor to the delegation of the Holy See to the UN in Geneva. He had offered his services to Sedos because he thought that the missionary Institutes should know what was happening in Geneva.

It was agreed to propose to the Assembly that:

- Fr. Roq be asked to write for the bulletin short periodical (monthly or quarterly) reports on documents and activities of missionary relevance in Geneva; and that he would be remunerated for this.
- Fr. Roq be eventually asked on an "ad hoc" basis to make contacts for Sedos, with non governments agencies which Sedos would select; and that Sedos would provide him with specific instructions in each case.

Fr. Roq would also be asked to keep his eventual work for Sedos separate from that of Foyer St. Justin and the Holy See delegation.

4. It was agreed to ask Fr. T. Stanley, sm, to join Fr. Mondé and Fr. Tonna to represent Sedos at the Justitia et Pax Round Table in December (see Appendix A, for position).
5. It was agreed that the Chairman of the Working Group should be invited to meet in order to share information and opinion and thus coordinate their activities.
6. It was also agreed to circulate among the Generalates the terms of reference of the Director of the PWG programme.

APPENDIX A

SEDOS Work Group on Development
Re : Invitation to the J et P Round Table
Draft of answer to questions proposed

Dear Fr. Schutte:

Thank you for your letter of October 9, 1970 and for the annexed documents.

I have studied the five questions you proposed and, with the help of the Working Group on Development, have come to the annexed answers. I tried to be particularly sensitive to the experience of the three previous Round Tables, all of which I had the privilege to share in. To my mind, this experience has enriched the original purpose and method of the Round Table and should now be mobilized to redefine the functions of the Round Table.

Sincerely yours,

B. Tonna
Executive Secretary.

Position of Sedos in regard J et P Round Table

I. What should be, and what could be the objective of the Round Table within the context of existing conditions and the spirit of the Church?

The Round Table can - and should - aim at the objective of achieving agreement and mutual understanding on the priorities of the Church in her involvement in the development process. Such agreement and understanding would not touch on policy-or decision making, and much less on implementation, but would consider criteria and values which are used in the policy - and decision making

processes of the Church and related bodies. Such agreement and understanding would be pursued on the international level and would thus involve only those Church bodies, official and private, which operate on this level.

II. What will be the role of the Round Table to achieve this objective?

The Round Table must be a forum where the international bodies can exchange information and opinions on criteria and priorities in development work.

This would presuppose that the different participants have already come to an understanding of the priorities and criteria within their own constituencies. Thus the Justice and Peace Round Table would serve as a "Round Table of Round Tables".

III. Which method could best ensure the achievement of such objective?

Three considerations will help to determine the nature of the method.

a- Content.

It would not be wise to tackle the development process in general terms. It has to be broken into more specific concepts. Four of the latter would seem to be crucial, even though not exhaustive:

- i Aid
- ii Personnel
- iii Programmes
- iv Research and studies

b- Membership.

Only those bodies would be invited which are somehow involved at the international level in at least one of the above.

E.g. Aid : CIDSE, Caritas Internationalis
 Personnel : USG, UISG, SEDOS, JOC, MIJARC
 Programme : Catholic Media Council
 Studies : Pro Mundi Vita

c- Procedure.

An effective procedure that will ensure results, will have to take into account the following:

- i Explicit statements, by each participant, of the priorities and criteria actually adopted by the agency in its approach to the development process;
- ii The collective examination by the Round Table of those priorities and criteria which are in fact accepted by all participants, and the consequent identification of areas where no such agreement exists.
- iii The frank discussion of these latter areas, and possible conclusions for action by each member.

IV. How can the Round Table achieve a permanent and on-going dialogue with the Church in developing countries?

This seems not to be the task of the Round Table. The Round Table would merely pass on its findings and conclusions to the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace. It will be up to the Pontifical Commission to forward this message to the churches in the developing countries and channel any feedback from them towards the Round Table and its participants.

V. How can this dialogue be institutionalized so as to reach and involve the Church in its smallest cells?

It belongs to the Pontifical Commission to realize this. Since however some of the "cells" have a link in one way or another to the participants in the Round Table, these participating agencies could pledge to do their utmost to draw into the dialogue the basic units of its constituency by passing on the ideas and conclusions of the Round Table, and by channeling any feedback from the affiliated groups to the Round Table.

NEWS FROM THE GENERALATES

The extraordinary General Council of OMI concluded in Rome on November 8, 1970. The 31 members of the EGC, in two full weeks of plenary sessions and committee meetings, made recommendations for the next General Chapter, scheduled for April 11, 1972, which is also to elect a new OMI General and Administration.

DIARY

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| 16 - 11 - 1970 | Meeting of the Executive Committee. |
| 16 - 19 Nov. 1970 | Fr. Tonna attends Education Seminar at Domus Mariae for Superiors General sponsored by EDUC-INTERNATIONAL. |
| 17 - 11 - 1970 | Réunion par pays: Mali, Sénégal. Rev. P. Lecuyer, CSSP.-Sup. Gen. a assisté à cette réunion et a montré son intérêt à devenir membre de Sedos. |
| 20 - 11 - 1970 | Réunion par pays: Côte d'Ivoire, Libéria. |