

SEDOS 72/134

ASSEMBLY OF GENERALS

The 34th Assembly of Superior Generals associated in SEDOS will be held on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1972 at 1600 at the OMI Scholasticate (78A via della Pineta Sacchetti, Rome) with the following Agenda:

ITEM

DOCUMENT

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| 1. Minutes of the 33rd Assembly | SEDOS 72/1 ff |
| 2. Report of the "Joint Venture" Committee | SEDOS 72/135-137 |
| 3. Approval of Amended Budget -- in view of the recommendations of the above Committee | SEDOS 72/137 |
| 4. Theology of the Local Church: The Situation | A brief verbal exposé by Fr. A. Bundervoet msc |
| 5. The Assembly breaks into small groups to discuss the topics and methodology proposed by the Executive Committee (SEDOS 72/141) on the Summary of the "brainstorming" session -- the study theme of the year, "The Role of the Overseas Missionaries in the Local Church". (SEDOS 72/138-140) | SEDOS 72/138-141 |
| 6. Reports of the small groups (see 5 above). | |

Benjamin Tonna
Executive Secretary

cc: Fr. A. Bundervoet msc

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S
of the Ad hoc Committee on "Joint Venture"
to the SEDOS Assembly of February 29, 1972

The Ad hoc Committee consisting of Srs. M. Keenan, RSHM, A. Oosschot, SCMM-M, Frs. F. Moody, WF, and J.P. Schotte, CICM, met on January 6, 13 and February 7, 1972 and hereby respectfully submits its report to the Assembly of Generals.

Terms of reference.

The terms of reference within which the Ad hoc Committee on Joint Venture has worked, are as follows:

1. The Assembly of Generals agreed at the meeting of December 14, 1971 that JOINT VENTURE be continued, and suggested a study by an Ad hoc Committee.
2. The Executive Committee established the mandate of the Ad hoc Committee in the following terms (Letter Exec. Secr. Dec. 21, 1971):

"Before the Assembly of February 29, 1972, prepare specifications for the most effective and efficient production of a regular SEDOS publication, which -- without becoming another Mission magazine -- would communicate to individuals and Agencies (including those belonging to the Sedos Institutes) information about the activities and ideas of the Sedos Group of Generalates."

"As regards the exact meaning of 'the Sedos Group', the Executive Committee is inclined to adopt a strict interpretation, understanding it as the ideas and activities of the Sedos Institutes insofar as they think and act together. But it will be up to the Ad hoc Committee to go further into the matter."

Recommendations.

1. Intended readership of JOINT VENTURE.

1.1 JOINT VENTURE is intended for individuals and agencies outside the Sedos organization. This should remain one of the purposes of JOINT VENTURE since the Weekly Bulletin is confidential and must have a restricted circulation.

1.2 JOINT VENTURE is also intended for the missionaries, not as another mission magazine. The editor should therefore keep the missionaries-in-the-field in mind when deciding on editorial content.

1.3 JOINT VENTURE will thus render a real service to the Sedos member institutes by: a) passing on to interested individuals and agencies the thinking of Sedos, and b) by offering to the generalates the possibility of either using its content as source material for their intern publications, or of forwarding JOINT VENTURE to a selected list of individual missionaries or agencies within the institute.

2. Content of JOINT VENTURE

2.1 JOINT VENTURE should give top priority to the recording and relating of the common thinking and the joint activities of the Sedos Institutes insofar as they think and act together. JOINT VENTURE should therefore record and relate the thinking that has been elaborated by Sedos as such (statements approved by the Assembly of Generals; reports of Working Groups even when the findings have not been specifically approved by the Assembly), and should also report on the activities organized or sponsored by Sedos (seminars; joint programmes).

2.2 It should not be overlooked that at this stage the acting together of Sedos is very limited. Although there is a fair amount of thinking together among Sedos Institutes, this does not result in many common statements or jointly adopted policies. As an interim solution until such time as Sedos produces more common thinking and more joint action, JOINT VENTURE should be permitted to draw on ideas, policies and achievements of individual member institutes in order to offer information that answers a common need of several institutes and/or a large segment of the missionaries in the field.

2.3 For the same reasons, JOINT VENTURE should be permitted to draw on the store of information available in the Sedos Documentation pool.

2.4 JOINT VENTURE must avoid being merely a chronicle of events. It is deemed sufficient that only the last issue of each year give a report on the events of Sedos at the Rome level.

2.5 The Committee does not think that at the present any changes should be made in the current editorial procedure (the Executive Committee acting as editorial board and exercising some right of review). A separate editorial board could later be considered.

3. Financing of JOINT VENTURE

3.1 JOINT VENTURE should be financed from the membership fees and within the provisions of the present budget. This opinion is based on two considerations:

- a) the relatively high membership fee entitles the Institute to this kind of service;
- b) the production of JOINT VENTURE is relatively inexpensive; a realistic comparison of prices from different printers reveals that IRADES delivers a good product for minimum cost.

The budget allocation for 1972 will permit to satisfy the current demand for extra copies with some leeway. Beyond a certain fixed number of copies, the cost of producing the quarterly bulletin will considerably increase. It is therefore necessary to operate within the limits of this fixed number.

3.2 Sedos should carry the expenses for:

- a) the production of JOINT VENTURE at approximately the 1971 level with regard to the number of pages, the number of copies and the languages (i.e. English and French);
- b) the distribution to outside agencies and individuals;
- c) the distribution to the member generalates.

3.3 The introduction of a subscription formula for the extra copies for the generalates is not to be recommended. It is suggested that Sedos continue to make extra copies available on request from the generalates for distribution to selected individuals and agencies within the Institutes until such a time as the demand for extra copies would create a financial burden over and above the budget allocation. The free distribution of extra copies would then have to be reconsidered.

3.4 Generalates that would want Sedos to mail directly extra copies to addresses of their institute outside Rome, should pay for the cost of labor and postage.

4. Frequency and format.

4.1 A quarterly publication is required and sufficient for the above stated purposes.

4.2 Decisions on format and lay-out are best left to the Editor. It is recommended to aim at a reduction of weight and at space saving without giving up the current quality of the product.

5. Editor.

It is the unanimous opinion of the other three members of the Ad hoc Committee that Fr. F. Moody has done an exceptionally competent job during the launching period of JOINT VENTURE; that he has raised the level of awareness for the function and purpose of Sedos through the first five issues of JOINT VENTURE; that he be asked to continue to render this service in accordance with the specifications and guidelines provided herein.

Submitted for the Ad hoc Committee

by J. P. Schotte

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A M E N D M E N T T O T H E B U D G E T

In view of recommendations 3.2 a, b, c, above, it will become necessary to amend the 1972 budget as follows:

- drop income from "Joint Venture" (305,000 lire)
- amend expenditure for "Joint Venture" from 1,220,000 to 915,000 lire (that is, 1,220,000 - 305,000 = 915,000).

B. Tonna
Executive Secretary

THE ROLE OF THE OVERSEAS MISSIONARIES IN THE LOCAL CHURCH

A. WHAT THE STUDY COULD BE ABOUT

I. Concept of the local church

- a) What is the local church, or rather who is it? And who decides when a local church is formed?
- b) There are several types of local church: a rural church and an urban one; a juridically established church and a living one; a sending church and a receiving one; a well-established church and one in its beginnings.
- c) The identity of the local church is often linked with the expulsion of foreigners, with nationalization and the effort to import less. The local church in the Third World is shy of western influence. The problem is acute in some countries eg. S. America where foreign missionaries often identify with liberation movements.
- d) Cultural exchange between the local church and other churches is a good thing and promotes growth, but it requires a high dose of adaptation and self-denial.

II. Roles of overseas missionaries

- a) What overseas missionaries could do:
 - They could go to the unevangelised areas to proclaim the gospel. This is a traditional role but very few do it.
 - 'Role of influence' - they could train local leaders to make the local church self-sufficient as soon as possible.
 - 'Role of patience' - they could fill in the jobs the local people can not as yet undertake (pastoral and other services).
 - The mobile role: St. Paul model.
- b) What the overseas missionaries should not do:
 - They should not continue to represent and manage the institutions of the local church but should hand these over immediately to the local people. The sensitivity of the local church is a fact and must be taken into account.
- c) The historical side of the rise of the missionary institutes (especially during the 19th century) should be studied with reference to their declared purposes.

III. Relationships of overseas missionaries

- a) Tension between bishops and institutes - actual and imaginary. Channels and content of communication between bishops and institutes. The 'bones' of contention are:-
 - i) local diocesan religious institutes and the opposition of some bishops to recruitment for international congregations. The fostering of the diocese hinders such recruitment.
 - ii) conflict of authority and clash of loyalties: the bishops or the institute first?
- b) Once the overseas missionaries are gone, what is the relationship of an institute with its indigenous members? What is the place of the latter in the local church? To what extent is there communication between clergy and sisters? Are the latter allowed full responsibility in their efforts?
- c) In what way does the religious life contribute to the local church? What is the interpretation of the vow of poverty? Are diocesan congregations the only realization of the local church? What is the place of international congregations?
- d) Relationships of institutes with local government: integration of their schools into the local education system.

IV. Attitude of overseas missionaries

- a) The feeling of rejection by the local church experienced by missionaries should be studied together with their exclusion from direct evangelization and their recurring questions - "How long are we going to stay? Will we be able to re-adjust to a new life when we are invited to leave, say in ten years time?"
- b) Local recruitment to the institutes seems impossible if the roles of missionaries are seen as temporary or mobile.

B. THE GENERAL APPROACH

- V. a) The aim of the study should be guidelines for policy-making, that is not actual policy-making but elements such as models, values and principles for policy-making.
- b) The study can begin where the USG Commission VI ended: this had stressed the theological side of the question, the Sedos study will stress the pastoral side.

- c) The problem can be approached from the point of view of the local church: "dialogue, even if difficult, is the only way" - i.e. dialogue between the local church and the institutes. Consequently the institutes have to abandon their 'positions de force'. We must define how the local church sees us and how we see the local church. We have to differentiate the needs as seen by the local church (its bishops and clergy), the government and the missionary institutes. There are as many problems as there are local churches. We should make an appraisal of our own work: our present feelings about what we are doing.
- d) The theology of the universal church should be kept in mind, and its mission to the six continents.

VI. Practical Suggestions

One can begin by -

- a) - asking why the role of the overseas missionaries is being questioned by the local churches in the Third and First Worlds.
- b) - drawing up and circulating a list of these and other questions.
- c) - focusing on a few areas representative of the general pattern.
- d) - gathering the facts: what are the local bishops, clergy, religious and laity there thinking and doing about their needs?
 - reflecting upon these facts.
- e) - setting up a core group to contact resource persons, conduct special studies and solicit the participation of generalates.
- f) - setting up different groups to study specific questions e.g.
 - i) the position of the receiving church in the Third World
 - ii) the position of the sending church in the First World
 - iii) the position as regards pastoral roles
 - iv) the position as regards developmental roles.

END OF SUMMARY

(A.A., A.F., B.T.)

ASSEMBLY OF GENERALS

MAIN TOPICS AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY ON "THE ROLE OF THE OVERSEAS MISSIONARIES IN THE LOCAL CHURCH".....
(Proposed by the Executive Committee for discussion by the 34th Assembly of Generals - Agenda Item 5).

PRIMARY TOPICS: (NOTE: The numbers refer to the "Summary" of the session of February 11, SEDOS 72/138-140)

What overseas missionaries could do:

1. - Develop the traditional role and go to unevangelized areas (within each country) to proclaim the Gospel (IIa.)
2. - Enrich the local Church with models of the religious life (IIIc.) and of the missionary charisma.
3. - Train local leaders to make the local Church self-sufficient as quickly as possible: "role of influence" (IIa.)
4. - Fill in the jobs the local people cannot, as yet, undertake (pastoral and other services): "role of patience" (IIa.)
5. Become a "mobile corps", according to the example of St. Paul (IIa.) (In this case, local recruitment appears impossible -- IVb.)

What the overseas missionaries should not do:

They should not continue to:

6. - Represent and
7. - Manage the institutions of the local Church (IIB.)

SECONDARY TOPICS:

8. The new attitudes demanded by these roles (IVa.)
9. The new relationships demanded by these roles:
 - within international Institutes (IVb.)
 - with the local hierarchy, clergy and Institutes (IVa.)
 - with the local governments (IVd.)

METHODOLOGY:

10. The study will attempt to establish how the local Churches see us and how we see them. (Vc.)
11. Four or five groups are formed to discuss the theme of the study.
12. The Chairmen of the groups form a Steering Committee to direct the study. (VIe.)
13. The Steering Committee studies the conclusions of the 4 or 5 groups and decides on further steps.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of SEDOS was held on February 21, 1972 at 4:00 PM at the Secretariat. The following were present:

Sr. J. Gates scmm-m, Sr. Th. Barnett scmm-t, Sr. D. McGonagle ssnd,
Fr. W. Goossens cicm.

Invited: Fr. Y. Perigni omi as Chairman of the Social Communications Working Group
Fr. J. Schotte cicm as Chairman of the "Joint Venture" Committee

In the chair: Fr. Th. Van Asten pa, President
Secretary: Fr. B. Tonna, Executive Secretary

1. The minutes were read and approved after changing "accepted" to "acknowledged" -- SEDOS 72/73, No. 7. A progress report was given on the on-going consultation on the subject of the legal status of SEDOS.

2. Fr. Perigny highlighted points raised on the report of his participation in the CAMECO meeting in London (see full text following this report):

- a. "Communication between social communicators" is still very poor. SEDOS could help step it up -- especially vis-a-vis the Vatican and Bishops' Conference.
- b. Priority should be given to the social communications apostolate -- especially as regards the mobilization of the mass media for education in development.
- c. The Vatican would soon be asking us to maintain Catholic mass media. Ecumenism should not exempt us from this. Indeed the Vatican would like us to go through the official Catholic organizations in our contacts with non-Catholic institutions.
- d. There was an urgent need to sensitivize missionaries to the importance of training local managers for the mass media institutions.

3. It was agreed to study the points raised during the "brainstorming" session of February 11, 1972, "The Role of the Overseas Missionaries in the Local Church", (see SEDOS 72/138 ff) in view of formulating proposals for discussion by the Assembly of February 29th, 1972. The following points were made:

- The core of the study should be the roles of the missionaries -- with special emphasis on how these are seen by the local Churches (both "sending" and "receiving" Churches).
- The study should aim at practical rather than theological conclusions. As such, a useful point of departure could be the theological study on the local Church carried out by the USG - Commission VI.
- There should be an intensive sharing of information -- facts and opinion -- between the Generalates. But the Third World view should be integrated in the study from the very start. The general aim could be a progressive clarification of views -- the views of Institutes, the views of the local Churches. Feedback should be ensured.

- Visiting Superior Generals and Assistants could ask unanswered questions on the spot -- especially in their contacts with people in responsible positions.

4. It was agreed to adopt as the Agenda of the 34th Assembly:

- a. The recommendations of the "Joint Venture" Committee and the consequent amendments to the 1972 Budget.
- b. The discussion of the main topics selected from the points raised by the session of February 11, and the proposal to conduct the study through small groups (see SEDOS 72/141 and Agenda on 72/134). Fr. Bundervoet would be asked to present the conclusions of the USG study.

It was agreed that it would be useful to propose a short list of prospective chairmen of the small study groups. The President and Secretary could take care of this.

5. Fr. J. Schotte reported on the conclusions of the Committee appointed by the 33rd Assembly to present recommendations on "Joint Venture" (see SEDOS 72/135 ff). The point of departure was the fact that "Joint Venture" was a service responding to a felt need. This was also felt by the missionaries in the field. Hence the recommendation to make "Joint Venture" the carrier of the ideas and the experiences not only of the SEDOS group (qua group) but also of the individual members of this group.

6. It was agreed to accept the request of the Missionaries of the Holy Family to be "observers" in SEDOS for six months.

7. It was agreed to accept the offer of the RSC to second a Sister part time to the Secretariat on a trial basis for three months. She would work with Sr. Agnetta and would help SEDOS develop the study side of its programme.

8. It was agreed to assure Dr. A. Sovik of the Lutheran World Federation of our interest in collaborating on his study of the health service of Mainland China, and to ask for further information.

9. The Financial Statement for January, 1972 was distributed.

10. The Executive Committee will meet on MARCH 16, 1972 at 1600 at the Sedos Secretariat.

B. Tonna
Executive Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC MEDIA COUNCIL KURATORIUM, LONDON, FEBRUARY 3, 1972.

REPORT BY THE SEDOS REPRESENTATIVE - Fr. Yves Périgny, O.M.I.

To the Executive Committee of SEDOS.

The meeting took place at the Catholic Radio and Television Centre, Hatch End London on February 3, from 2 to 6 p.m. In the absence of the President, Mr. Winnubst conducted the debates.

Approbation of the report of the meeting of March 1971 was proposed and voted as read.

In a brief explanation of the proposed agenda, Secretary Fr. Franz Eilers underlined some important points in the report of the joint meeting of the Pontifical Commission General Assembly and the Kuratorium of the Catholic Media Council (now called CAMECO), held in Rome. The points, treated by several members of that assembly were:

- a) The need for trained specialists in the field of communication emphasising the organizational and policy-making level;
- b) The urgent need of integrated coordination, exchanges of views and contacts between the various bodies engaged in that field;
- c) The necessity of gearing the mass media as to a new means of education, and of creating awareness of its potential.

The Secretary also emphasised the cooperation expected from the Bishops' Conferences in the following studies:

- d) A study on inter-relationship among the various communication policies;
- e) A research into conditions for the establishment of mass media facilities;
- f) Regular contacts with secular institutions;
- f) An objective study of the various aspects of all Catholic projects.

Attention was also drawn to a short but concise note on the history, structure, purpose, activities and final aim of CAMECO. This figures at P. 15 of the report (see Appendix A).

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

1. In the course of 1971, Fr. Eilers, who was working on the Communication Department of SODEPAX, replaced Mr. Carl Höller as Executive Secretary of CAMECO. The latter has been appointed to INTERMISSIO. A motion of thanks and congratulations was voted by the assembly to the address of both.

2. The Secretariat has started to publish in its Newsletter (see Nos. 4, 5 and 6) the list of the projects submitted to CAMECO for study, detailing names of sponsors, place of origin, aims etc. It was remarked by some members of the assembly that this kind of information presents some drawbacks since these projects, at this stage, still have a semi-confidential character and have simply been received, pending the necessary study and decisions. Since a Newsletter, by its character, deals with news diffused to a public -- news which is bound to be reprinted, it may not be the suitable organ for the purpose. It was suggested that a separate information sheet distributed to the members of the Kuratorium would be safer.

Likewise, the same information under this form, could also be sent to other aid agencies which are willing to coordinate grants and which can insure discretion. However some abstracts or general analyses made on the projects -- based on regions, media etc. -- would be suitable for the Newsletter. The modalities of these suggestions have been left to the Secretary.

3. The Secretary also commented on cooperation between national, regional and continental communication offices regarding priorities and coordination of the common effort. As it is so well explained in the report of the Rome assembly of March 15, 1971, the swarming of organizations which attempt to achieve something in the field of communication may give us the impression that a lot is being done; a closer analysis of the situation and an evaluation of the results show that the system is very deficient, mostly because of the absence of long-range planning and coordination.

4. CAMECO now has access to the information bank of CIDSE; the excellent cooperation between these two bureaus greatly facilitates project studies as well as coordination of financial and other efforts.

5. The Secretary also expanded on cooperation between funding agencies themselves in cooperation with CAMECO. One result of this attitude is the study in newspapers of French-speaking Africa. The survey, which concludes on the tragic financial predicament of most of these papers, stresses the lack of administrative competence as the main cause of this situation. It is also suggested, as a partial but very realistic step towards the solution, that some training in journalism administration be guaranteed to the local newspaper personnel. To this end, CAMECO underlines the urgency of organizing some course on this subject. The request for such training sessions should come from the episcopal conferences. It was also suggested that the "Association des Journaux Chrétiens" and UCIP should get involved therein. Mgr. Iribarren, the Secretary General of UCIP could not put forward any proposal since his resignation from his post will be effective shortly. Nevertheless, the Secretary pointed out that SEDOS, particularly through its Social Communication Work Group, could play an important role in initiating sensitization in the general administrations of Rome on the administrative aspect of journalism in the countries of the Third World and on proper training of the personnel selected for that activity.

6. Joint action and support in the communication field, including non-Catholic organizations, was briefly discussed. At this occasion Mgr. Deskur of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications distributed copies of a document recently issued by this Commission, titled: "General Criteria for Ecumenical Collaboration in the Area of Social Communications" (see Appendix B). Together with Fr. Agnellus Andrew, he also underlined the new possibilities now opened to Catholic organizations in the matter of collaboration with non-Catholic similar bodies in order "to do together everything which our faith does not oblige us to do separately", namely: joint programs on radio and television (see Pastoral Instruction), education projects, meetings and discussions between professionals, cooperation in research projects, etc. Paragraph number 5 of the document must be remembered: "Out of concern for fidelity to its doctrine, the Catholic Church must always maintain its own institutions which are directly related to its pastoral action in the area of social communication". Therefore, Catholic organizations in this field are encouraged to join OIC/SCM through which they will be able as groups to contribute to an orderly ecumenical collaboration (see Appendix B).

7. Further information was given by the Secretary as regard administrative developments and activities at the Secretariat:

- a) Sister Louis-Marie is the new additional secretary responsible for English and French correspondence, for archives and for incoming projects;
- b) More floor space was made available thanks to INTERMISSIO which also pays the salaries of Sister Louis-Marie and Mr. Peeters.
- c) The present abbreviation so far used for Catholic Media Council -- CMC -- can refer the readers to lots of other agencies of commercial firms; the assembly therefore discussed the choice of a more appropriate acronym which would avoid such confusion. After several proposals from the floor, the word CAMECO was adopted.
- d) An application was lodged, and granted, for a cable address for the Secretariat, it reads thus: MEDIENPLANUNG 51-AACHEN. Telegrams are also delivered by phone after office hours directly to the Executive Secretary. In addition, correspondants may also use the telex address of INTERMISSIO which is no. 08 322719 mira d.

REPORT FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

A budget for the coming financial year is in preparation and will soon be approved. Mr. Verhaak had to leave to catch his plane and did not give any further details.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

A draft has been cyclostyled in German and copies distributed to the assembly. It is being revised, and the new version will be put into English and distributed later on to the members for comments.

NEWSPAPERS IN FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA

This item was discussed during the Secretary's report, under 5.

ACTIVITIES OF UNDA IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Fr. Agnellus Andrew, President of UNDA, briefed us on the activities of this organization. UNDA, in the past years, took up a revision of its structures and is now operating on a regional basis -- by continent. UNDA/ASIA has been existing for sometime and is doing well; its newly appointed secretary is Fr. Desautels. UNDA/AFRICA has just started and is promising; Fr. Christiaens, formerly of Vatican-Radio, has been appointed the secretary. The authorities find this new system flexible and practical. A procedure for screening requests and projects has been put up. No petition is received at the centre unless and until it has first been approved by the continent conference.

In joint consent with OCIC and UCIP, UNDA has initiated cooperation with the World Association for Christian Communications (WACC), the protestant opposite number of these Catholic bureaus, and formed an ecumenical committee called ECUSATCOM (Ecumenical Satellites Commission), the President of which is Fr. Labelle, Director of the Canadian National French-speaking Office for Social Communication. This new venture has contributed greatly to a good deal of sound advice and fraternal aid. SODEPAX of Geneva has also helped in this initiative. ECUSATCOM is at present studying a participation in the satellites operation for education programs.

The question of the project for a radio training centre at Yaounde (Cameroun) was put forward by the representative of SEDOS. The project is off due to difficulties and also to some personality factors. Star/Telestar of Kinshasa, which has been

approached at the outset and had declined to share in the project, would now be prepared to reconsider its decision, but in the meantime the ownership of this important and well-equipped centre has been passed on from the Scheut Fathers to the Episcopal Conference of the Congo, and the present state of Church and government relations might well lead eventually to nationalization. Otherwise Telestar, with its excellent facilities and its good location for geographical communications would offer the ideal conditions for a training centre.

OTHER ITEMS

A moderator was appointed for a period of three years; it is Bishop Zwarthuis (Haarlem).

For venue of the next meeting, two places have been suggested: Paris and Luxemburg; the date will be sometime in November 1972, in order to combine with a CIDSE assembly which will take place around that time.

At the occasion of this trip, the Representative of SEDOS has the opportunity to meet, in Geneva, Mr. John Taylor, Director of the Film and Visual Arts Department at the World Council of Churches, and, in London, the Rev. Robertson, Director of the World Association for Christian Communications.

Yves Férigny, O.M.I.

February 21, 1972

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APPENDIX A

What is the CATHOLIC MEDIA COUNCIL?

- 1. HISTORY: International body as a Round Table of the international Catholic media organizations (OCIC, UCIP, UNDA) and Catholic aid agencies. Executive Secretariate began operations early in 1970.
- 2. STRUCTURE: Executive Board - legal responsibility: OCIC, UCIP, UNDA
Advisory Board - international Catholic aid agencies (Kuratorium)
- 3. PURPOSE: Promotion of Catholic communications work in developing countries by professional planning (spiritual) and technical-financial assistance (material)
- 4. ACTIVITIES:
 - Information - To keep abreast of communication developments
To provide information
 - To be a clearing house - To register trends in policy and techniques of international communication
 - Coordination - To link together all initiatives in this field
 - Cooperation - To contact corresponding non-Catholic and secular institutions and organizations

(APPENDIX A - Cont'd)

- Research - To evaluate projects and to prepare scientific studies.
- 5. FINAL AIM: To enable interested Catholic bodies in the developing countries to carry out this work themselves.

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APPENDIX B

PONTIFICIUM CONSILUM
 INSTRUMENTIS COMMUNICATIONIS SOCIALIS
 PRAEPOSITUM

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR ECUMENICAL COLLABORATION IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS

1. The ways and forms of Catholic collaboration with projects launched by Christian non-Catholic Associations should be inspired by the principles outlined in the II Ecumenical Vatican Council (Unitatis redintegratio, especially no. 12).
2. The Pontifical Commission for Social Communications encourages all these efforts at ecumenical collaboration with a view to better carrying out the task of the integral development of man through more effective use of the means of social communication (cf. Past. Instr. Communio et progressio, nn. 96-100). An effort must be made to do together everything which our faith does not oblige us to do separately.⁽¹⁾
3. In the practical application of this general principle, this collaboration can be worked out only on a loyal, reciprocal "partnership" basis.
4. It is helpful to point out that the Pastoral Instruction cites certain possible applications of this collaboration. (In n. 99): "There is almost no end to the opportunities for such collaboration. Some are obvious: joint programmes on radio and television; education projects and services especially for parents and young people; meetings and discussions between professionals that may be on an international level; recognition of achievement in these fields by annual awards; cooperation in research in the media, especially in professional training and education. All these can help towards the fair and equal advancement of all peoples" (Unitatis redintegratio, n. 12). The above is inspired by the following sentences in the Conciliar Decree on Ecumenism: "Cooperation between Christians shows openly the unity that already binds them together and is a splendid manifestation of Christ's own mission at the service of all mankind" (Unitatis redintegratio, n. 12).
5. Out of concern for fidelity to its doctrine, the Catholic Church must always maintain its own institutions which are directly related to its pastoral action in the area of social communications.
6. It is advisable to encourage institutions and Catholic specialists in the area of SCM to join Catholic organizations (OIC/SCM, National Offices, National Catholic Associations...) through which they will be able to contribute to a more effective and more orderly ecumenical collaboration. Thus they will approach ecumenical collaboration as groups.

(APPENDIX B - Cont'd)

7. Should anyone feel that a different approach should be adopted, this should be done only in agreement with competent ecclesiastical authority.

Criteria established by the VI Plenary Congregation of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications and approved "ad experimentum" for five years, November 15, 1971.

(1) All joint undertakings in the field of social communications must leave the Catholic Church free to express, without any spirit of animosity, her own positions in matters of doctrine, such as family and social ethics (marriage, divorce, birth control, abortion and euthanasia).

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THE SITUATION: "GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING, PRESENTING
AND INITIATING A PROJECT IN THE MISSIONS"

Introduction:

Our endeavours to serve the Missionaries in the field are often frustrated because we fail to be fully sensitive to their day-to-day needs. The following document could help us: it was compiled by Missionaries during their recent stay in Europe. It clearly indicates what they were looking for and the result of their search. Again, it is a case where things which we take for granted (and consequently fail to express) could be precious information to the Missionaries at the "grass roots".

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I. PRINCIPLES INVOLVED:

- A. Does the project aim to help people as persons -- to reach proper human standards for all, regardless of the kind of religion they have or the absence of it?

Do we effectively reveal Christ to them by promoting this project?

Are we ready to motivate them on all levels: as persons, as Christians?

- B. Are we observing priorities in values:

1. Does the project help some, or all, of the community served?

2. Are we developing their own sense of responsibility by using community resources first and foremost? And other sources only in the right order: local government, district gov't, provincial government, national gov't, then voluntary agencies, foreign governments with aid programs, personal friends, et

3. Do we stress cooperation on all levels?

4. Is the project selected for its effectiveness to the need, or is there a secondary reason hiding behind the "need"?

- N.B. 1) Health and Social projects should reach all in the area, and the area itself determined by basic/greatest need for them.

2) Educational religious projects -- for all who are willing.

3) Experts should be brought in to guarantee effectiveness.

5. Are we prepared to follow through with a good project that truly helps all the people, no matter what?

- C. In planning, have we thought about the master plan of the larger area of which we are a part? Or, if there is none, are we working toward the integrated development of the larger area?

D. Are we constantly re-evaluating the effectiveness of the project?

- E. Are we keeping all concerned informed about each step in the project by publication or feedback? Are we inviting cooperation on all levels, seeking advice from all sources?

II. SOME FACTS RELATED TO THE PRINCIPLES:

- A. Our own values are usually not clear to others, and often not even to ourselves.
- B. Communities and their projects must have attainable goals, means available to work with. They must freely choose to cooperate with us. Both local people and the funding agency must be able to see returns in the near future. The project ought to be able to continue by itself after completion. All of this demands that we be able to "educate" constantly as to proper goals, available resources, and to motivate our people in every way.
- C. The beneficiary of our project should be easily recognized, and need our help. If it is a village, it should benefit all the inhabitants, even though the village may be neglecting a part of them in its own way of thinking. Funding agencies usually resent discrimination in regard to race, creed, etc.
- D. Health care systems, in particular, are often "inverted pyramids". On the primary level, the broad base of general hygiene, preventive care, vaccinations, etc. is often lacking; on the secondary level, there is good care for the relatively few who live close to clinics and small hospitals; on the third level, there is plenty of specialized care for small numbers who can afford it, and for serious illnesses which could have been prevented with proper care at a lower level.

III. RESOURCES AND METHODS:

A. RESOURCES:

- 1. Only information: SEDOS, 1 Via dei Verbiti, 00154 Roma, Italy
SODEPAX, 16 Piazza S. Calisto, 00153 Roma, Italy

- 2. International agencies offering both information and funds in various ways, with offices in many countries:

U N (Head office in New York); UNESCO (Paris; education, child welfare); WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Geneva); INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (Geneva); FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (Rome); WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland); CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001); CARITAS INTERNATIONAL (16, Piazza S. Calisto, 00153 Roma, Italy); CONGREGATION FOR THE EVANGELIZATION OF PEOPLES (Roma)

- 3. National agencies and Foundations for various purposes:

MISEREOR (5100 Aachen, Mozartstr. 11, Postfach 1450, W. Germany)

LENTEN ACTION (In Germany, Holland, Belgium, etc.)

ASIA FOUNDATION (550 Kearney, San Francisco, Ca. 94108: for education in the Far East.

OXFAM (London: for food and development in the Third World)

AID (Washington, D.C. - U.S. Government - for some areas and usually larger projects)

MIVA (A-4651 Stadl-Paura, MIVA-Gasse 2, Austria: for all kinds of transport in mission countries)

HANDCLASP (CDR Wm. Robert Wagner, Jr., West Coast Directory, Navy Project Handclasp, Hdqtrrs. 11th Naval District, San Diego, Calif. 92130: for shipping via space available by air and sea from the US to many foreign ports)

(RESOURCES, National Agencies - continued)

- DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION (Dennis G. Karzag, Exec. Sec'y, 27 East Canon Perdido St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101: for medical supplies and equipment with mission paying freight and packing)
- CATHOLIC MEDICAL MISSION BOARD (10 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011: for medical supplies, to be given free to the poor)
- ACTIO MEDEOR (4151 Vorst, W. Germany: for medical supplies, all re-packed at a very low price for all missions)

IV. HOW TO BEGIN A PROJECT:A. DETERMINE YOUR AREA/EXTENT OF RESPONSIBILITY:

1. What mandate do you have from the Church (Bishop and/or Major Superior) for this project? Your whole mission district -- all the inhabitants -- must be considered as being affected, and each person in it as an entire person. (PRINCIPLES A AND B)
2. What is the mandate of the State for your project? If the civil district is larger than the mission district, again all inhabitants must be considered. Ask what permits may be needed (building, medical, education, etc.) and look for active cooperation.
3. Means to determine the area/extent of responsibility:

Study all available Church/State documents related to it, correspond and get personal interviews or telephone conversations with all authorities. Be sure to get all necessary permissions, commitments, etc. put into writing and signed by them before applying for help to sources outside the mission.

N.B. All the foregoing, 1 - 3, has to be tentative at first, depending upon, and running concurrently with, the next step -- a survey of needs. Get agreement on principles of action, study and prove the needs, and show that resources in and outside the area can fill those needs.

B. MAKE A THOROUGH STUDY OF THE SITUATION AND ITS NEEDS:

1. Study the history of the community thoroughly, both of those born in the area and especially of those who have immigrated.
2. Study the anthropology/sociology of the community, especially all customs and any mentalities which will affect the overall integrated plan (below) which must be based firmly on the character of the people. Also any local customs affecting the project locally.

N.B. Experts may have to be called in, even for a longer period. It pays.

3. Study all available resources -- very important:

- a. What can the local people do or provide?
- b. What is the attitude and available resources of district, provincial and national governments of the country -- in detail. . . .
- c. What can the diocese or mission district do?

(IV., B. 3 - cont'd)

- d. Are there voluntary agencies/Foundations operating in the country? Contact them and evaluate.
- e. Are there foreign governments interested in this country? Visit their representatives for possible aid.
- f. What can the Institute do?
- g. How much can your personal friends contribute?

N.B. Knowledge acquired in this way is not only helpful for the project, but also rounds out the missionary's knowledge of his own work.

- 4. Study existing plans on all levels of Church/State activity in relation to your project.
- 5. Make a projection of future needs of the area, based on what you have learned under IV B. This can only be done well if studies have been thorough and covered a good period of history.
- 6. Include a plan or method, if possible, by which the project beneficiaries can repay the help given, at least into a revolving fund for the greater area.

C. NOW MAKE AN INTEGRATED GENERAL PLAN FOR THE WHOLE AREA/DISTRICT:

- 1. In light of the knowledge gained by study (SITUATION AND NEEDS) above, re-evaluate the EXTENT/AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY and also review the PRINCIPLES and RESOURCES (above).
- 2. Use whatever Methods are appropriate, always in cooperation with others, to make an INTEGRATED GENERAL PLAN or to amend it if it already exists.
- 3. It is important to stress the FUTURE NEEDS as well as the urgent present needs.

D. FOR THE LOCAL PROJECT, REPEAT THE PROCESS DESCRIBED UNDER IV. C, above,:

- 1. Review principles, resources, mandates and study of present and future needs of the local area to determine the EXACT SCOPE of the local project, using whatever methods have proved useful.
- 2. Be sure to use expert advice to make sure that your scheme is a sound one, and that your PERSONNEL are/will be prepared to handle future development.

E. FILL OUT STANDARDIZED FORMS/FORMS SUPPLIED BY THE FUNDING AGENCY:

N.B. Sometimes the study made above or a feasibility study can become a separate project preceding the one you are planning. Ask for information. In any case, the following information, or parts of it, will be required by most Agencies:

1. TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

The title is sometimes the name, but must also be descriptive.

2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE APPLICANT:

That is, of the person or organization entirely responsible for the implementation, supervision and later maintenance and management of the project.

3. LEGAL HOLDER:

This should be the Bishop of the diocese, Superior of an Institution, or a legally registered Society, Corporation or Organization.

4. LOCATION, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

This section should describe the project by geographical location, not just the address. Give the means of reaching it by railroad, ship, plane. Also location of nearest government office.

Social and economic conditions can be summarized from the studies made under IV B. Methods of agriculture if applicable to the project. Factories and MARKETS available in the area, etc.

5. FULL EXPLANATION OF THE FORM AND PLAN OF THE PROJECT, WITH THE NEED TO BE MET:

This is the most important part of the application and must be well written, clearly presenting the operational method of the project in meeting the need described as the object of the project. Continuation and growth of the project must appear as part of the plan, for no one wants to help where there is no future. This should include the way in which the project will be self-help. Of course, this description will show the TECHNICAL RESULTS of the project, as well as the NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITTED BY IT. The impact on the total area in terms of human progress should be described.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Documents needed might be one or more of the following:

1) Approval of the Bishop (signature on application forms); 2) Approval of Mission Superior (sometimes, a letter); 3) Permits from Government - separate documents; 4) Approval of Mission Office/Procure of the Diocese/Order in the home country or country of the Funding Agency.

7. WHO WILL SUPERVISE THE PROJECT?

Mention the names and addresses of persons who will be responsible for the entire operation. Give their qualifications or otherwise justify their suitability. Show where advisors are available.

8. EQUIPMENT:

If the project involves equipment, show whether it can be bought locally, or in the country of the Funding Agency.

9. TOTAL COST AND BREAKDOWN OF IT FOR VARIOUS PHASES AND ITEMS:

Technically, this is a real budget and should be made in exact detail, if possible by an accountant. Often the Funding Agency will send a form for it. Quotations in the currency of the mission country for all expenses

(IV E. 9. - cont'd)

must be made, usually in the form of estimates or optional contracts with suppliers/contractors. For all buildings, machinery, etc. drawings must be supplied. Also wages for the work involved at the local rate per unit.

10. PHASES:

It must be clear if there are two or more phases to the project, and costing must be shown accordingly.

11. FUNDS:

All Agencies wish to know what funds you are receiving from other sources, or whether you have been refused by others. (They often refer to a clearing house to get this information if you do not give it. Save the time!) If funds have not been received but applied for elsewhere, give this information, in full.

Be sure to keep complete accounts of all expenses, also those involved in the studies and planning already completed. Continue this during and after completion of the project, since information on existing projects is often asked for the benefit of others!

F. BUILD OR BEGIN THE PROJECT:

Be sure to follow plans exactly, or if changes are necessary, refer to the funding agency for approval.

G. CONTINUE TO RE-EVALUATE AND IMPROVE THE PROJECT.

N.B. God bless your work! These Guidelines are the result of a cooperative effort by:

B. Schmitz, (SVD (Taiwan))
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December 17, 1971

S O M M A I R E

COMMENT REDIGER UN PROJET :

1. TITRE DU PROJET:

Le titre est parfois le nom, mais aussi la description du projet.

2. NOM ET ADRESSE DU REQUERANT :

De la personne ou de l'Organisme entièrement responsable de la mise en oeuvre, de la supervision, plus tard du maintien et de l'administration du projet.

3. TITULAIRE LEGAL:

Celui-ci devrait être l'Evêque du Diocèse, le Supérieur d'une Institution, d'une Société ou d'une Organisation légalement enregistrée.

4. LIEU, CONDITIONS SOCIO-ECONOMIQUES:

Cette section devrait décrire par situation géographique, non seulement l'adresse mais aussi le projet. Donner les moyens pour l'atteindre par chemin de fer, bateau ou avion. Situation du bureau gouvernemental le plus proche.

5. Explication du formulaire et plan du projet avec la nécessité à envisager:

Ceci est la partie la plus importante de l'application et elle doit être bien formulée en présentant clairement la méthode opérationnelle du projet et en spécifiant le but à envisager.

LA continuation et l'extension du projet doivent apparaître comme une partie du plan afin qu'il soit évident que l'oeuvre a de l'avenir. Ceci devrait inclure le moyen dans lequel le projet sera auto-suffisant. Bien sûr, cette description montrera les résultats techniques du projet aussi bien que le nombre des personnes qui en bénéficieront.

6. RECOMMANDATIONS:

Documents nécessaires:

- 1) Approbation de l'Evêque (signature des formulaires d'application)
- 2) Approbation du Supérieur de la Mission (parfois une lettre)
- 3) Autorisation du Gouvernement
- 4) Approbation du bureau missionnaire/Procure du Diocèse/Institut dans son propre pays/ ou du pays de l'Agence accordant les fonds.

7. QUI SUPERVISERA LE PROJET ?

Mentionner les noms et adresses des personnes qui seront responsables pour l'opération. Donner leurs qualifications ou bien justifier leur aptitude. Renseigner sur la possibilité d'où trouver des conseillers.

8. EQUIPEMENT

Si le projet engage l'équipement, signaler s'il peut être acheté sur place, ou dans le pays de l'Agence accordant les fonds.

- Coût total ou en partie de chaque phase ou des éléments divers. Techniquement, ceci est un budget réel et il devrait être fait en détails précis, si possible par un comptable. L'Agence de fonds enverra un formulaire. Les dépenses devront être calculées en monnaie locale, sur un formulaire budgétaire ou contrat entre le fournisseur et l'entrepreneur. Fournir les plans pour toutes les constructions, machines, etc... Pour chaque ouvrier, préciser le salaire qui lui est dû en monnaie locale.

10. PHASES:

Il doit être clair s'il y a deux phases ou plus ^{au} projet, et le prix doit être signalé.

11. FONDS:

Toutes les agences souhaitent connaître, quels sont les fonds que vous recevez d'autres organismes ou bien si d'autres vous les ont refusés. Si les fonds demandés n'ont pas été accordés, veuillez le signaler. Tenir en compte les dépenses engagées dans les études ou dans le travail déjà accompli. Continuer à fournir ces renseignements pendant et après la réalisation du projet. Cette information sur les projets terminés est souvent très précieuse pour des projets ultérieurs. Soyez attentifs à exécuter précisément les plans ou bien si des changements sont nécessaires, veuillez demander l'autorisation à l'Agence en question.

(A. Fernandez)