

DOCUMENTATION  
**SEDOS**

34

Rome, October 31, 1969

To the Superiors General  
To their Delegates for Sedos  
To the members of all Sedos groups

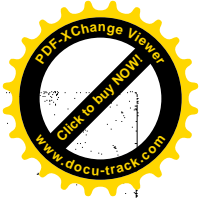
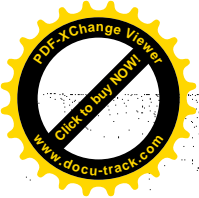
Enclosed please find:

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|---|----------|
| 1. <u>MEETINGS BY COUNTRY</u>                                   |          |
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The Secretariat will be closed on November 3 and 4, 1969. Fr. B. Tonna will be attending the international symposium on Development Information Clearing Houses, Berlin November 2 - 7, 1969.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tonna  
Executive Secretary



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MEETINGS BY COUNTRY

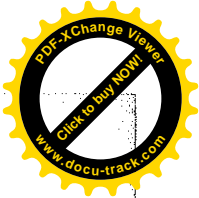
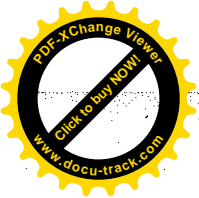
A meeting on Brazil was held at the Sedos Secretariat on October 23, 1969 at 10.00. Present were: Sr. Agnetta ssps, Bro. José Pablo Basterrechea fsc, Bro. Francisco Celesto fsc, Sr. Marie Xavier Echaniz osu, Sr. Michael Marie Keyes scmm-t, Sr. M. Gerhilde Linkholt osb, Sr. Maria de Lourdes Machado rscm, Fr. G. Mesters ocarm, Sr. Inês Pereira Leite crsa, Sr. Stella Pessoa rscm, Sr. Tabitha vanDeursen scmm-t, Sr. M. Victoria ssnd; from the Secretariat: Fr. B. Tonna.  
In the chair: Sr. A. M. de Moraes crsa.

1. Sr. de Moraes described the purpose of the meeting as the exchange of information, among the Generalates, about the current problems facing their personnel in Brazil. Such problems could be **classed** under such headings as politics, theology, pastoral, educational and medical work, formation. It was agreed to start with politics and to invite the most recent arrivals to start off the discussion
2. Politics: In February 1969, the Bishops of Brazil had issued a statement to the effect that human dignity was being threatened by the government forces. The regime was sending many citizens underground - a dangerous situation. It was sustained by the capitalist oligarchy who refused to accept the call of Vatican II to face the social poverty of the masses. The Bishops' analysis, which drew a parallel with the pre-war situation in Nazi Germany and the condemnations of Pius XI and the German Bishops, was considered as more realistic in October 69, with the appointment of a new President. Overseas observers should try to pierce behind the **facade** of democracy erected by Government propaganda.

It was suggested, however, that the situation could not be much worse than that existing in other countries (e.g. **there** are Priests in US prisons). One should not rule out the good intentions of the current leaders.

It was recalled, however, that the real root of the uneasy situation was the weakness of the Government to resist the capitalist hegemony. In any case, constant reference should be made to what the Brazilians themselves think of the situation.

It was clear, for example, that religious were being watched because they are suspected of deviating from the Government line. Their



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schools were coming under subtle pressures from the economic side of Government policy. In some cases, freedom was denied to them in such strictly spiritual matters as liturgical texts.

In general religious are left alone only if they stick to their convents. As soon as they go out to fight for the poor, they are considered as subversive.

It seems that the first thing to do is to change this situation. Tradition points out that religious were often the vanguard of structural changes in society.

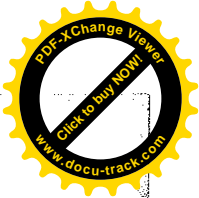
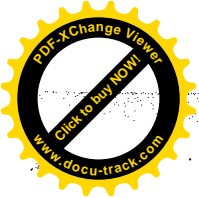
It was also pointed out that the situation is very ambiguous. The military Government attempts to use a traditional Church to ensure order. The people are confused: on the one side they see a living Church interested in them while on the other side they see an established Church interested in order. Historically, of course, order always depended on the army and the Church. What must be made clear is that the army is being used by the oligarchy (and by the US). Should the Church be "used" in the same manner?

There is also confusion among our religious. The above option does not appear so clear cut to our "men on the spot", largely because of the local economic and social pressures. They are asked, for example, to sign forms against Communism, only to discover, later, that the forms have made them members of a movement which defends the (pre Conciliar, if not medieval) Church through the slogan of Tradition, Family and Property.

### 3. Educational work

The political problem, then, can be formulated as follows: What can the Church do? "Military" action was excluded because in a revolution a leftist dictator would certainly take over, 80% of the masses being passive. But the Church can patiently pursue its educational mission: to make the masses conscious of their call, through small groups, challenging the mentality of the oligarchy (which sees promotion human only under its own terms). Rather than bolstering our schools, we should go all out to "re-educate our educators."

4. Formation: It would be wise not to use the term missionary for our personnel in Brazil. Whatever we call them, they must be asked to aid rather than to replace the local people. At the Generalate level, our function could be that of helping them to see clearly through the current confusion - in terms of the option proposed under 2 above.



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We should aim at change in their ideas, in their mentality. We should do our best to form the local people to assume responsibility - including that of manning our institutions. Consequently, overseas personnel seconded to Brazil must be asked not to attempt to impose their "home" mentality.

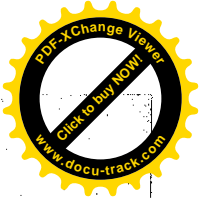
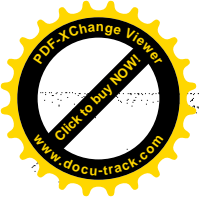
It would be wrong, even theologically, to think that the Brazilian church would, one day, be totally self supporting. Brazil is currently in a mood of nationalism, mostly because of the extreme paternalism of the developed countries. But Brazil will be a true church and a true church will be a community which gives what it has (to the churches which do not have it) and which receives what it has not (from the churches which have it). The process could be accelerated if the various "parts" of the Brazilian microcosm are encouraged to exchange their "demands" and their "supplies".

In any case, it is important to affirm that all aid which can help the self promotion of the country is welcome while, conversely, all aid which inhibits self promotion is most unwelcome.

At the Generalate level, and through Sedos, we could help by encouraging a more effective organization of our human and material resources. Why should our men have to travel on bad roads for days when we could get together to set up an air service? Why should we let the health of our men suffer when we could decide that they must spend an annual holiday in the city - to help them spiritually and corporally?

Deeper still, we must work on the very concept of mission. The Church is essentially missionary - which means that even the Church of the Third World has to "go out" and help the "poor" of the other two worlds. The Church is a church of the poor and, as such, she needs the help of others - even if she is based in these two worlds. The ideal is to make the universal Church a community of local Churches, in which each of these local Churches receives from, and gives to, the other local Churches.

It was noted that the time for such a movement could be ripe in Africa and Asia. But it seems that Brazil currently needs a more specific approach after four centuries of "paternalism", in which imported philosophies have "corrupted" local thinking, a gap has developed between the religiosity of the people and the imported theology. This process must be radically reversed. Rather than encourage it by continuing to send overseas personnel, we could give the local people an opportunity to build their own Church, simply by refusing to send more



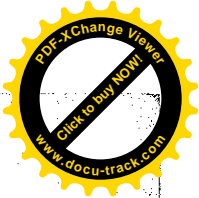
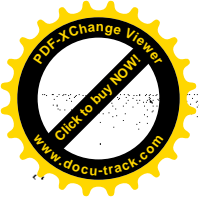
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overseas personnel. Brazilians simply do not seem to need more Rahner's and Schillebeeckx's. What they need is the feeling that they have to assume responsibility for the future of their Church. We have to be drastic. Otherwise, Brazilians will continue to live on the "let the others do it" attitude.

It was agreed to distribute the report on the meeting and to call another meeting only if reaction to the report is forth coming.

24-10-69

B. Tonna



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DEVELOPMENT WORK

FAO: World Food Congress, The Hague, 1970

A meeting of the Round Table was held on October 15, at 16.00, at Caritas Internationalis.

**Present were:**

Mr. Giovanni B. Crispolti (ICRA), Miss Virginia Formichi (CRS), Miss Maria Groothuisen (P.O. of the Holy See), Fr. Philips Land (Justitia et Pax), Mrs. Eelanore McAdoo (WUCWO), Bro. Thomas More (USG), Fr. Othmar F. Rink (Caritas Internationalis), Mr. Angiolo Salvidio (Caritas Internationalis), Mr. Bruno Vota (U.M.E.C.).

In the chair: Mgr. Silvio Luoni, Secretariat of State of the Holy See

Secretaries: Fr. B. Tonna, Miss A. M. Kohler, of Sedos.

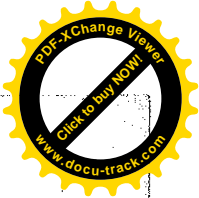
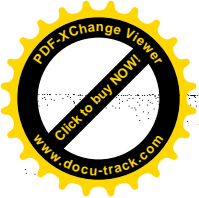
1. The Chairman was introduced by Fr. O. Rink.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Continuity Committee of the Round Table were read by Miss A. M. Kohler.

Answering Fr. Land, Fr. Rink recalled the history of the Round Table, showing that it was a response to a request of the Roman Catholic international organizations rather than to an invitation of FAO. As such it was autonomous.

2. It was agreed to ask the Continuity Committee to ask FAO, through Fr. O. Rink, that each member of the Round Table be put on its mailing list. Such a procedure would ensure that each member is informed of developments at FAO. An exception was made for the USG, which already receive FAO information through the Permanent Observers of the Holy See at the FAO.
3. The Round Table was informed that religious candidates for the II World Food Congress, of the category of the 18 submitted by Sedos to the Round Table (see annexe) should be proposed to the Director General of FAO by the same Permanent Observers. Other categories of candidates could be proposed by the Catholic international bodies recognized by FAO.

The Round Table was also informed that FAO would not be paying the expenses of the candidates whom it will eventually select. Sedos



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expressed serious reservations on this point: its candidates were missionaries and they would simply not have the money required to attend the Congress unless there was a guarantee that funds would be forthcoming, Sedos would think twice before proposing its candidates. The Chairman noted that unless some provision was made in this matter the Congress would never be a World Congress: only the rich and the Europeans would be able to attend.

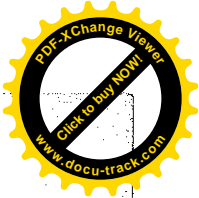
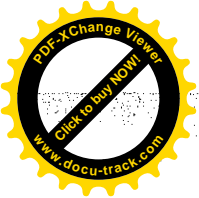
During the discussion, it emerged that FAO would like the Congress to represent all the categories of the "people" (as opposed to the "experts". In this sense, it would open its doors not only to the "people" of the Third World but also to the "people" of the First and Second Worlds at work in and for the Third World. Particular mention was made of the categories of the young and of the non Government local leaders. Bro. T. More suggested that the Continuity Committee specify the criteria for attending and investigate about sources for securing travelling expenses for the participants.

4. It was agreed that the members of the Round Table should encourage and eventually help the convocation of local and national Food Congresses, as a preparation for the World Congress. The problem now posed to the Round Table was: how can this be done.

The suggestions offered were:

- a) the Round Table could draw up a list of such local and regional Congresses already scheduled. Such information could be collected from the participants of the FAO meetings in Rome in November. It could then be circulated among the "constituencies" of the members of the Round Table in order to stimulate their initiatives and action in the countries where no such Congresses have as yet been scheduled
- b) The Round Table could also circulate among the same constituencies study guides for action which have already been published. A good example was the series of the French FHC booklets (82 rue de Lille, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>).
- c) The World Food Congress would be put on the agenda of the next world Congress of Catholic Teachers.
- d) The participants of the Round Table could ask Fr. O. Rink to acquire a complete set of the FAO literature on the Congress. They would then inform the FAO, again through him, about the number of copies they would distribute among their constituencies.

In general, it was agreed that the essential contribution of the members



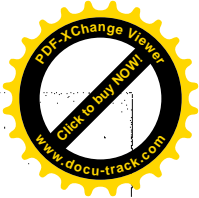
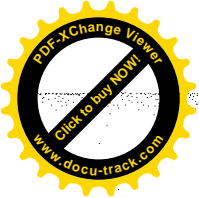
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of the Round Table would be the passing down of the key ideas of the World Congress to their constituencies and, through these, to the various categories of the "people" at large. In this respect, the circulation of a bulletin of information or of press releases on the activities of the Round Table among such constituencies could be usefully considered.

It was pointed out by Fr. O. Rink that the Round Table should continue to be a round table, where information is exchanged among the members. It should attempt to render more specific services only when these are expressly demanded. Even information should be considered as one such service.

Still, it was thought, the II World Food Congress was a test case for the potential of the Round Table. The members of the latter could attempt to coordinate their activities at the World Congress and, perhaps, those of the Catholics at this Congress. In this respect the provision of a lounge, where Catholics could feel at home and invite friends, near the halls of the Congress, was considered useful and desirable. Fr. Rink was asked to make the necessary provisions. The Round Table also agreed that, in general, the activities of Catholics would be directed at the giving the right spirit to the activities for development proposed at the Congress.





DOCUMENTATION

1. Available at the Secretariat is the ANBAR documentation service for management. During the course of many interviews by Fr. Tonna and the late Miss Overboss, it emerged that many of the common problems of the Generalates were somehow connected with the management or "government" of the Institute. "Management", after all, is the specific role of a Generalate. Such a documentation service will certainly be found useful when post Chapter re-organization is taken in hand at the Generalates.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE ANBAR SERVICE

- To keep subscribers up-to-date and well informed
- To turn aimless browsing into purposeful reading
- To provide instant reference to published information
- To enable subscribers to apply the experience of others to their own organizations
- To raise the standards of management publications

3. PUBLICATIONS

Anbar Management Services Abstracts

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Anbar Management Services Index

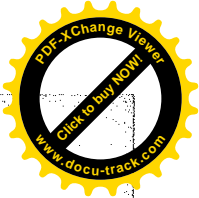
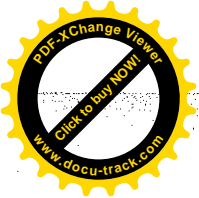
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Anbar Management Services Bibliography

Three issues per annum (cumulative); lists books and films under the main headings of the Anbar Decimal Classification. Provides references to published reviews.

Anbar Monographs

Published at irregular intervals; outstanding contributions which,



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in the editor's opinion, deserve wide circulation.

#### 4. OBTAINING ORIGINAL ARTICLES

(including English versions of articles in other languages)

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The articles will be sent on loan; no charge is made and outward postage is paid . As in any library, there may be a waiting period before a request can be met; every effort is made to provide prompt service.

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English versions of foreign-language articles are supplied on the understanding that they will be seen exclusively by members of the subscribing organization.

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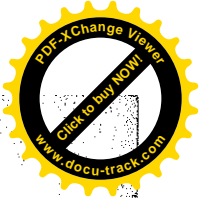
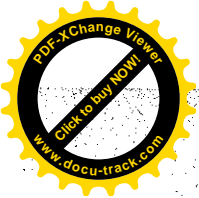
Charges: USA and Canada: 30 cents per page, max. \$1.20 per article. Elsewhere: 2s 6d per page, max. 10s per article. (Prices include postage.)

Subscription rates in these countries are lower to allow for the fact that copies are charged for.

#### 6. FILING

##### Binder

The full benefit of instant information retrieval is ~~when~~ obtained, ANBAR Abstracts, Index and Bibliography are filed in accordance with these instructions.



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Separating the Pages

The individual pages of each issue should be separated: the plastic binding makes it possible to peel them off. Bound copies handle awkwardly on the binder.

Recommended Filing Sequence

Current Index

Abstracts No. 1 through 12

Current Bibliography.

Note: Monographs are not punched for filing.

7. ADDITIONAL COPIES and BACK VOLUMES

Additional Copies

Additional copies facilitate circulation, ensure that the current copy is always on file. Such copies are supplied at special rates on the understanding that they are for the subscriber's own use; rates on request.

Back Volumes

Volume 7 (1967/8) and volume 8 (1968/9) are still available as "hard copy". Volumes 1 to 8 (September 1961 to August 1969) are available on microfilm. Further details on request.

8. LIST OF JOURNALS COVERED BY ANBAR DOCUMENTATION SERVICE

AMS Professional Management Bulletins

ATM Bulletin

Accountancy

Accountancy, The Journal of  
Accountant, The

Accountant's Magazine, The

Administration (Eire)

Administration (Nigeria)

Administrative Management

Aslib Book List

Aslib Proceedings

Australian Computer Journal, The

BACIE Journal

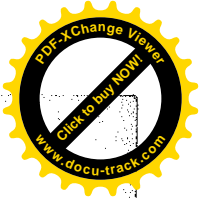
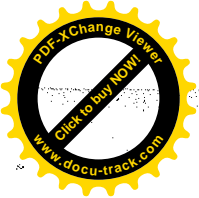
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BSI News

BSI Quarterly

Bankers' Magazine, The

Bulletin et M



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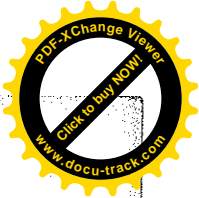
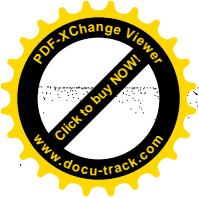
Bürotechnik+Automation  
Bürotechnik+Organisation  
Business Administration  
Business Automation  
Business Equipment Digest  
Business Management  
Business Systems & Equipment

Centre of Administrative Studies, Occasional Papers of the  
Certified Accountants Journal  
Chartered Mechanical Engineer, The  
Chartered Secretary, The  
CIMAB, Bulletin du  
Columbia Journal of World Business  
Commercial Accountant, The  
Computer Bulletin, The  
Computer Education  
Computer Journal, The  
Computer Weekly  
Cost & Management

Data Management  
Data Processing  
Data Processing Magazine  
Data Systems  
Datamation  
Decimal Currency Board Newsletter  
Design  
Director, The  
Documentation The Journal of  
Doelmatig Bedrijfsbeheer  
Dul Chun Cinn  
Efficiency Studies in the Hospital Service  
Etude du Travail, L'  
European Business

Film User  
Financial Executive  
Freight Management

Harvard Business Review  
Henley Book Notes



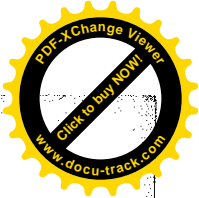
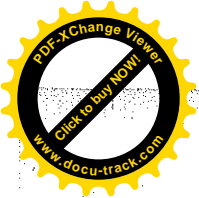
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Hospital, The

Incorporated Linguist, The  
Index to Office Equipment and Supplies  
Industrial Engineering  
Industrial Society  
Industrial Training International  
Industrielle Organisation  
Industry Week  
Informatie  
Informatique et Gestion  
Internal Auditor, The  
International Review of Administrative Sciences

Kantoor en Efficiency  
Kommunikation

Local Government Chronicle  
Local Government Finance  
Long Range Planning  
Management  
Management Accounting (UK)  
Management Accounting (US)  
Management Controls  
Management Decision  
Management in Action  
Management International Review  
Management Services  
Management Studies, The Journal of  
Management Today  
Manpower and Applied Psychology  
Marketing  
Marketing, British Journal of  
Marketing, Journal of  
Mechanised Accounting and Computer Management  
Microdoc  
Modern Purchasing  
  
NMA Journal  
Neue Technik im Büro  
  
O & M Bulletin



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O & M Journal, The  
O & M Tydskrif  
Occupational Psychology  
Office, The  
Office Administration  
Office Equipment & Methods  
Office Machine Guide, The  
Office Management  
Office Methods & Machines  
Organisation+Betrieb

Penguin Survey of Business and Industry  
Personnel  
Personnel Practice Bulletin Personnel Management  
Plan and Print  
Program  
Protection  
Public Administration  
Public Management  
Purchasing Journal

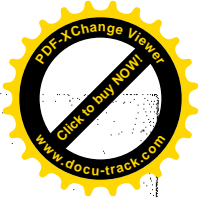
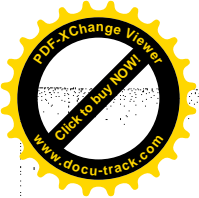
RIBA Journal  
Rationalisierung  
Rationelle Büro, Das  
Records Management Journal  
Repro  
Reproduction  
Rydge's

Sales Management  
Sales Meetings  
Secretaries Chronicle  
Sistemi e Automazione  
Systems Management, The Journal of  
Target  
Training Information Papers  
Transportation and Distribution Management

Value Engineering

Work Study  
Work Study & Management Services  
Works Management

Zeitschrift für Organisation  
Zero-Un Informatique



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DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE AT THE SECRETARIAT

THE CHURCH IN TANZANIA TODAY: ITS TASKS AND PRIORITIES

Summaries and questions for discussion in each Catholic Diocese, Parish and Subparish. 92 pages, quarto, stencilled.

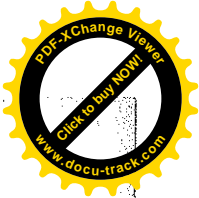
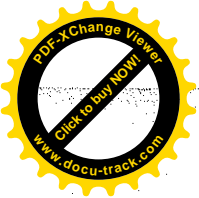
Summaries, Study guides, discussion questions on each of the topics of the December 69 Seminar on The Church in Tanzania Today:

1. Function and characteristics of the Church
2. The social, economic and political back ground
3. New horizons
4. The role of the Church in health
5. " " " " " " education
6. " " " " " " development and community
7. " " " " " " mass media
8. The Lay Christians
9. Rural Parishes
10. Urban areas and Parishes
11. Specialized apostolates
12. Updating, coordinating and planning
13. Patterns of ministry
14. African Religious
15. Expatriate missionaries.

Topic 14 will be issued in the next bulletin. One copy of the whole booklet is available at the Secretariat. Among the writers of the outlines:

Fr. A. Hastings, Sr. Dr. M. Garnett, A. D. Mdachi J. G. Mutayoba, Bishop Blomjous, Fr. J. Brouwer, Pastor Lloyd Swantz.

B. Tonna



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L'ATTIVITA' MISSIONARIA DELLA CHIESA CATTOLICA (60. pp.; 24 x 11 cm)

THE CHURCH'S MISSIONARY ACTIVITY (8 page; 24 x 11 cm)

A handy source of information, largely statistical, on the pontifical works and other activities under direction of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples, alias Propaganda Fide. The shorter English version contains the list of collections, by countries, taken up in 1968 by the Propagation of the Faith, plus a breakdown of subsidies granted according to territory and work. In addition, there are statistics on seminaries and seminarian under Prop. Fide (St Peter Apostle); a page of statistics on subsidies granted schools, etc. by the Holy Childhood; facts about the Propaganda itself.

Much the same ground is covered, but more extensively, in the thicker Italian version. In addition there are such handy items as lists of episcopal conferences in mission lands; organizations training lay missionaries; congregations and institutes which depend on the Propaganda. There are 13 "chapters" in the Italian booklet as against 5 in the English; added are such topics as lay missionaries, Unio Cleri, and autochthonous clergy.

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V. Fecher svd