

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, APRIL 16, 1971, 10:00 A.M.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of Sedos was held at the Sedos Secretariat on Friday, April 16, 1971 at 10:00 A.M.

The following were present: Sr. Jane Gates scmm-m
Bro. Charles Henry Buttimer fsc
Sr. Brigid Flanagan sfb
In the chair : Fr. Théo Van Asten pa, President
Executive Secretary : Fr. Benjamin Tonna
From the Health Contact Group: Sr. Annemaria de Vreede scmm-m

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved after the following clarification to 8E: instead of "allotted to", read: "already received from the Adveniat project".

1. Christian Medical Commission

The report of the discussion of the Contact Group for Health Services regarding the cooperation of SEDOS with the Christian Medical Commission (CMC) of the World Council of Churches of Geneva was distributed and read. (SEE APPENDIX "A"). During the discussion which followed, several points were made:

- A) Cooperation with the Christian Medical Commission should be continued. This was a real need in view of the current situation -- that while cooperation was developing on the National level, on the International level (represented by the CMC), Catholics had no official voice in policy making.
- B) The function of SEDOS in this regard was to continue what it had been doing up to now -- that is, exchanging information about the initiatives of the Missionaries with the CMC. This function was performed through the services of its liaison, Sr. Annemaria de Vreede cmm-m.
- C) The presence of Sr. Gilmary Simmons mm on the staff of the CMC after June 1971 should increase the exchange of such information. She will be employed full time and it would be wise to insure a direct communication line to her through our liaison. She could, for example, help to show us which projects could be undertaken by Catholic Missionaries and eventually prepare such projects for funding.

- D) Since the Secretariat of State was now studying the possibility of the full participation of Catholics in the CMC, it would be wise to approach Cardinal Villot and inform him about what was actually happening in the different countries.
- E) The points agreed upon by the Contact Group for Health Services (See Appendix "A") were accepted by the Executive Committee.

It was agreed that this same Contact Group be asked to draft a statement which the SEDOS Executive Committee could discuss and eventually endorse. Such a statement could be presented to the Catholic Funding Agencies. Fr. Van Asten could do this as regards Misereor and the Dutch Central Agency when he meets its representatives within a few weeks. This would be a practical step in surmounting the present barrier of the financial "non- or under-involvement" of Catholics in the CMC. Eventually, an ecumenic project sponsored by the CMC could be presented for funding to Catholic funding agencies like Misereor, after the endorsement of Catholic groups like SEDOS. The proposed statement would point to the underlying principles of such eventual endorsement. Concerning the proposal of forming a separate Roman Catholic Medical Commission; the Health Contact Group had already shown that, though it would not oppose it, it did not see the need for its creation. It was also agreed that the "mandate" to the liaison person of SEDOS with the CMC should be made more explicit. In the interval Sr. Annemaria de Vreede would continue to ensure this liaison.

The Agenda of the next Executive Committee meeting would include the discussion of the drafts of this statement (see above) and this "mandate".

2. Cooperation with the Central Dutch Agency for Development

Fr. Van Asten had been in contact with Fr. Goosens and had seen Fr. Mondé about the proposal of cooperation with this Agency submitted during the previous Executive Committee meeting. It was agreed that the best way to cooperate would be to present the Dutch Agency with a short list of people from which they could choose a person to ensure liaison between them and Propoganda Fide (PF). Eventually, the person chosen would act on behalf of PF and of this Agency, rather than on behalf of SEDOS. The following names could be suggested: Bro. Pablo Basterrechea fsc, Sr. Theresa Vroom scmm-t, Sr. Marie Jose van Dun osu, Sr. Genevieve Samson sa, Fr. Houjdik cssp, Fr. Bundervoet msc, and Fr. Mondé sma.

3. Financial Statement

A financial statement valid for the end of March was distributed. Fr. Van Asten was asked to consider, with his bursar, the possibility of SEDOS drawing interest on its credit.

4. Other Matters

- A) It was agreed to recommend the candidature of the Salvatorian Sisters as members of SEDOS.
- B) Bro. Charles Henry informed the Committee of a request sent to him by Fr. Arupe sj as President of USG to offer suggestions as regards the subject matter of the Catechetical Congress which was being organized by the Congregation for the Clergy. His main suggestion was that at least one session be devoted to catechists in the Mission countries, and in particular, to the study of textbooks for Africa.
- C) It was agreed that the next meeting of the Executive Committee be held on THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1971,

Benjamin Tonna
Executive Secretary

APPENDIX "A" - Executive Committee Meeting Minutes

The Contact Group for Health Services had a meeting on April 13, 1971 with the following Sisters present:

Sr. Jane Gates, scmm-m	Sr. Mary de Lourdes, osf
Sr. Annemaria de Vreede, scmm-m	Sr. M. Leonore, osf
Sr. Suzanne Demey, icm	Sr. M.A. Loughlin, fmm
Sr. Cecile Brandt, icm	Sr. Helene de l'Annonciation, fs
	Sr. Genevieve Samson, sa

Sr. Jane Gates gave a report on the developments in Rome regarding our cooperation with the Christian Medical Commission of the World Council of Churches, Geneva.

Following this the future cooperation with the Christian Medical Commission, Geneva was discussed and the following points agreed upon, which are hereby submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee:

- A) The cooperation with the Christian Medical Commission should definitely be continued, especially in view of the rapidly developing cooperation on the national levels, to prevent the international levels lagging behind completely.
- B) Even with Sr. Gilmory Simmons mm on the staff in Geneva we should continue to have a liaison person between SEDOS and the Christian

(APPENDIX "A" - Executive Committee Minutes - Continued)

Medical Commission. This person should get a 'mandate' from SEDOS which will be presented to the Christian Medical Commission for their approval.

- C) The number of RC consultants could be brought down from 7 to 3-5, as long as a dynamic contribution is assured.
- D) The financing of both the RC participation in the annual meeting as well as of part of the general administration of the Christian Medical Commission should be considered an obligation to be taken seriously.
- E) So far neither the liaison person nor any other SEDOS member has been able to get involved in more active efforts in trying to secure financial assistance for this cooperation -- mostly due to lack of time because of full time jobs at their own Generalates. (Except for the \$1,000 received by Sr. Jane Gates through the Development Department of the Medical Mission Sisters in USA from a private benefactor, for the expenses incurred by the liaison person). It would, therefore, be recommended that the various RC funding agencies should be approached by the staff in Geneva, in a general effort to collect the funds needed for the Christian Medical Commission and not as a specific RC effort, after consultation with knowledgeable people in this area on the RC side (e.g. Br. Vincent Gottwald).

It is recommended to submit specific projects with detailed information which will most likely be more favorably received than a general request for a certain amount of money.

Sr. Annemaria de Vreede
Chairman - Health Contact Group

REPORT ON MEETING OF THE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

A meeting of the DWG was held at SEDOS on 16th April at 4. pm.

Present were: Fr. Biggane sma Fr. Fecher svd
Fr. Blanes msc Fr. Lazzarotto pime
Bro. Boyle cfx Sr. Geneviève Samson sa
Fr. Brossard omi Fr. Schotte cicm
Mo. Marie Xavier Echaniz osu Mo. M. Th. Walsh osu

In the Chair: Fr. Fecher

From SEDOS: Fr. Tonna and Miss Ann Ashford

1. Brief Reports on Old Business

A. Fr. McCormack's Pamphlet

Fr. McCormack was still recovering from his illness. It was agreed that on his return, he should be asked to rewrite the report and pass it to both the Development and Health groups who would then forward their comments to the Executive Committee. The latter could then decide whether to go ahead and publish it.

Was it necessary for all members of the group to see the revised text?
All those present were in favor of a small joint Development and Health Committee doing this. The question was postponed till the text was revised.

B. Battelle Project

This was not discussed as Fr. Stanley was not yet back from Africa.

C. Synod Document

It was agreed that it would be better for the sisters to have their own Union examine the draft and then work jointly with the men's Union. The issue was being taken care of by the President of the UISG.

D. Summarizing Service

Summaries made by the group members were being published regularly in the SEDOS bulletins under the title: Spotlights on Dark Corners. Fr. Bano was assured of regular coverage for 1971.

2. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Reporting on the SEDOS/MISEREOR Scholarship Project, Fr. Schotte pointed out that the numerous requests already received, showed that people had not fully understood the aim of the project. Every scholarship holder was to be employed in helping the Bishops to plan the involvement of the Church in Development on both national and regional levels.

For example - Fr. Duff of the Maryknoll Missionaries was inquiring whether the money for the scholarships could not be given to people in local government development, thus spreading our sphere of influence. He had sent in a list of 23 specialists needed by government services, which though not specifically involved now in planning for development would be so later on.

Was SEDOS willing to subvention these candidacies?

Fr. Tonna suggested a separate project be drawn up - perhaps by the name of Misereor Government Project. It seemed worthwhile and the members present agreed to ask Fr. Schotte to forward this suggestion to Misereor.

3. INTERNATIONAL MARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT - Sunday 9th May

Fr. Lazzarotto distributed ample documentation on the organization "Mani Tese" (see Appendix) and on the practical details of the walk. He explained that this organization was sponsoring a march in Italy, the main purpose of which was to arouse interest in problems of development and in micro-projects. The funds were to be divided as follows:-

- 5% to international projects
- 15% to the March organisation in each country
- 20% to education and formation of public opinion on the problems of the Third World
- 60% to micro-projects in each country.

It was pointed out that many missionaries were unaware of the existence of 'Mani Tese'.

Should we in SEDOS advertise it?

Fr. Lazzarotto replied that members could advertise it privately, but it was not aimed at becoming a funding centre; it served rather as an example of what a small private organization was capable of doing. The group agreed that information should be spread on these lines, and asked that SEDOS include a summary on the organization in the next bulletin.

He also added that the organisers of the March were anxious to avoid the impression of a Church undertaking. There would also be numerous young people taking part.

4. CREDIT UNION FOLLOW-UP

The following question was put to the group:- What did the SEDOS DWG think about continuing as a "convener" and participant in the proposed working group for development through the Credit Unions? (see bulletin No. 12 page 26+)

The actual work of following up the Rome Conference would be done by implementors. They had no fixed periodical meetings but were kept together by Fr. Van Dries in Holland. However, the follow-up needed some sort of identity, and this was the actual purpose of forming

the proposed working group. SEDOS had sponsored and organized the Credit Union Conference in Rome in September 1970, and it seemed natural that it should be asked to act as a "convener" of the new WG. The word "convener" had been specifically chosen as it did not involve any financial contribution which the word "sponsor" often did. It was agreed that if there were any regional meetings of the implementors, SEDOS could be represented. Fr. Van Dries wanted very much to have the name of SEDOS among the conveners (of which Agrimissio was one). A basic nucleus could thus be formed. The name of SEDOS was known and valued; also SEDOS could play an important part in spreading information.

This was the group's unanimous recommendation to SEDOS.

5. It was agreed that SEDOS should subscribe to a new quarterly ^{on development} - NEWSTATE/MENTS - published for Canadian University Service Overseas, OTTAWA.

6. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the DWG at SEDOS on 21st May at 4.p.m.
The AGENDA would be the following:-
 1. Clear up the Battelle Project
 2. Submit suggestions for a statement on some development issue
 3. Participation of Missionaries in the third stage of the (FAO) Chemical Fertilizer Program.

CLOSE OF MEETING

MANI TESEAPPENDIX

"Mani Tese" is a voluntary organization here in Italy made up of both missionary and lay people, who, inspired by Christian principles, aim at conducting a continuous and methodical campaign against hunger and for the integral development of the Third World. This they aim to do by rousing public opinion and by helping to realise micro-projects which will better the social conditions in developing countries.

It came into being in Milan in 1964 and became an official association in September 1966, with legally recognized statutes. Structurally it consists of a lay association and a missionary association which federated to form a third group open to outside associations. It is open to all who wish to work towards a solution of the problems of hunger and development, by contributing their time and 1% of their annual salary.

It is a member of the National Commission of FAO for the Campaign against Hunger, and has been mainly responsible for the organizing of the MARCH on May 9th. Over 600 cities all over the world will be participating and millions of people marching. The three aims of the MARCH are:-

- 1) to enable the public to contribute actively and financially;
- 2) to request enterprises, public bodies and governments to review their economic policies in relation to the developing countries;
- 3) to ask the government to direct 1% of the gross national income to the Third World.

Addresses: Head Office: Via Cavenaghi 4, 20149 MILANO tel: 4697188
 Rome Branch: Via Lilio 80 00143 ROMA tel: 5917188

"Mani Tese" est un organisme volontaire en Italie de missionnaires et de laïcs, qui, inspirés aux principes chrétiens, ont l'intention d'entreprendre une campagne méthodique et continuelle contre la faim et pour le développement intégral du Tiers Monde. Ils veulent y arriver en réveillant l'opinion publique et en effectuant des micro-réalisations qui amélioreront les conditions sociales dans les pays en voie de développement.

Cette association est née à Milan en 1964, et elle est devenue officielle en septembre 1966 avec des statuts légalement reconnus. Structuralement, elle consiste en une association laïque et une association missionnaire, qui ont formé une fédération ou troisième groupe, ouvert à des associations extérieures. Tous ceux qui veulent travailler pour une solution au problème de la faim et du développement peuvent y adhérer, avec leur temps et 1% de leur salaire annuel.

Elle appartient à la Commission Nationale de la FAO pour la campagne contre la faim, et elle a été surtout responsable de l'organisation de la MARCHÉ du 9 mai. Plus de 600 villes du monde entier participeront et des millions de gens marcheront. Les trois objectifs de la MARCHÉ sont:-

- 1) que le public puisse contribuer activement et financièrement;
- 2) demander aux entreprises, aux organisations publiques et au Gouvernement, de revoir leurs politiques économiques pour les pays en voie de développement;
- 3) demander au Gouvernement d'attribuer 1% de son revenu national pour le Tiers Monde.

REPORT ON MEETING OF THE EDUCATION WORKING GROUP - APRIL 21st

The Education Working Group met on 21st April at 4pm. at the Generalate of the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

The following were present:

Sr. Brigid Flanagan sfb	Fr. G. Lautenschlager cmw
Sr. Pauline Greene rshm	Ms. Marie Thérèse Walsh osu
Sr. M. Alphonsine DiJulio ssnd	
Sr. Marjorie Keenan rshm	

In the Chair: Sr. Marjorie Keenan
From SEDOS: Fr. B. Tonna and Miss Ann Ashford

1. A. The meeting opened with a brief review of an account of the present dispute between Church and State in Rhodesia by Fr. Randolph sj. It was learned that the Bishops in Rhodesia have accepted the 6% maximum African intake into private European or white schools which was set by the Government. It was stressed though, that this was done under protest. Even though the African intake had never exceeded 6%, the Church could not agree to it in principle, as the setting of a definite percentage limit closes the door on future developments.

B. MULTI-RACIAL SCHOOLS

Fr. Randolph's report stated that multi-racial schools were not an 'experiment', as the government termed them, but a definite line of policy.

C. Gap between Theory and Practice of our Role

From the discussion, the wide gap between Theory and Practice as regards our presence in Education vis à vis nationalization became very evident. Our role is to stand on one side and help, not to dominate. Our drawing out would be disastrous as the countries would be highly nationalistic and turn in on themselves. We were not to judge along European standards but to do our best to co-operate. When the Church is a power, the Government necessarily feels it must oppose it.

2. The group then studied a 'skeleton' draft of conclusions that could be drawn from the group's comparative studies of the Upper Volta, Kenya, Uganda, and Rhodesia. The relevant points were:-

- i) Nationalization per se does not seem to be indicative of any specific attitude towards Church schools.

- ii) Nationalization is generally accompanied by a process of Africanization for both nationalistic and economic reasons.
- iii) The government attitude to Church Schools ranged from favourable (Kenya) to unfavourable (Upper Volta) where there has been collaboration, nationalization has taken place with a minimum of difficulty between Church and Government.
- iv) There is a general trend to replace expatriate teachers by Africans.
- v) Nationalization does not seem to imply a rejection of the principle of religious education. In fact as in Kenya and Uganda, an attitude of collaboration and cooperation seems to lead to a greater freedom for religious education.

3. FINAL STUDY - Aim and form of presentation

The subject "Nationalization of Schools in Africa and its implications" was aimed at the Generalate level. The group's conclusions could be considered or endorsed by each individual Generalate, or serve as a basis for discussion. The final study would carry an Introduction - explaining what we have been doing and why the studies are limited to Africa and certain countries. It could then point out the current trends and needs, proposed modifications and projections.

Date of Presentation

It was agreed to present the group's report to the Assembly in December 1971. A draft was to be drawn up for September and presented in October to the Superior's General before their December Assembly, in order to give them our conclusions and how we arrived at them. Meanwhile more complete notes on the full study would be prepared.

4. IDEAS FOR NEXT YEAR

It was agreed that the group would most probably not meet regularly next year, but rather assemble "ad hoc" to share information and discuss anything coming up.

CLOSE OF FINAL MEETING

DEVELOPMENTSPOTLIGHTS ON DARK CORNERS No. 8"OUTFLOW OF TRAINED PERSONNEL FROM DEVELOPING TO DEVELOPED COUNTRIES"

ECOSOC (United Nations Economic and Social Council) 9 June, 1970.

The five developing countries selected for this study were chosen on a regional basis: Cameroon, Colombia, Philippines, Lebanon, and Trinidad and Tobago. The trained personnel in question are mainly medical personnel, teachers, science graduates and engineers.

The countries of destination are, in general, those that offer higher levels of living such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Canada, or developing countries that have a high gross national product such as Kuwait. Past and present political ties are also important factors in the pattern of emigration.

Between 1961 and 1968, the numerical outflow of trained personnel to the United States and Canada from the five countries was: Cameroon 327, Colombia 3880, Lebanon 918, Philippines 5303, Trinidad and Tobago 2571. Of particular concern is the emigration of students before they have made any economic contribution to their native country. This emigration varies from 20 per cent for Lebanon and Cameroon to 30 per cent for Trinidad and Tobago. The rate is higher among those who pursue undergraduate programs abroad compared to those going abroad to do post-graduate work **after** completing their first academic degree.

The factors of greatest attraction in the developed countries are the greater educational and research facilities available, the degree of scientific and technological advance, and greater employment opportunities. Factors in the home countries which are mainly responsible for the outflow of trained manpower are the general lack of development of the country, over population, shortage of employment opportunities, low salaries, discrimination in salaries, and underutilization of professional skills.

Losses experienced from the outflow may be measured in monetary terms such as the cost of the education provided or the scholarships granted but the most serious losses are probably those that cannot be expressed in measurable terms. For example, a country may fail to meet a particular growth rate or health target, or it may be obliged to substitute a makeshift plan for industrial or agricultural expansion owing either to the shortage of manpower or uncertainty about its availability.

Most of the studies show that efforts are being made to retain trained personnel by increasing their salaries. All the studies point out that the development of a national educational policy that would orient students towards more useful careers and the reorganization of the existing educational system are essential if the shortages in the special areas of trained manpower are to be overcome. Efforts to reduce the outflow at its source can be effective only within a context of a determined drive for socio-economic development.

Suggestions for practical action include: 1, the gathering of accurate data, particularly on the profession or training of those entering and those leaving a country as well as on the return flow of trained personnel; 2, gearing educational systems more closely to the needs of the country so as to relate manpower output to job opportunities; 3, balancing the expansion of opportunities for higher education with an equivalent growth of facilities for the training of skilled and semiskilled personnel; 4, taking all positive steps to ensure that young people study in their home country.

BRIEFING SESSION

BRAZIL: 10-5-1971, 16.00 at CMM Generalate.

Discussion outline

The Superior General of the Marianhill Missionaries, Fr. F. Holzner cmm, accompanied by Fr. G. Lautenschlager cmm, Secretary General, will visit Marianhill Missionaries in Brazil in June 1971. Four of these are working in the "favelas" of Vitoria, Espirito Santo. A contract with the Archbishop of Vitoria had provided only for work in Ibes - another part of the town. As three European priests have recently left this part, the following questions about Brazil have to be faced by the CMM Generalate:

1. Is it possible for such a small group to build a community spirit and to keep its identity?
2. Is it worthwhile (for foreign religious priests) to become so involved in social work?
3. Is there no pastoral work to absorb the energies of young priests?
4. What solutions would you suggest if members of your Institute found themselves in a similar situation:
 - a) withdraw?
 - b) joining other groups?
 - c) continue with the present job?

N.B. ALL INTERESTED ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

NEW DOCUMENTS

available at SEDOS Secretariate for consultation.

- I. Bound copies of "VERBUM", nos. 10 and 11 for 1968 and 1970, with general index for the years 1959-1968. The 1968 volume includes documents of the SVD General Chapter.
- II. "ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE BIBLE SOCIETIES" - A progress report on developments since December 1968 in Bible translation, production, distribution and promotion, and relations with Bible Societies, by W.M. Abbott, sj. An uptodate and supplementary report by continents and countries of the actual position of Bible work in the world.
- III. "OMNIS TERRA" April 1971, no. 36 (Pontifical Missionary Union) publishes a list of Episcopal Conferences in the world: Africa 29, America 24, Asia 14, Europe 17, Oceania 4, and of Episcopal Commissions for Missions: Africa 5, America 17, Asia 2, Europe 9, Oceania 1.
- IV. "READY INFORMATION ABOUT AFRICA" - Missionary Institute London, 1969, 216 pp; 7/6d.
- V. "REPORT ON VISIT TO KENYA" - Machakos Diocese, December 1970-February 1971, Fr. Tony Byrne.