

71/25

Rome, 3rd September 1971

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

A tous les Superieurs Generaux
A tous leurs delegues de SEDOS
A tous les membres de SEDOS

This week

Cette semaine

page

1. INTRODUCTION	INTRODUCTION	531 bis
2. •MEETING OF DOCUMENTALISTS	REUNION DES DOCUMENTALISTES	532
3. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: AGENDA	AGENDAS COKETE EXECUTIF	533
4. NEWS FROM AND FOR THE GENERALATES	NOUVBfcLES DES ET POUR LES GENER,	534
5. LIST OF DOCUMENTS RECEIVED	LISTE DES DOCUMENTS RECUS	540
6. DOCUMENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST	DOCUMENTS D'INTERET SPECIAL	544
7. THE SITUATION; DEVELOPMENT	LA SITUATIONS PEVELOPPMENT	547
8. DIARY	CHRONIQUE	557

COMBtG EVENTS

PROCHAINES REUNIONS

1. EXECUTIF COMMITTEE
10. IX. 71 - 16.30
2. DEVELOPMENT
13.IX-71 . - 16.00
3. MEETING OF DOCUMENTALISTS
16.IX.71 16.00
4. GENERAL ASSEMBLY
28.IX.71 - 16,00

- COMITE EXECUTIF
SEDOS Secretariat
- DEVfLOPPEM2»T
SEDOS Secretariat
- DOCUMENTALISTES
SJ Curia, Borgo So Spirito 5
- ASSEMBLES GENERALS
OMI Scholast., Pineta Sacchetti 7 8-A

Yours sincerely,

P. Leonzio Bano, fscj

INTRODUCTION

This issue of our documentation services seeks to begin to respond to the needs expressed by the Generalates during the series of meetings with the President, Fr Theo Van Asten held before the summer recess:

- Up to date lists of documents accessible at the Secretariat under the regular features LISTS OF DOCUMENTS RECEIVED.
This will be taken care of by Sr Agnetta- Photocopies of these documents are available at cost on request

- Some of these documents will be read for you by the Secretariat staff; the result will be presented under another new regular weekly feature;

"DOCUMENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST"

-Situation reports on each of the main areas of missionary interests

Mission theology, formation, evangelization, catechesis, pastoral work, development, education, health, social communications: the first, included in this issue under the new features THE SITUATION proposes to bring you up to date on the development issue, on the eve of the Synod*

Your comments to the Secretariat are most welcome.

Fr. Bo Tonna

INTRODUCTION

Le Service de notre documentation cherche à répondre aux besoins exprimés par les Généralats lors des réunions qui ont eu lieu avant les vacances et qui furent présidées par le R.P. « Theo Van Asten.

- Listes ajournées des documents recus au SEDOS et qui peuvent être consultés au Secrétariat, sous le titre: LISTE DES DOCUMENTS RECUS.
Ce service sera assumé par Sr Agnettao Les photocopies de ces documents peuvent être obtenues sur demande (payables au Secrétariat)»
- Certains de ces documents seront lus pour vous par le personnel du Secrétariat. Le résultat sera présenté régulièrement sous une autre nouvelle rubrique hebdomadaire: DOCUMENTS D'UN INTÉRÊT SPÉCIAL.
- Rapports sur la situation dans les principaux domaines d'intérêt missionnaire: Théologie de la Mission, Formation, Évangélisation, Catéchèse, Pastorale, Développement, Éducation, Médical, Communications sociales: Le premier rapport inclus dans ce bulletin intitulé : LA SITUATION a pour objet de vous informer à la veille du Synode, des toutes dernières nouvelles sur le Développement

Le Secrétariat serait heureux de recevoir vos réactions.

Fr- B. Tonna

S E D O S
Via dei Verbiti 1
00154 ROMA

SEDOS 71/532

August 27, 1971

M E M O R A N D U M

TO j Superior Generals and Delegates
FROM: Benjamin Tonna, Executive Secretary
SUBJECT: MEETING OF DOCUMENTALISTS .
Thursday, SEPTEMBER 16, 1971. 4:00 PM
at the Jesuit Generalate (Borgo So Spirito 5)

In response to one of the needs expressed during the meetings held by Fr. Th. Van Asten with Member Institutes, an informal meeting of Documentalists has been arranged for THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1971, 4:00 PM at the Jesuit Generalate- (By "Documentalists", we mean the person(s) in charge of archives, reports and other information about the Missionary activities of the Institute).

Each Institute is a source of organised and valuable information to other member Institutes., The purpose of this meeting is an initial exchange about the nature of this information and the systems utilized to maintain and update it, with a view towards making it available - as needed - by other Institutes. The Documentalist can not only provide this information, but can offer suggestions as to the most effective means of sharing these resources

Fr., Th. Van Asten, Superior General of the White Fathers, and President of SEDOS will chair the meeting.

We would very much appreciate your completing the form below and returning it, to SEDOS as soon as possible* (if it is more convenient to call, please telephone 571,350).

TO* SEDOS Secretariat, Via dei Verbiti 1, 00154 ROME

The following person(s) will attend the meeting of Documentalists on September 16, 1971 j 4:00 PM at the Jesuit Gncralato:

PLEASE PRINT

Language preferred: English French

Institute

Date

Signature

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A G E N D A

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING - FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1971

4:30 P.M. at the Secretariat

1. Minutes of the last Executive Committee Meeting, June 17, 1971 (See SEDOS 71/457)/.'*
2. Report by Fr. Th. Van Asten on "Developments with the Christian Medical Commission", (See attached documents)
3. Agenda, for the Assembly of Superior Generals scheduled for SEPTEMBER 28, 1971.
- 4« Project for a Directory of Formation Facilities (See attached document)*
5. Meeting of Documentalists, SEPTEMBER 16, 1971 (See SEDOS 71/532)
6. Proposal from Interphil for a European Convention on Non-Profit. Organizations. (See SEDOS 71/545 - "List of Documents Received, No. 4*275* "Draft European . Convention on the Tax Treatment in Respect to Non-Profit Organizations"-)
- 7= Requests for SEDOS Representatives:
 - A) ACISJT? (Association Catholique Internationale des Services de la Jeunesse Feminine) - 11—16 October 1971 at Ostende
 - B) Ecumenical Working Group on Credit Unions in Rome, 25-26 October 1971
 - .C) IWME Divisional Committee Meeting, 27 SEPTEMBER - 2 OCTOBER 1971, Montreux, Swit zerland*
- 8c Financial Statement for July/August, 1971«
- 9» Other Matters*

B. Tonna
Executive Secretary

NEWS FROM AXD FOR THE GENERALATES

JESUITS

Fr. P. Arrupc left for a visit to the Far East, calling on his way at Moscow and Leningrad. The Jesuit General is accompanied by Fr. H. Dargan, S.J.,

MARIANIST ELECTIONS

In the recent General Chapter the SM have elected these. members to their General Council: . . .

Fr. Stephen LUTAS, Sup. Gen.

N. Le Mire, French Assistant and Head of the Religious Life dept.

J. Urquia, Head of the Apostolic Action dept.

P. Montij Head of the Education dept.

G. Schnepft Head of the Temporalities dept.

XAVERIAN BROTHERS ELECTIONS

On July 15 and 16 the 20th General Chapter of the Xaverian Brothers made the following elections:

1. Superior General: Bro. Harold BOYLE (former Vicar General).
2. Bro. Peter FXT2PATRICK, Vicar General.
3. Executive Secretary: Bro. Jan Devadder.

The General Council is composed of the Superior and Vicar General, the four provincials and the executive secretary.

SPIRITAN APPOINTMENTS

New Assistant General: Fr. Ernst Verdieu, a native of Haiti*

SUPERIOR GENERAL SUMMER SCHEDULE

Fr- Lecuyer left for France at the beginning of July. During the first week of August he will attend the Marian Congress at Zagreb. From there he will go on to Canada and the USA and is due back in Rome for the Episcopal Synod in September.

Fr. H. Houdijiic is bade from a visit, to Morogoro and Moshi districts in Tanzania*--.

Fr. L,, Ledit visited Portugal in July, and Switzerland in August.

SEDOS 71/535

S.CHEUT MOVEMENTS

Fr» J.Bo Peters, Regional Assistant for America, will visit the USA Province in September

Pr» J.P. Schotte, Secretary General, is visiting our missions in the Far East.

The General Council will meet in Rome in November.

SCMM-M

Sr. Jane Gates is expected back in Rome by September 6.

VERONA Frs» (COMBONIANI)

Fr. A- Agostoni is back from Accra, Ghana, where he attended the Panafrican Laity Seminar as representative of the Union of Superiors General on August 11-18.

WHITE FATHERS MEET

A meeting of the WF General Council with the WF Provincials began early this month.

P. L. Bano, fscj

Fr- Anthony Hills, S.J., of the Social Communication Group has left Vatican Radio to take up a year research scholarship in the United States. His new address is: Rev. Fr. Anthony Mills, S.J., c/o Dr. Edward Setchko, Starrking Schools, Le Conte Avenue 2441, BERKERLEY, California, U.S.A.

Le Pere Anthony Mills, S.J. du Groupe des Communications sociales a quitte Radio Vatican pour faire une annee de recherche aux Etats-Unis. Sa nouvelle adresse est la suivante: c/o Dr. Edward Setchko, Starrking School, Le Conte Avenue 2441, BERKERLEY, California, U.S.A.

Fr. Yves Per-igny, O.M.I. Chairman of the Social Communication Group will attend a meeting at the Audio-Visual Centre, Rbottenburg (Stuttgart) Sept. 5 and 6. He will be away on holiday from Sept. 7 to Oct.-8.

Le Pere Yves Perigny, O.M.I., President du groupe des communications sociales assistera a une reunion au Centre Audio-Visuel de Rottenburg (Stuttgart) les 5 et 6 septembre. II sera en vacances du 7 septembre au 8 octobre.

A social Development Service has been set up with Fr. Houdijik as Secretary at the General House of the CSSp in Rome, and Fr. A».Byrne as Social Development Consultant, who has already been invited by 12 bishops (Sierra Leone, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Angola), to meet leaders at village, parish, diocese and Government level, and help in writing a report, for all concerned (including SEDOS).

CSSp. FRANCE; Twelve-Month Refresher Courses for Missionaries. Impressions of three CSSp missionaries: "Really a marvellous experience. We were not in the least disappointed. Updating is a necessity, a duty. Failure to see the need for it is in itself a proof of how badly one needs updating. Emphasis should not be laid on new knowledge to be acquired, but rather on the way of looking on life, a new mentality, a new vision of things, people and our own Missionary vocation".

MISSION THEOLOGY MEETING IN INDIA

"Theological renewal and dialogue in the missions" is the subject of an international theological seminar to be held at Nagpur, India, in 1972. The seminar, in the context of a society influenced by non-christian religions and contemporary problems in Asia will be attended by distinguished theologians from all countries.

FILMIS

Mobilizing Film for Mission: the recently reorganized bulletin of the Missionary Secretariat of the International Catholic Film Office tells you how. The current issue lists the desiderata of the missions on pp. 10-11. Available at the SEDOS Secretariat - or: 16, piazza S. Calisto, 00120 Vatican City, Rome.

P. L. Bano, fscj

ECHO de la rue du Bac AOUT 1971.

Une correspondance de la mission de Kitakyushu nous eclaire sur les problemes des Ecoles Catholiques au Japon. C'est le Reverend Pere TOQUEBOEUF qui nous en parle. En voici quelques points parmi les plus importants«

"Le point de vue Chretien n'existe pas dans les ecoles de l'Etat, disent les parents **Chretiens**, et nous voulons une education chretienne"

Mais les ecoles chretienhes ne peuvent etre utilisees pour faire de la propagande religieuse parce qu'elles sont officiellement reconnues par l'Etat.

D'ailleurs, les responsahles de l'Education religieuse ne sont-ils-pas la famille et la paroisse? La theorie assignerait ainsi a l'&cole catholique le but de rayonner indirectment la grace du Christ sur les eleves et leurs parents.

En fait qu'en est-il?

- a) D'une maniere generale, les eleves sortis de l'Ecole catholique decouvrent que les principes qu'on leur a inculques, ne cadrent pas du tout avec la socie.te qui les accueille. D'ou, des complexes d'inferiorite, et parfois des sentiments de repulsion.
- b) Pour cc qui est de la valeur des eleves sortis de l'Ecole catholique un paternalisme exagere en a fait des braves gens, mais sans force; souffrance du monde, ils ne sont pas capablss de la regarder en face et do la faire leur.
- c) Parmi les griefs qui sont faits a nos ecoles, il faut souligner celui de distribuer un enseignement purement abstrait. Parfois "on a voulu faire des ecoles un prolongement du convent"..«
"Cette obeissance prenait toute la place dans la vie des Aleves. La delicate attention que chaque eleve aurait du accorder a ses voisins et aux autres hommes n'entrait pas en ligne de compte..."

P. A. Ibba, s.x.

VOCATIONS AFRICAINES FEMININES

-II s'est constitue a Lome (Togo) en decembre 1970 l'Union des Superieures Majeures des Congregations autochtones de l'Ouest Africain francophone.

Après avoir remercié toutes les Congregations Missionnaires qui ont travaillé à l'implantation de l'Eglise en Afrique et spécialement celles qui ont couronné leur œuvre par la création de Congregations Religieuses Autochtones -

- les Superieures Majeures saluent-spécialement les Soeurs Blanches qui ont formé 17 Congregations Africaines -(3⁰⁰⁰ Soeurs).

Elles demandent aux Congregations Missionnaires de continuer à apporter un concours efficace et désintéressé aux Congregations Autochtones, et de développer la liberté des jeunes filles qui se présenteraient pour entrer chez elles, afin que ces candidates puissent choisir dans la ligne recommandée par Vatican II, à savoir: la promotion des Congregations autochtones qui devraient être la fierté et la gloire des Congregations Missionnaires occidentales véritablement animées de foi et entièrement détachées et désintéressées.

(d'après "Allo-Frascati", Juillet-Aout 1971,

P. A. Ibba, s-x.

CONSCIENTISATION - Recherche de Paulo FREIRE

Ce document de travail de l'Institut Oecuménique au service du Développement des Peuples (INODEP) reprend dans ses grandes lignes la pensée et la méthode de Paulo FREIRE, sur l'Education liberatrice. Precieux instrument de reference pour ceux qui font oeuvre d'alphabétisation, d'éducation, et de transformation des structures et des mentalités.

(Service de Documentation de l'INODEP - 32-34, avenue Reille (75) PARIS 14⁰ - 90 pages - 12,50 f port non compris).

Report No. 46 for 1971 of the MMS on Yemen envisages the following opportunities for medical work in the Yemen Arab Republic:

1. SANA'A: Staff for Kuwait Hospital: a training center for nurses, midwives, lab and x-ray technicians, medical and pharmacist assistants, male dressers. The proposal now is "for the taking over (in San'a) of the newly constructed Kuwait Hospital building to serve as a model practical working area for trainee nurses, an efficiently run hospital with assistance and, indeed, under the direct supervision of H.H.O. staff where courses in hospital administration could be run, and in order to provide a temporary home for the Health Manpower Institute and the School of Nursing". Intended as a 100-bed hospital. Choice for a single team of Medical Mission Sisters.

SEDOS 71/539

2. SOUK EL KHAMIS, ca, 50 .km west of San'a, a hospital for 50 patients, recently completed but empty for lack of staff and funds.
3. TURBA: a 120 bed hospital for the HUGIARIYAH DISTRICT in Taiz Governate.
 - a) a maternity and child health training centre in Turba hospital with mobile facilities for same service in distant villages.
 - b) A Health Centre in BENI YOUSEF (100,000 total inhabitants in the district).
4. IBB: a new 120 bed hospital unused, well built, with good installations.
5. TAIZ: Maternity Unit of W.H.O. Health Centre needed: an obstetrician and 3 nurse-midwives.
6. AL MQKHA. New empty hospital, built by the Egyptians, and an old one.
7. ZEBIB: a mobile team for maternity and child health care.

More information at SEDOS, or from Africa Sector Office, Virika Hospital, Uganda. (SEDOS Doc NO. 1.70).

AID PROGRAMMES - CANADA - The Latin American Office BULLETIN of the Canadian Catholic Conference, in its issue no. 108, describes the conditions for the use by missionaries of the new Canadian programme for bilateral aid to Latin America. For direct information contact:

- Canadian International Development Agency, Latin America Section, Ottawa, Ont. 3CIA 0G4., or
- Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, 1452 Drummond Street, Montreal 107, Quebec.

Food production rose again in 1970 in the densely populated and chronically food-short Far East, but lagged behind population growth in Africa and the Near East and barely matched it in Latin America. The preliminary index of world agricultural production was up by two percent.

In the Far East total agricultural production increased four percent and food, output rose five percent, a gain of one and two percent per person. (FAO Press 71/il2).

In the year 2070 the earth will be able to sustain a population of 36 thousand million people - "and feed them" - according to an analysis of future world resources in the current issue of CERES, the FAO magazine.

P. L. Bano, fscj

LISTS OF DOCUMENTS RECEIVED

compiled by Sr. Agnetta

This will be a regular feature and will- keep readers up-to-date as regards documentation available for consultation at the SEDOS Secretariat.

The first column gives the number of the document essential for instant retrieval. The first digit of this number is a code;

- 1 Internal documents (papers, memoranda, reports etc.)
- 2 - Internal periodicals
- 3 - Internal books
- 4 - External documents
- 5 [™] External periodicals
- 6 - External books

The second column pinpoints the origin of the document while the last column gives the original title which shows the language of the document.

If a (++) sign is added, it means that the document- . is being presented under the feature "DOCUMENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST "(or elsewhere).

This issue lists only documents. The next issues of the BULLETIN will list selected articles in periodicals and all books received.

1.49	SA	Evaluation of the Congregation.
1.50	MM (Srs«)	First Apostolic Workshop on Social Justice.
1.51	Ibid.	Second Apostolic Workshop on Social Justice.
1.52	Ibid.	Third Apostolic Workshop on Social Justice.
1.53	Ibid.	Fourth Apostolic Workshop on Social Justice.
1.54	Ibid.	Fifth Apostolic Workshop on Social Justice.
1-55	Ibid.	Sixth Apostolic Workshop on Social Justice.
1.56	Ibid.	Report to the Task Force for Women's Participation in Rural Development.
1.57	Fecher SVD	Resume of the above documents for SEDOS BULLETIN*
1.58	PA	Report on events connected with the Departure of White Fathers from Mozambique, (also in French).

1.59	PA	L'Eglise Catholique au Mozambique mai 1971 .
1 .60	Ibid.	Synthese des elements proposes par les confreres: La Mission du Mozambique et ses problemes.
1.61	Ibid.	La Predication de l'Evangile Integral au Mozambique.
1.62	Ibid.	Excerpt from THE TIMES: The White Fathers Decide to Leave.
1 .65	Ibid.	Informationen zum Abzug der Weissen Vater aus Mozambik.
1.64	Ibid.	Text of declaration read in parish.
1 .65	Ibid.	Declaration de la Conference Episcopale du Mozambique.
1.66	Ibid.	Au sujet de la conference de presse du Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres du Portugal.
1.67	Ibid.	Lettre du Conseil General.
1.68	SCMM-M	Preparation 5 CAA Meeting 1 971 : SCMM Reports on the Districts.
1.69	Ibid.	Preparation 5 CAA Meeting 1971: Public Health - SCMM.
1.70	Ibid.	Reports on Yemen and Brazil.(++)
1.71	SA	Communication in the Congregation, (also in French)
1.72	Ibid.	Health and Global Development, (also in French)
4.239	CISRS (India)	Legislation of Abortion.
4.240	CMSM (USA)	St* Louis Statement.
4.241	Centre de Recherche Theologique Missionnaire, Paris	Le Point sur les problemes d'evangelisation.

4-242	Protestant National Church, Geneva	Centre de Cartigny, Geneva.
4-243	WCC	Programme to Combat Racism (PCR)
4-244	WCC (DWME)	Southern Africa Working Group Recommendations.
4-245	WCC (EPS)	Three-pronged attack on racism approved by WCC Commission. ,
4.246	WCC	Proposed Programme and Research Budget 1971 -
4.247	Ibid.	Document No. 55 revised.
4.248	Pastoral Institute, Ibadan	The Roman Ritual: Rite of Funerals.
4.249	UIOF	La Famille Africaine face au developpement.
4.250	FAO	Address to the 18th General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.;
4.251	National Catechetical and Liturgical Centre, Bangalore	Report of the Second All-India Catechetical Meeting, Dec. 27, 1970- Jan. 3, 1971. *
4.254	WCC	Who Cares? Service 69.
4.255	SODEPAX	Education for Development.
4.256	Ibid.	Picking up the pieces.
4.257	WCC	Migration Today, No. 13.
4.258	Diocese of Atambua, Timor, Indonesia	Financial Report Of the MICRO-PROJECT FUND in the Diocese of Atambua, 1971.
4.259	Inter Documentation Co., Switz.	Collection de documents inedits sur l*histoire economique de la revolution Frangaise.
4.260	Ibid.	Polnoe sobranie zakonov rossijskoj imperii.
4.261	Ibid.	Russian Soviet Law.
4.262	Ibid.	The census of India 1872-1951 .
4.263	Pastoral Inst., Ghana	Panafricano Malagasy Catholic Laity Seminar, Accra, Ghana (August 11-18).
4.264	World Catholic Fed. for the Biblical Apostolate	International Biblical Pastoral Seminar.

- 4.265 World Bank Quelques extraits du discours prononce par M. Robert S. McNamara devant le Conseil des Gcuverneurs le 29 septembre 1969.
- 4.266 Centres Sociaux d 'Afrique Seminaire des Centres Sociaux d'Afrique. December 18-22, 1970.
- 4.267 KASKI Balans en Perspektief van een Kerkontvikkeling.
- 4.268 Ibid. Summary of the above brochure in English.
- 4.269 Institute . Pour la Bibliotheque de l'Institut Superieur Sup. Pedagogique, Pedagogique. (++)
Bukavu
- 4.270 ' .U.S. Catholic Mission Council The Whole Missionary Church.
- 4.271 Catholic Media Council Catholic Press in French-Speaking Western and Central Africa. (++)
- 4.272 Pastoral Institute, Nigeria The Church in Nigeria. (++)
- 4.273 FASE FASE, Organization and Methodology. (++)
- 4.274 PITTERPHIL Programme 1971-1972.
- 4.275 Ibid. Draft European Convention on the Tax Treatment in respect of certain-non-profit organisations.!
- 4.276 Pastoral Institute, Nigeria Theology of the Apostolic Religious Life by Sr. Pauline McGov^rn, SSL,(++)
- 4.277 Justice and Peace Commission The Face of Poverty in the World, Doc. 1. (also in French) (++)
- 4.278 Ibid. A Systematic Bibliography, (also in French) Doc. 2. (++)
- 4.279 Ibid. The Second Development Decade-An -International Strategy. Doc. 3» (also in French) (++)
- 4.280 Ibid. Our Bishops Speak on Development and Human Promotion. The Bishops of Asia. Doc 4. (also in French) (++)
- 4.281 Ibid. Our Bishops Speak of Development and Human Promotion* The Bishops of Latin America. Doc. 5. (also in French) (++)
- 4.282 Ibid. Our Bishops Speak on Development and Human Promotion. The Bishops of Africa. Doc 6. (also in French) (++)•)

DOCUMENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

1» Institut Superieur Pedagogique de Bukavu

Le T.R. Pfre DOMINIQUE MILANI Directeur de l'Institut Superieur Pedagogique de Bukavu .(Congo-Kinshasa) se propose de resoudre avec urgence le probleme de la Bibliotheque de son Institut. Ainsi a-t-il prepare une liste de titres subdivises par Maison d*Edition et par Auteur. Le tout suivant la classification generale suivante:

- a) Livres de base. Base essentielle de consultation pour les Professeurs des differentes branches d'enseignement.
- b) Manuels Scolaires. Ouvrages indispensables pour l'etude et pour la constitution de la petite bibliotheque des futurs Gradues en Enseignement.
- c) Ouvrages souhaitees. Pour la bibliotheque de consultation et de lecture des Etudiants.
- d) Editions en langue Anglaise. Ouvrages ,essentiels pour la nouvelle option de langue Anglaise que l'ISP va ouvrir en 1971 -1972.

Ce projet contenant pour le moment 700 - 800 tStres nous est presente en detail stir 15 pages roneotypees. (SEDOS Doc. n°4/269)

P. A. Ibba s.x.

2. The Church in Nigeria

The papers of the seminar held at the Pastoral Institute, Ibadan, Nigeria, 13-16 April 1971 . 67 stencilled pp»

Most of the papers are the work of local pastors: Bishop Sanusi, Frs. Imokhai, Uwaifo, Oni. The subjects indicate the sensitive areas:

- Nigerianization and adaptation.
- How and why to change a Church that is new.
- Parishes and signs of the times.
- Catechetics in secondary schools.
- The role of Sisters in Society.
- The work of the All Africa Conference of Churches.
- The expatriate missionary in the Nigerian Church.

Some quotes from each:

- "The question posed by Nigerianization is not whether missionaries should be fired. The question is: what are missionaries doing? Are they founding a local Church?... The time has come when we must give our native stamp to the Church" (p. 11 ff.).
- Areas of adaptation discussed: seminary, vocation, priests, laity, bishops, specialists.
- "To speak of an indigenous Church is not to ask that any mark of "foreignness" attached to her should be totally removed" (p. 26).
- "No new station is to be opened unless the area can support a priest financially... There should be sufficient number of Christians to give it strength - and make them feel a real community" (p. 33).
- The word COACH best expresses our work in catechetics.» we do not want to teach people what they don't already know. We want to coach them in what they already have and want to have more abundantly - namely life (6 p. 39). (SEDOS Doc. n°4.272)

Fase - Organization and Methodology

Sometimes we think that the grass roots cannot (or shouldn't) be organized. But "spontaneous groups" can be deliberately called into existence and creatively spurred on to fuller life. The methodology developed by the Brazilian FASE movement is presented in a series of charts in this document- (SEDOS Doc. n° 4.273).

INTERPHIL » International Standing Conference on Philanthropy: 52 rue de Moillebeau, 1202 Geneve, Suisse.

"DRAFT EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE TAX TREATMENT IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS".

Fund raising is part and parcel of the Mission. Like most of our work, it needs supporting structures. This draft is an attempt to develop these in Europe. The 44 page, 15-article draft convention is accompanied by a 20 page commentary and has been sent to us with a request for comments. The SEDOS Secretariat welcomes suggestions on this matter. This is the SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION:

1. Personal scope.
2. Taxes covered*
3. Definitions.
4. Tax treatment of persons making contributions to listed organisations.

5. Tax treatment of listed organisations outside the country of residence.
 6. Tax treatment of organisations in the country of residence.
 - 7» Certificate of Registration.
 8. Procedure.
 9. Escape clause.
 10. Mutual agreement procedure.
 11. Entry into force* *
 12. Accession by non-Member States.
 13. Territorial scope.
 14. Termination.
 15. Notifications.
- (SEDOS Doc. n° 4.275)

THEOLOGY OF THE APOSTOLIC RELIGIOUS LIFE - 6 lectures given by Sr. Pauline McGovern, SSL, M.A, at the Pastoral Institute of Ibadan, Nigeria, on;

- The pains of theology.
- The backdrop of sociological change.
- How to approach theology.
- Objections raised.
- Religious life as prophecy.

"A religious renders a unique service in the Church, by offering to others his/her special gift of dedication to Christ through any kind of good human activity that is in line with his/her personal gifts, personal talents and also in line with the corporate service of his/her community" (p. 38). (SEDOS Doc. No. 4.276).

THE SITUATION: DEVELOPMENT - "Justice in the World"

Facts and trends

The Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace has issued a series of 6 documents on "Justice in the World", a theme chosen for discussion by the Synod of Bishops at the September - October 1971 session.

1. The Face of Poverty in the World - Problems of Economic Development in the Third World (Some data with explanations) 31pp•

This document portrays through statistics a few key facts that reveal significant aspects of the face of poverty. Thus it quantifies the dynamics of population movement of the people in the developing world! the amount of income they have to live from; the activity through which they gain that income; and finally, the burden of indebtedness they live under—debt contracted in their efforts towards development.

a) The People: Their Numbers and Growth Rates

With world population increasing at the annual rate of 2%, it can be estimated that by 2005 world population will be over 7 billion. Of this, three-fourths will be found in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Given the higher growth rates in the developing world, of each year's increase of 68 million in world population, over 50 million enter a world of general poverty— "An effect of the developing world's higher birth rate is to thrust population into earlier ages." On average, 40% of the population is under 15 (some countries running as high as 60%). The age group 15-65, representing the Work Force, is rising at the rate of 2.3% a year and the growingly serious problem is to find employment for these people. It is estimated that unemployment in Asia alone (outside Mainland China) will be 25 million by 1985— The 3.8% urban growth in developing countries is higher than comparable rates in the rural-agricultural sector— Nevertheless, because the population base of the latter is already so large, the bulk of population growth will be here, with rural population of the developing world rising to over two billion by 1980*

b) Their Income 31 Monetary and Real

The average annual growth rate of Gross National Product per head for these developing countries was 1.8% in 1960-67: in industrial nations it is 3-8%. The gap between the rich and the poor in developing countries is far greater than in developed countries* "—even if the poor were to grow at much higher rates than the rich the absolute gap would continue to widen*" It is pointed out that "a high GNP does not necessarily spell human welfare. Several reasons for this are given. A double question is thereupon posed:

- i) in what sense are Americans better off than people living at one third the US- average income?
- ii) is it not possible that at some high level of income any further increase will reduce (not improve) human welfare?" If so, when this point is reached, shouldn't people, for their own good, if not for the sake of solidarity with the world's needy, Reduce their income rather than continue to increase it?

c) Their Work: i) Agriculture

Agriculture is important in the developing worlds in 1962 it contributed 30% to the total gross domestic production - provided over 40% of total exports - supported directly nearly 70% of the total population- While the agricultural population will drop percentagewise, the total will continue to rise well into the next century. "If the 'Green Revolution' sweeping Asia the last two years spreads more generally, basic food requirements may be met for the near future- But this leaves serious questions about improving the diet (proteins), and about agricultural produce as a source of export earnings and agricultural employment."

- "Estimates are that rates of expansion of arable land in Africa on the average will be at only 0.3% annually. India at 0.3% and Pakistan at 0.15% pull down Asia's average figure from a better (though still meagre) 1% annual expansion. This is the same for Latin America and Africa south of the Sahara, while a dozen countries of Northern Africa and the mid-East cannot extend cultivation at all. Nevertheless, main reliance for agricultural improvement will remain with extension of cultivation until 1975* After that it will lie more with irrigation and more labour-intensive cultivation."

- "The Indicative World Plan for Agriculture prepared by FAO 1969, argues that the present system of land distribution in many areas of the developing world... represents a major obstacle to agricultural growth as well as to social justice." A 'vicious circle' is formed because-"under pressure of population growth, economic instability, lack of capital and lack of outside employment, certain rural groups have been able to gain control over most of the resources and political power, and thus gain for themselves much of the benefit deriving from economic progress-" The small operator (90% of farm, operators in Asia) frequently borrows cash under conditions that result in his paying 50% more for his production and consumption supplies, 30-40% more for use of land, 40-60% more for use of capital and in his accepting 50-75% less for his products than his richer and more powerful neighbours.

ii) Trade - The demand generated in the markets of the richer nations is important, since export prospects for developing countries are poor. A slow decline in the share of low income countries in world trade is the current trend. To this we must add that prices for many agricultural products have been dropping while those for the industrial goods farmers buy have been rising.

iii) Industry - There has been an effort to replace previously imported consumer goods, and for the period 1960-67, average growth of manufacturing was over 7% per year in developing countries compared with 6% for the world as a whole (excepting Communist countries). - "On the cost side there have often been such heavy subsidies and high tariff protection as to make the new industries more a burden than a blessing. Future protection will have to be of the kind that does not encourage uncompetitiveness... where favourable conditions have existed for competitive and export-orientated industrialization, growth has been rapid and beneficial."

- "Limited access to the markets of the rich nations greatly discourages those countries capable of competing in industrial export; however, the

possibilities of trade among themselves grow. Also, much development effort has gone into the provision of the infrastructure of transport, power and communications, and the full benefits of this have not yet been reaped-

c) Debts contracted by the developing countries

In the last few years the burden of service payments brought about several crises in developing countries. External public debt rose by about 15% a year in the 1960's and stood at \$48 billion in 1968. "...by 1977 debt service will exceed gross loans."

2. A Systematic Bibliography (43 pages)

This bibliography covers a large number of topics treated in the Synod document 'Justice in the World'. Since the topics dealt with there are many, it is long (some 600 titles), but taken topic by topic it turns out to be very selective. An effort was made to provide not scholarly but practical and concrete material and, as far as possible, titles were drawn from post-conciliar writings. Where there are different points of view within the Church an effort was made to present them fairly. Though wide regional representation was sought, it was not always achieved. Topics covered:

Recent Doctrinal Sources: 1.Vatican Council II: Gaudium et Spes 2.Encyclicals: Populorum Progressio - Pacem in Terris - Hater et Magistra

Early Sources: 3-Sacred Scriptures, Early Church (Church Fathers)

Justice in the Use of Things: 4.Universal Destination of Created Things 5-Use of the Superfluous 6.Private Property and Use

Poverty: 7'Evangelical Poverty 8- Poverty in the Church

Development. Liberation and Justice: 9-Theology of Development - Theology of Liberation - the Development Debate 10.Other Latin American Views 11. Other Asian and African Views - Africa, Asia, China, Islam 12- Obligations of the Rich Nations

Church and Development: 13-Roles of the Church in Development

Justice and Peace: 14-Human Sights in General 15«Racism, Other Forms of Oppression, and Colonialism 16.War and Peace

The Church and Peace: 17- Theology of Peace 18- Theology and Violence, Non-violence and Civil Protest

3» The Second Development Decade - digest of U.N- strategy

The right of every man and of every people to development

"One may have differing views about the acceptability of this strategy and hence about cooperation with the UN's Second Development Decade. But it can serve - at the very least - as a focal-point for considerations of what must be done to secure this right- To this end the Secretariat of the Pontifical Commission Justice and Peace has prepared the following paper- You will find in it a systematic digest of the Strategy followed by a critical evaluation. This is followed by 'questions the Churches might want to reflect upon*. While drawn up in great measure on the basis of the Strategy, these latter can be used quite independently of it."

The international Strategy for the Second UN Development Decade

"Needless to say the fact of declaring development decades does not make the UN the chief agent of the development that takes place- The UN most assuredly would be the first to acknowledge this. On the other hand no one would deny that the UN makes substantial contributions to development through its various organs, specialized agencies and associates"- UNDP, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNIDO etc. In addition there are the UN's Regional Economic Commissions for Latin America, Africa and Asia (with corresponding regional development banks), and the Social and Economic Bureau of Beirut to represent the Middle East- Finally, there are the UN affiliates, first the World Bank Group, that is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, together with its International Development Association (IDA) and its International Finance Corporation (iFC); and lastly the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Slightly beyond the mid-way mark of the Sixties, the UN family came to recognize that: its strategy had been projected in terms too uniquely economic- Accordingly, in its preparations for the Second Decade it put much more stress on social goals and social philosophy."

*) A digest of the UN Strategy

i) preamble -- The Member States begin by declaring their decision to promote a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic progress and development- Economic growth is seen as tied to certain international political developments* and not as true development unless it brings well-being to all the people- "The primary responsibility for development... rests with the developing countries themselves- Nevertheless, no matter how great their efforts be, they will not be sufficient unless assisted through increased financial resources and economic policies on the part of the developed countries-"

ii) Goals and Objectives - The objectives are stated in terms of economic and social goals- The economic goals include a minimum average increase of 6% of GNP. Given average annual increases in population of 2.5% this would leave an average 3-5% growth in GNP per head. To reach 6% will require regular growth in agriculture, manufacturing, savings and exports- The social goals aim at improved opportunities for all - more equitable distribution of employment; security; health; nutrition; housing etc.

iii) Policy Measures in ten sections:- 1) International Trade - commodity agreements, entry into markets of developed countries etc; 2) Trade Expansion, economic cooperation and regional integration among developing countries; 3) Financial resources for development - grants; 4) Invisibles including shipping; 5) Special measures in favour of least developed; 6) Special measures in favour of land-locked; 7) Science and technology; 8) Human development - population, employment, health, housing and urban planning; 9) Expansion and diversification of production - agricultural and industrial growth; 10) Plan formulation and implementation.

iv) What the developing nations must do for themselves

Population - "Those developing countries which consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development will adopt measures which they deem necessary in accordance with their concept of development." Developed countries are to play a supporting role by supplying means for family-planning etc*

Employment- Its promotion along with economic growth is emphasized.

Health - "... the call is made for the minimum of basic health services and medical training, the provision of health institutions and the improvement of nutrition."

Housing - "... the developing countries are to promote low-cost housing through cooperative ownership and provision of low-cost materials and avoid the evils of unplanned urbanisation."

In addition there must be:- 1. Increase of production and improvement of productivity and 2. Exploitation of natural resources - agriculture, land reforms, economic infrastructure, financing of development, expansion of commerce.

b) Evaluation of the Strategy

i) Positive Aspects: There is an emphasis on the social side of development - an advance over the too uniquely economic strategy for the 1960's. Taken as a whole, the strategy represents a fairly large area of agreement about development: the international community has achieved a substantial consensus on social goals and on the measures for attaining the economic development prerequisite for the realisation of these social goals.

ii) Negative Aspects: Though the Strategy gives ample attention to some social goals, there remain important ones that it quite ignores. It makes no provision for the creating - "of the kind of communities which make possible the fullest participation of all in the social and political processes that shape man's destiny".

The Indicative World Plan for Agriculture of FAO is mentioned as seeming far superior to the Strategy because it calls for the mobilisation of the agricultural population (often three-quarters of the total population) by providing these people with adequate incentives in the form of fairer taxation, land reform, availability of rural credit and, above all, participation in the direction of their own affairs.

Another point is the seeming indifference of the strategy (with the exception of the IWP and perhaps also the ILO) to ideas and initiatives originating from other than governmental bodies- There is little interest in what youth has to say about development.

- "... the UN strategy mentions only fleetingly the problem of radical change required where unjust social and political structures keep people in a state of subjugation- One will not find in the strategy mention of emancipation or liberation-"

Two reports are mentioned - The Indicative World Plan for Agriculture and the Raul Prebisch Report: Transformacion y Desarrollo, La Gran Tarea de America Latina- - "Emerging from both is the disquieting realisation that if you start, not from what can be sold to politicians (the realism of the UN reports) but from what the needs of the coming decades will be, you arrive at requirements of an immensely different order-"

- "The needs that give greater concern are not so much the future provision of food, raw materials, minerals and fossil energies, though some of these will be grave enough- They are rather those of improving living standards ».«. The studies referred to foresee no possibility of meeting such needs with productive growth rates that average only 6%» They must run at 8% or 9% at least."

- "From the social pressures that will be generated by masses reduced to existence in conditions of meagre subsistence, ... the IWP foresees the danger of a social disorganisation that will tear asunder the fragile social fabric."

The strategy places excessive reliance on economic growth as being, in the words of the drafters, 'the essential path to peace and justice*. It is not at all clear what this means - "...taken at face value it seems to assign to economics a pre-eminence economics neither merits nor seeks. Moreover, since the strategy contains scarcely any discussion of the factors, especially political, that are a condition for implementing the economic measures themselves, one is driven to the conclusion that the strategy's planners were too engrossed with the efficacy of their economic measures to take seriously the deeper question of political implementation. Perhaps here, they only followed the rule of feasibility, recognizing that they risked losing all if they were to make any suggestions seriously restrictive of Member Governments' freedom of action-"

After voting the strategy, the developed countries made it clear that, while accepting in principle certain targets and target dates, they were not committing themselves now or through the years to come to the realisation of these in fact. The strategy voted carries, of course, no sanctions against failure to live up to agreements- The Member Governments cannot be coerced-

Though the strategy has negative aspects, it calls for qualified support, amending and supplementing it in practice as needed. - "If little is said in favour of radical re-structuring of oppressive political structures, one again takes note of this missing dimension and, where need calls for it, adopts either an alternative or a supplementary strategy." - "If it be true that the plan carries no guarantee of fulfilment by governments of agreements made, the Christian, along with other men, will not discard the programme, but work, in the short run, to create the political will needed to ensure this fulfilment; and in the long run, to establish that world

authority needed to force recalcitrant governments to stick by agreements, even when their fulfilment bears a price."

c) Where do...we go from here?

The Churches in some situations will consider that the very definition of development requires them first to consider whether social or political constraints have not so marginalised and alienated large masses of the people that their first question must be to what extent political forces constitute a state of violence- Their focus should be on the area of justice embraced by the right of every man and of every people to integral human development.

A° Questions the churches in the "developing" world should ask:

- 1) What forms of injustice are found in local economic life? - forms of greed with reference to taxes, decent wages, working conditions - corruption, graft and favouritism - division between the 'have's' and 'have not*s' etc.
- 2) What is the church's contribution to development?- "It is clear from the UN strategy that many changes are required in attitude and structures <←*. toward bringing these about the churches are mankind's best hope." Churches can form attitudes through education; provide technical, farmer and cadre training through schools; engage in direct development activity in the field of agriculture and rural development; influence public opinion on government planning and integrate their own development activities into the national plan.

B- Issues the churches in the "developed" nations should consider:

- 1^ Injustices at home,
- 2) Economic injustice at world level - attitude toward sharing the world's resources - toward solidarity? Are we guilty of any injustice in international trade and investment? Any forms of neo-colonialism? Do our people dominate others through trade, economic power, foreign investment?
- 3) Some practical questions: Havs we the will to give more and on more concessionary terms? Are we prepared for the sacrifices that freer entry to our rich markets will entail? Can we take seriously the challenge of releasing funds for world development by reducing armaments? Can our church collections for development be more generous - and be subject to control by the recipients themselves? Do we ever raise a prophetic voice against trade and aid policies of our nations?

4- 5» and 6. Our Bishops speak on Development and Human Promotion

These papers present views of the official church in the developing world on the problems of development, human promotion and international justice, in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Statements of regional episcopal conferences only have been chosen, except for the Catholic Bishops' Conference of India. North Africa and English-speaking West Africa are not represented. The papers will prove useful to those of the developing countries themselves who can see how other regions of the developing world regard the problems, and to those of the rich industrial nations who will find indications of the challenge that development poses for them also.

4. 1) Asian Episcopal Conference - Manila, November 1970

The Bishops, facing the problem in the Gospel spirit, resolved to be more truly an example of the 'Church of the poor*. They see their commitment to development and human promotion as a task and duty laid on them by God. -"We resolve also to have the courage to speak out for the rights of the disadvantaged and powerless, against all forms of injustice no matter from what source such abuse may come; we will not tie our hands by compromising entanglements with the rich and the powerful in our respective countries-"

With the population of Asia covering almost two-thirds of mankind, nearly 60% of which are under 25 years, they resolved: ".-in this continent of the young, to become, in them and for them, the Church of the Young. They also stressed the need for cooperation with other faiths: "...we are more than ever convinced that dialogue with our fellow Asians whose commitment is to other faiths, is increasingly important."

The following figured among the resolutions made:- "to make our special concern the lot of the workers and peasants, in particular to assist in their education and organization... - to help secure the basic means of livelihood for all.-, we strongly commit ourselves to an equitable distribution and socially responsible use of land and other resources within our nations, as also among the nations of the World - to impress on all the duty of responsible parenthood by legitimate means-"

They called for international trade on an equitable basis, support and cooperation with government agencies and other religious and civic bodies. and wholeheartedly commended therecommendations on development by the UN, and the Pearson Commission, the Timbergen and the UNCTAD reports. In particular they urged that the affluent nations reach the goal of at least 1% of GNP as aid to the developing countries at the earliest possible date and appealed that at least 70% of the aid be in the form of grants.

2) Catholic Bishops' Conference of India - April 1971 on 'poverty and development'

Implications and Role of the Church: Christ taught 'love of one's neighbour' and alleviation of human suffering; to fulfill this mission - "... the Church must accept that, while personal services and relief work will always have their important place, the more relevant and meaningful efforts today will concentrate on change of atmosphere, transformation of structures, creation of new relationships and fresh value systems, and provision of ampler freedom and wider opportunities for all men."

The Bishops recognised the need to spread facts and create awareness of new obligations; to give special concern to 'marginal groups'; to aim at more Christian sharing of wealth; to introduce into schools and universities a social awareness of one's poorer brothers; and to create a sense of responsible parenthood in the population. They also stated that "Since development is largely a matter of self-help, it is in the field of trade in particular that radical reforms are called for and speedily."

5« The Bishops of Latin America - Medelln Conference Aug/Sept 1968 (23pp°)

A reflection of the Latin American situation is that the Bishops presented the problem of 'human promotion' more in terms of liberation rather than development. They declare that the thirst of man in Latin America for "liberation, personal maturing and collective integration" requires deep-, going transformations- As regards development efforts by other national, Latin American and world bodies, they say: "Our purpose is to encourage these effort*, accelerate their results, deepen their content, and permeate all the process of change with the values of the Gospel."

They declare: " The Latin American Church encourages the formation of national communities that reflect a global organisation, where all of the peoples but more especially the lower classes have, by means of territorial and functional structures, an active and receptive, creative and decisive participation in the construction of a new society. Those intermediary structures - between the person and the state - should be freely organised, without any unwarranted interference from authority or from dominant groups, in view of their development and concrete participation in the accomplishment of the total common good. They constitute the vital network of society. They are also the true expression of the citizens' . liberty and unity."

The Bishops agree that development is the new name for peace. Poverty and misery may stem from natural causes, ignorance, demographic pressure, or they may be signs of injustice. The 'under-development' of Latin America is a situation of injustice that generates tensions destructive of peace, and the Bishops focus attention on the "sinful causes of under-development." Certain tensions are identified: class tensions (internal colonialism) - international tensions and external neo-colonialism - and tensions among the Latin American states* Peace (or development) is characterized by three factors: it is, above all, a work of justice - it is a permanent task - it is the fruit of love.

On violence, which constitutes one of the gravest problems in Latin America, the Bishops say: "As the Christian believes in the productiveness of peace in order to achieve justice, he also believes that justice is a prerequisite for peace- He recognizes th-.t in many instances Latin America finds itself faced with a situation of injustice that can be called institutionalized violence, when, because of a structural deficiency of industry and agriculture, of national and international economy, of cultural and political life, "whole towns lack necessities, live in such dependence as hinders all initiative and responsibility as well as every possibility for cultural promotion and participation in social and political life", thus violating fundamental rights. This situation demands all-embracing, courageous, urgent and profoundly renovating transformationsr"

The Bishops see their commitment as based on the spirit of the Gospel, and declare that it - "requires us to live a true scriptural poverty expressed in authentic manifestations that may be clear signs for our peoples."

6. The Bishops of Africa

1) All-Africa Bishops' Symposium - Uganda July 1969 : A relevant point here is the strong condemnation of externally caused injustice - " The Third World is the victim of crying injustices which are often kept in existence by the egoism of rich nations-.In particular, technical aid cannot be given on the condition that clauses be imposed which contradict, human dignity---"

2) Seminar of the Bishops of West Africa - Niomey (Niger) Sept 1969
The trend emerging from the thoughts expressed on the Mission of the Church and Development is that the role of the Church in development in Africa is one of 'animator':- "... the right sort of animation starts from the village, from the peasants- It leads them gradually to adopt different methods of working- Whenever possible, recourse should be had to the customs that model village life-" - "All the initiatives should be brought within the framework of the country's development policy."
The Church and religious must play an important role in the 'conscientisation' of the men and women-
Looking ahead", the Bishops state: "As African agriculture is modernised, a rural exodus will inevitably take place- But at that moment there will be outlets in the towns. It is therefore necessary to begin thinking now of how to organise the migrations."

3) Episcopal Conference of French-speaking West Africa - Mali 1971

In a Pastoral Letter the Bishops specify what development means for the Churches- " When the Church speaks of development it interprets it in a sense which goes further than what is intended by the economist, the sociologist and the politician. In the eyes of the Church, development is not confined to the setting up of economic structures - •» nor is it merely • limited to the organic evolution of the capital represented by civilisation and culture in a given society, brought about by historical evolution (social life, political organisation, teaching, information) all of which are genuine but merely partial forms of development-..." "Development is desired integrally and entails the liberation and expansion of the human person recognized as a creature according to God's image, saved in Jesus Christ and called to divine life."

4) Amacea/Misereor Conference - December 1970 - in Theology of Development the Bishops define the Church's role in development- All the faithful, religious, laity and the structures of the church itself are responsible for promoting development by reinforcing the values that make for the humanization of life. - "The priest's primary role will be to share in animating men to a sense of solidarity and to dedication to the task of community-building". He must also take the initiative in development projects where needed.

The Church must be ready to cooperate with other Christians and other faiths, with governments and national planning schemes; she must champion social order and speak up "wherever rights of men are infringed upon or whenever the fullness of social justice is not enjoyed by a.ll»"

SEDOS 71/557

The Secretarial; re-opens after the summer recess and the staff enthusiastically tackles the three-foot pile of mail and documents – occasionally using the broader items to fan off the Ferragosto heat.

Mr. Du Mouchel calls to share his West African experience in Credit Union promotion.

The staff meeting provides insights about the effectiveness of the "re-charging" period – problems look more manageable than a month earlier.

The FIM's, Fr. Tonna discovers during his visit to their Generalate today, have been incredibly busy during July and August. They not only succeeded to achieve an *QCffo* response to their mail questionnaire, but also to process the 8,000 open-ended answers into a pre-Chapter report. And to send a copy of the latter to each member!

The President, Fr., Th. Van Asten calls to welcome us back,

Fr. Moody graciously receives Frs. Bano, Ibba, and Tonna at his newly varnished Generalate for an exchange of views on the "re-vamping of the weekly documentation service". For the outcome, consult this issue – and in particular – this Diary.

Fr. Milani, tall, distinguished-looking Director of the Institut Superieur Pedagogique of Bukava calls to discuss education in the Congo K,

The staff meeting covers progress on the compilation of the Community files and a possible Directory of Missionary Formation facilities. Fr. Van Asten personally explains his ideas about a possible meeting of the Documentalists of the various Institutes*

SEDOS 71/558

Fr* Richardson, Superior General CM, shows Fr, Tonna the "inner works" of his Generalate and introduces him to his close collaborators over lunch. The Chinese people took the lion's share of the conversation, but the photo-scoops of the Missionary Secretary, Fr, Archetto, wore the day's star So

Fr, Tonna visits an old friend, Fr. Monde, at SEA. and learns of his intense interest in continuing meetings by countries and regions, as well as in SEDOS -. about which he has been invited to give a talk.

At GFXj Fr,, Tonna celebrates the Eucharist for the members of the Congregation. On the occasion, the new Superior General, Bro. Harold Boyle and the outgoing Superior General, Bro. Thomas More were both present. Bro. Boyle describes current plans in his new responsibility. All good wishes and gratitude to Bro. More - who will be leaving Home. Vie won't lose touch!

Fr, Tonna sees Fr. Dargan sj "before his departure with Fr,, Arrupo sj for Russia and for his beloved Far East.

Fr. Moore, Secretary of the CSSm explains to Fr, Tonna the current orientation of his Gcneralate, and is joined in the discussion by Fr. Sullivan, Wc loam that Fr. Tannam has been assigned to the London Missionary Institute for teaching duties, Adiou and bonne chance!

SEDOS staff breathes easily as payday finally arrives and vacation debts arc partially paid off.

Fr. Denis, ofm-cap, hosts Fr. Tonna at via Piemonte and the conversation is -h^glsaightQd,iVit&4ft\$£4lf• about the immense stretch of the. Capuchin Mission.

SEDOS 71/559

Welcome back to Sr. Pilar osps of the Philippines who just returned after brilliantly completing postgraduate work in Education at Harvard on a SEDOS/Mise reor Scholarship,, Sr. Pilar spends some time with Fr. Tonna, talking about her formal – and informal – experiences in this unusual situation. Sr. Pilar is a valuable resource person for the subjects of Education and Development in hers and similar countries.

During his visit to Sr. Reginarda sops, Fr. Tonna is informed of the on-going activities of that Order. One of the inspiring projects – the work Of two Sisters on the River Parana in Argentina – in evangelization and community-building is described.

Fr. P. Schreur msc comes to SEDOS for exchange of information and updating after having spent many years in the Philippines. He relates his experiences and the missionary trends in that country,,

Mr. Bailey, CUM, makes an all-too short trip to Rome andj perforce, must discuss in the car with Fr. Tonna on the way to the airport for his return the African Development meeting in Addis Ababa, and the coming Credit Union meeting in Rome in October,

Mr. Ruygrok of 3IAMB stopn by to meet Fr. Tonna personally after a letter-relationship regarding his agency which organizes economic charter flights to the Far East, (SEDOS 71/358)

G. Tierney