

72/17

Rome, 19th May 1972

To all Superiors General
 To all their delegates for Sedos
 To all members of the Sedos Group

1. GENERAL ASSEMBLY - JUNE 13 - AGENDA

This Assembly will hear progress reports on the current studies on the roles of missionaries in the local church and on the urban mission. It will then attempt to draft a message to African Bishops. (p. 367)

2. THE SITUATION: WORLD TRENDS

This summary concludes our perusal of UN reports on the social situation. It is a bird's eye view and, as such, has to leave the details out. Our hope is that it points to the forces conditioning mankind today. (pp.368/375)

3. LIST OF PERIODICALS RECEIVED (pp. 376/379)

4. DEVELOPMENT WORK GROUP - REPORT (pp. 380/384)

5. NEWS FOR THE GENERALATES (p. 385)

6. DOCUMENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST (p. 386)

COMING EVENTS

24 May - DWG	- SEDOS	4 p.m.
30 May - M.L.C. Study Eng. Gp. 2	- SJ	4 p.m. (N.B. previously 29th)
5 June- Miss. Egl. Loc. Gr. Fr.1-	Soeurs Blanches, Frascati	4 p.m.
6 June- Miss. Egl. Loc. Gr. Fr.2-	SJ	4 p.m.
13 June- General Assembly	- OMI Scholasticate	4 p.m.

Sincerely yours,
 P. Leonzio BANO, fscj

ASSEMBLY OF GENERALS

AGENDA

The 35th Assembly of Superiors General associated in SEDOS will meet on TUESDAY 13th JUNE 1972 at 4.p.m at the OMI Scholasticate - 78a via della Pineta Sacchetti, Rome - with the following Agenda:

ITEM

DOCUMENT

1. Minutes of the last (34th) Assembly
2. Report on "The Role of the Overseas Missionary in the local Church" Study Groups
3. Report on the Study of the Urban Mission
4. Half-yearly financial budget
5. The Assembly will break into four groups in order to consider the draft of a message to the Bishops of Africa, who, this summer, will be discussing the promotion of the laity in their continent.
Bro. Charles Henry, fsc, who will be there on behalf of the USG with Fr. Arrupe, sj, and Fr. Agostoni, fscj, will introduce this statement.

This statement is being prepared by a working committee and will be distributed to the Generalates well before the Assembly.

Benjamin Tonna
Executive Secretary

THE SITUATIONThe Social Situation: World Trends

1. The basic social needs of contemporary man are classified by the UN agencies under the following categories:
 - a) Demography: (fertility, mortality, migration, urbanization, levels of living, responsible parenthood)
 - b) Health: (disease, environmental sanitation, rehabilitation, geriatrics, accidents, alcoholism, drug addiction)
 - c) Nutrition: (food production, preservation, processing, marketing)
 - d) Housing: (building, urban and physical planning)
 - e) Education: (teaching profession, technical training, illiteracy, wastage)
 - f) Employment: (policies, wages, prices)
 - g) Social security
 - h) Rehabilitation of the disabled
 - i) Crime and delinquency
 - j) Social Welfare
 - k) Community development.

2. Most of these are familiar fields for missionaries (many of whom are specialized in health, education, social welfare community development services). The trends currently evident in all offer new challenges to their creative imagination in serving man's needs. In particular the nutrition, housing, employment sectors could provide new patterns for the mission of the future. The following summary of what seem to be the main trends is offered as a contribution to the quest for such patterns.

3. Health: "Greater knowledge, increased financial and human resources, better organization, increased public health consciousness, changes in medical practices and the growing appreciation of the possibility of preventing disease have continued to contribute to a slow but steady improvement in conditions of health. However these advances appear insignificant when compared to the magnitude of the problems still to be solved and to the efforts still to be made" (1)

(1) UN Report on the World Social Situation, NY 1971, p. 163.

4. The crude death rate, the infant mortality rates and the doctor/population ratio show positive trends. In Africa the latter ratio was 1:9700 in 1967 (as against 1:11850 in 1960): the improvement is real but is considered too slow, given the number of expatriate doctors in this region.
5. Indeed, the situation as regards medical manpower and the staffing of services is out of step with the expanding population of the Third World. To make matters worse, here the medical personnel is often concentrated in urban centres (if ^{it} does not emigrate to the developed countries!)
6. A constant priority is still the control of communicable and other diseases: malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox, cholera, venereal diseases, leprosy, trachoma, plague, yaws, infectious hepatitis, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis, filarial diseases, poliomyelitis, zoonoses.
7. Sanitation programmes no longer tend to be confined to the prevention of communicable diseases (mainly through water and human wastes). They tend to take the whole environment - including the amelioration of housing.
8. Protein-calorie malnutrition is still the most serious nutritional problem in relation to public health in the Third World. It is probably true that one in every two men in the world is under or mal-nourished.
9. In the developed countries, greater attention is being given to problems of mental health, rehabilitation of the disabled, old age, accidents, alcoholism and drug addiction.
10. The establishment of a strong, administrative framework is considered the most important contribution towards the delivery of better health services. New concepts of health administration, meanwhile, tend to opt for a decentralized, regional approach. The centre covers policy making, over all planning and organization, the setting of technical standards, research and the provision of specialized services. The local level is responsible for the provision of basic health services to the population on a community basis. The intermediate level provides institutional and specialist services to assist and supervise the local service. Curative and preventive services are seen by all levels as parts of a unified health system.

11. Particular emphasis is being given to strengthening all levels - particularly the weakest - lower - level. Personnel are encouraged to work as teams, auxiliaries to take on as many responsibilities as they can. Scientific and logical planning is also stressed: two thirds of the developing countries had a health plan in 1968. It is often linked with economic and social planning.
12. Nutrition: Food production lagged behind population growth in the sixties. The green revolution (new seed varieties and farming techniques) however, has given grounds for cautious optimism. Unlike the developed countries, the developing countries have barely registered parity of output (with previous levels) in per capita terms.
13. In developed and developing countries alike, most of this recent increase in food production took the form of cereals. Meat and eggs exceeded population growth by a very slight margin and milk did not even manage this. Growth in output in all these three commodities was confined to the developed countries.
14. In many developing countries, governments now tend to give higher priority to agriculture, moving towards policies of self sufficiency and diversification in food production. Through what seems to be the major factor - the extensive modernization of the agricultural sector.
15. In terms of consumption, ⁱⁿ most developing regions the calorie level per capita of the food available still falls short of estimated daily requirements.
16. A serious problem in Third World countries is wastage of food products because of inadequate preservation and processing facilities. Governments are taking measures to set up industries to take care of this sector. They also tend to exercise more control over trade in foodstuffs in order to contain a related problem - inefficiency in the marketing of food products - especially through stabilizing food prices.
17. These have tended to rise during the last decade - at least as far as consumer food prices are concerned - through with some slowing down of the rate of increase.

18. The policies and measures ~~needed~~ to improve the world food situation have been worked out and summarized follows
 - increase food production by improving present farms.
 - reasonable price stability and fair profit margins.
 - agrarian institutional and structural reforms.
 - agricultural education.
 - focus on cereals and livestock.
 - integration in a policy of promoting higher levels of living.

19. Housing needs are difficult to meet - because of fast population growth, of rapid urbanization, of the general failure to control land use and speculation, of the requirements of the building industry in terms of credit, plans and skilled labour. In most developing countries 2 houses per 1000 inhabitants are being built each year, investing 2% of national income (cf target set: 8-10 houses per 1000, investment 4-6%). The Third World's population is, consequently, poorly housed and likely to remain so.

20. There is, therefore, an urgent need for the adoption of housing policies and programmes - with the need for structures to implement them. The policies would aim at improving housing conditions for the low income population. These would insure that the trend to squatter settlements (30% of population in Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Lusaka; 35% in Calcutta, Karachi, Manila; 44-60% in Colombo, Recife, Guayaquil, Mexico City, Maracaibo) be controlled and, indeed, converted into a positive development factor. They would also insure tenure security and employment opportunities. A good sign is that Governments tend to adopt the comprehensive approach, recognizing that housing affects other social goals like the improved distribution of the social services, a greater sense of community, economic progress.

21. In Tanzania, Ethiopia, Chile and Colombia the production of housing is often based on the self help method. The financing of housing, however remains an area of grave concern. A number of Third World Countries (esp. in Africa) have not yet built a structure for channelling savings into the housing sector. Besides, people often forget that it is as important to maintain housing as to produce it.

22. The housing problems of the rural areas differ from those of the cities but are no less real-mainly because they are not always related - in policy making - to the economic development of the villages.

The latter also affects urbanization and the consequent interlocking of rural and urban problems demands a regional approach to the whole phenomenon - of which housing is the direct "spatial" consequence with the exception of Latin America, (where the urban population could form 80% of the total by 2000 AD) the Third World will remain largely rural (though East Africa will move from 23 to 40%, S. Asia from 18 to 35% of the total populations) in the year 2000.

23. Education, in contrast to housing, occupies priority places in most developing countries. School enrolment increases at about 4.7% per annum (cf population: 1.9%). Definite progress has been registered in primary education and concern here is now focused on qualitative improvement.
24. In higher education, the trends seem to be towards the
 - a) decentralization of structures.
 - b) interdisciplinary approach to content.
 - c) increase of the disciplines taught.
 - d) introduction of new methods and new educational technology.
 - e) acceptance of education as a factor of both economic and social development.
 - f) democratization, i.e. rectification of inequalities in educational opportunity, literacy campaigns for women, technical and vocational education.
 - g) continuous education.
 - h) reduction (in some countries) of the length of primary education.
 - i) diversification of programmes in the second cycle of the secondary level.
 - j) study of the environment as a means of integrating the disciplines taught.
25. These changes in the structure and content of education are accompanied by the rapid advancement of teaching methods and techniques (e.g. educational TV). This affects the teaching profession. Their number (and ratio to pupils) is crucial. Their status, their continuous training must be assured. Their mobilization as community leaders should be considered.
26. The illiteracy rate has fallen from 39.3% in 1960 to 34.2 in 1970 and is expected to fall to 29% in 1980. It is not enough to organize literacy campaigns: illiteracy depends on the complex interplay of historical, geographical, economical, political, cultural, sociological, psychological factors and it can only be eradicated if firmly inserted in ongoing development projects and programmes. Functional literacy training, and the mass information media have an important role to play to ensure such insertion.

27. A less spectacular need is to reduce educational wastage (high drop out and repetition rates). In many countries about 50% of primary school pupils drop out or repeat before completing this level - especially in rural areas. The solutions seem to lie in school attendance control and more relevance on the part of the schools to the environment, better methods.
28. Employment is fast becoming the most urgent need of the Third World. The jobless primary school leavers, the uneducated young constitute the most severe side of the unemployment problem. The rate of growth of the working age population seems too much for the employment capacity of this World. In some cases, the problem is rendered less tractable because of the insistence of this population to jobs in towns or in the new sectors. In crude terms, the Third World is faced with the task of finding 226 million new jobs during this decade (as against 56 million for the developed countries). Meanwhile about 30% of the labour force is under utilized.
29. Rapid industrialization will not solve the problem. While the economic growth target of the first Development Decade was roughly achieved, the expected number of new jobs did not materialize. The solution seems to lie in creating jobs in the rural areas - and making them more attractive. Labour saving techniques defeat the "employment objectives" of the best development plans.
30. Measures to contain the problem tend to focus on rural development: the expansion of (rural) production for domestic consumption through investment (irrigation, soil conservation etc.) and infrastructures (communications, health and recreation services etc.). Rural transformation, depends, of course, on the training of suitable leaders. Traditional education is consequently becoming "functional".
31. Another approach is the introduction of labour intensive techniques in industry (particularly in public works). Manpower planning is another measure destined to ease the strain. The ILO's focus for the 70's is the World Employment Programme, which offers guidelines for employment policies as well as more practical help. At the international level the objectives are: research, technical support for regional programmes, influence on international policies which affect the employment situation.
32. The trend in consumer prices shows a consistently upward movement. But wages (which affect only a small proportion of the labour force in the Third World) showed very slight increases. The developing countries today recognize the fact that wage determination plays an important part in inflation, unemployment and distributional problems.

33. Social security: at least 19 countries in Latin America, 9 in Asia and 23 in Africa have old age, invalid and survivor benefit programmes. 22 African and 6 Latin American countries have family allowance services. But only 4 Latin American and 2 Asian countries had unemployment benefit programmes.
34. One of the major bottlenecks in the rapid extension of social security in developing countries is, of course, their inability to set aside resources for this purpose. Another possible bottleneck is the lack of coordination with the public health sector.
35. Rehabilitation of the disabled: only a small percentage of all leprosy patients in Asia and Africa can be rehabilitated under present conditions. This is only one example of the needs of modern man in this area. And yet, given the resources, social rehabilitation can mean a full human life to most of the estimated 300 million disabled persons in the world today. Social rehabilitation is crucial. It is "that part of the rehabilitation process aimed at the integration or reintegration of a disabled person into society by helping him to adjust to the demands of the family, community and occupation, while reducing any economic and social burdens that may impede the total rehabilitation process" (1). This process is, however, so sophisticated that it often lies beyond the present resources of many countries of the Third World.
36. Crime: In contrast to the developed countries, crime rates show only a slight increase in the developing countries. As in the former, however, the younger generations tend to be over represented among the delinquents.
37. Social welfare is inseparable from the total effort towards higher levels of living, social justice, freedom and a better quality of life. It has a preventive rather than a merely remedial function. Operationally this thinking is activated through programmes designed to
- a) increase opportunities for women to contribute more effectively towards family life and socio-economic development
 - b) help the young (children, youth) grow, develop and fit into the national development effort
 - c) provide family planning welfare services
 - d) offer self help projects for migrants to urban areas
 - e) train people for social welfare projects.

(1) WHO - Second Report of Expert Committee, p. 60.

38. Community development has become an important strategy for development in the rural areas and cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Following a recent review of its theory and practice, the following trends are evident:
- a) to identify the "real" (as against the "felt needs")
 - b) to plan meticulously, matching resources to projects, and fitting all into the national framework
 - c) to coordinate the various sectors and thus "integrate" the delivery of services
 - d) to balance social with economic responses to local needs
 - e) to replace the village - as the focal point - with the more realistic spatial dimensions provided by the zone or even region.
39. As regards the cities, there is a trend to stress the ameliorative approach - highlighting social objectives and the improvement of environmental conditions. A promising side is self help housing.

B. TONNA

LISTS OF PERIODICALS RECEIVED DURING APRIL compiled by Sister Agnetta, S.Sp.S.
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A. List of Issues of Periodicals received during April:

<u>Issue:</u>	<u>Name of Periodical (External)</u>
No. 3	ADRIS Newsletter
Nos. 1604-1609	Agenzia Internazionale FIDES Informazioni
Vol. 8, No. 2	BIT Informations
Nos. 10-11	La Chiesa nel Mondo
Vol. 14, No. 4	Ching Feng
No. 1, 1972	CICIAMS News (French and English issues)
No. 2	CSEO Informazione
No. 22	Dialogue
Nos. 116-163	Documentation and Information for and about Africa
Nos. 1605-1606	La Documentation Catholique
January 1972	FAO Documentation
Nos. 59-60	FASE Informativo
No. 56	ICVA News
No. 13	IDOC Catalogue of Documents
Vol. 7, No. 4	Impact (Philippines)
Nos. 1-11	Information Service (Accra, Ghana)
Nos. 404-405	Informations Catholiques Internationales
Nos. 402-403	Japan Christian Activity News
Vol. 7, No. 2	Japanese Religions
Vol. 10, No. 3	Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion
No. 61	Journalistes Catholiques
No. 229	Messages du SecOurS catholique
No. 14	Mission Intercom
No. 8	Missions Etrangères
Vol. 1, No. 3	New Frontiers in Education
No. 3	Newsletter--Catholic Media Council

<u>Issue:</u>	<u>Name of Periodical (External)</u>
No. 4	Newsletter (Ghana)
No. 4, 1972	Newsletter (WCCU)
April 1972	News Notes (AFPRO)
Nos. 33-34	Nostro Impegno
No. 2	Noticeial
Vol. 22, No. 1	Notiziario (FAO)
March 1972	ODI (Overseas Development Institute)
No. 44	Omnis Terra
Vol. 4, Nos. 10-11	One Spirit
No. 50	Peuples du Monde
No. 1, 1972	Le Point sur les Problèmes d'Évangélisation
Nos. 2-3	Reflection
Vol. 18, No. 3	Religion and Society
Vol. 7, No. 4	Risk
No. 4	SODEPAX News Letter
No. 16	SPCU Information Service
Nos. 6876-6879	The Tablet
April 1972	This Month
Vol. 22, No. 4	Worldmission

<u>Issue:</u>	<u>Name of Periodical (Internal)</u>
Nos. 164-165	AIMIS (FSCJ et al.)
No. 6	Blueprint (SJ)
Vol. 53, No. 1	Bulletin (FSC)
No. 424	Chronica (CICM)
02/72	CMM News
No. 26	CSSP Newsletter
No. 51	Echos de la rue du Bac (MEP)
No. 252	Famiglia Comboniana (FSCJ)

<u>Issue:</u>	<u>Name of Periodical (Internal)</u>
No. 3	Fede e Civiltà (SX)
No. 4	Hello? Frascati! (SA)
February-March	Information (RSCJ)
Nos. 1-3	Interchange (SND)
2/72	International News Bulletin (FMM) (English, French and Spanish)
No. 4	MD--Missionsdienst (SVD)
Vol. 25, No. 2	Missionari Saveriani (SX)
April 1972	Missioni OMI
April 1972	Mondo e Missione (PIME)
3/72	MSC General Bulletin (French and English)
April 1972	Nigrizia (FSCJ)
No. 3	Notiziario Cappuccino (OFMCap)
No. 101	Notiziario Saveriano (SX)
No. 629	Petit Echo (PA)
April 1972	Piccolo Missionario (FSCJ)
No. 48	SMM Intercontinent (SCMM-M)
No. 1-2/72	Vincentiana (CM)

B. New Periodicals received during April:

Name (External Periodical and country in which it is published):

Afrique Australe (Belgium)
 Agrimissio News...Information (Italy)
 Boletin de la CER (Ecuador)
 Exchange (Netherlands)
 News Letter from Wa (Ghana)
 Notiziario CEM (Italy)
 Studi Organizzativi (Italy)

Name (Internal Periodical and Institute which publishes it):

Missionari Saveriani (SX)
 Interchange (SND)

C. Selected Articles:

<u>Code No.:</u>	<u>Article:</u>
2.SX	<u>Per una fenomenologia della libertà cristiana.</u> By Enzo Gatti in FEDE E CIVILTA', No. 3, 1972.
2.SX	<u>I movimenti profetico-salvifici: la ristrutturazione del presente in una dimensione escatologica.</u> By Giuseppe P. Padovani in FEDE E CIVILTA', No. 3, 1972.
5.D	<u>The Buddhist view of inter-religious dialogue.</u> By Masao Abe in DIALOGUE, No. 23, 1972.
5.D	<u>Selflessness, Buddhist and Christian.</u> By Hugh Barbour in DIALOGUE, No. 23, 1972.
5.D	<u>Recent Statements on Inter-Faith Dialogue.</u> In DIALOGUE, No. 23, 1972.
5.I(P.I.)	<u>Housing in Asia.</u> In IMPACT (Philippines), Vol. 7, No. 3, 1972.
5.ICI	<u>Le Drame des Indiens de l'Amazonie.</u> By Jean Vogel in INFORMATIONS CATHOLIQUES INTERNATIONALES, No. 405, 1972.
5.IS(SPCU)	<u>Methodist-Roman Relations.</u> In SPCI INFORMATI C SERVICE, No. 15, 1972.
5.IS(SPCU)	<u>Anglican-Roman Relations.</u> In SPCU INFORMATION SERVICE, No. 16, 1972.

D E V E L O P M E N T

WORK GROUP MEETING

WEDNESDAY 24th MAY 1972

SEDOS - 4.p.m.

AGENDA

1. Report of last meeting (see following pages)
2. Publication of a paper on population by Fr. McCormack
3. URBAN MISSION STUDY
 - a) Brief oral summary on "How Rome increased its population tenfold over a century" - Fr. Tonna
 - b) Discussion of reactions from different generalates to Document 3 synthesis - See enclosure
 - c) Further division of work - topics to be completed
 - d) Bibliography - additions and finalization
4. Other matters

2 Enclosures to members

J. Schotte, cism,
Chairman DWG

DEVELOPMENT

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The Sedos Development Work Group met on 19th April 1972 at 4p.m. at Sedos.

In the chair: Fr. John Schotte cicm

Also present: Fr. Bundervoet msc, Sr. M. Conroy fmm, Sr. Danita ssnd,

Fr. Moody pa, Sr. G. Samson sa

From Sedos: Fr. Tonna and Miss Ann Ashford.

The chairman opened the meeting with an appropriate prayer reading on the city (see enclosure to members).

1. No special points arose from the report of last meeting 13th March 1972.

2. COMMUNICATIONS

a) Fr. Coutinho's Proposal

The chairman informed the group that the Exec. Com. of Sedos on March 16th had carefully considered the conclusions of the group but had not endorsed its recommendation that Sedos could morally sponsor the project since it was noted that Propaganda Fide and a Rome university were practically assured as sponsors and there would be no point in Sedos officially assuming this role.

b) Membership of the working groups

At the same meeting the Exec. Com. agreed that group membership should be restricted to persons representing the generalates rather than other organisations.

c) Publication on Population by Fr. A. McCormack

The chairman enquired on the situation regarding the proposal made last year that Sedos should sponsor such a publication.

- Fr. Tonna said that he understood Fr. McCormack had been looking for an 'umbrella' under which to publish his paper prior to the Synod. Justice and Peace in England had, in fact, published a booklet by Fr. McCormack. At the same time, Fr. Tonna added, Sedos Exec.Com. had queried who would bear the costs of publication.
- The chairman reported, however, that he had spoken recently to Fr. McCormack who is still interested in the project. The group agreed that the field needed sensitizing to the problem; also requests were regularly received at the secretariate for a text already printed and distributed by the Sedos Health Group.
- It was decided that Fr. Tonna would contact Fr. McCormack for more on the matter.

3. REFLECTION ON PAST ACTIVITIES

a) Encounter with the sisters of Mo. Teresa - March 17th

The chairman asked the group for their comments on the visit and also whether they envisaged a follow-up.

- Fr. Tonna offered to give a brief résumé next meeting of an analysis of 'How over a century Rome has increased its population tenfold'. One of the insights he had gained was that the only main industry in Rome is latent and represented by the masses of 'baraccati' engaged in the building industry. Poverty is a hidden force and part of a system.
- The chairman then read a Memo from Fr. Tonna on the encounter (see Appendix 1) in which he suggested further lines of approach for the study: "Ways and means of listening to and of eventually coordinating such ministries could be a fruitful line of research".
 - Asked whether by coordination he meant social work, Fr. Tonna replied yes and that politics are also involved eventually.
- From the comments made it was agreed that the visit had led the group to appreciate the value of the sisters' charism - witnessing the gospel through service to persons. As a dynamic group performing a specific function, they are achieving their objective although obviously they can not meet all the needs nor yet solve the problems of the 'baraccati'.

They had also gained an awareness of the further needs e.g. educational help for the children and upgrading in skills on a technical scale for the adults.

The catalyzing nature of such group efforts was noted together with the fact that a charism is often needed to make people aware of needs. During the first year of their work, the sisters had met with rejection on the part of the 'baraccati'. The sisters' charism acts on persons: other charisms are needed to act on structures.

Fr. Schotte asked whether the coming trend is not to look at the total situation and see how we can cooperate with government planning and other schemes rather than to see what we ourselves can do as Catholic groups.

- It was agreed to make a list of charisms and ministries being performed. This would help to see how complex the solution to the problem of the urban mission is. It was also pointed out that to tackle such problems as the 'baraccati' required a sociological survey and evaluation of needs along with the conscientization of the people themselves.

b) Encounter with H.E. Cardinal Malula

It was agreed that a summary should be made of the salient points emerging from the meeting. This together with the comments then offered by the group is attached to the report and for distribution to group members only. (appendix 2)

4. EVALUATION OF SUMMARY of members reports from their generalates on the Urban Mission

The group greatly appreciated Fr. Tonna's summary of the nine reports. It was agreed to send this synthesis to the other Sedos generalates asking for their reactions to it and for comments on any points of disagreement. They would be promised a final résumé of the total reactions of all the Sedos institutes. They would not be asked to respond to the initial questions but to react to the summary only. Two copies, one French, one English, would be addressed to the Superior General and to the Sedos Delegate.

Fr. Tonna agreed to make this request for collaboration as personal as possible by conveying it in person on his visits to various congregations. It was hoped that the generalates would respond promptly and a deadline for receiving the reactions at the secretariate was set for mid-May. It was also decided that a copy of the synthesis should go to those generalates that had collaborated so far but merely for their consideration without a request for further reactions. They would also be promised the final survey.

The synthesis as an outline for further study?

Fr. Bundervoet suggested widening the study further: each group member taking a topic or part and complementing it where possible. He himself was willing to add to the theological aspect. This proposal was accepted, and also that if any points arising in the reactions from the generalates to the summary needed completing, this should be done before the final survey is distributed.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

It was established that the bibliography already distributed to members was not for publication in the bulletin yet. A note should be added to the agenda of the next DWG meeting asking members to add to the list if possible, paying particular interest to their field of concentration. Also a key to the abbreviations used in the bibliography would be attached. A suggested closing date was September and Fr. Moody reminded the group that between now and then the articles, books, etc., would have to be read and assessed.

6. GUIDELINES FOR FURTHER STUDY

The outline already made by the chairman in a Memo to the group was modified as follows:

1) Aim of the WGD task

- a) Provide guidance for the study of the problems of the Urban Mission - already done (Document 1) by Fr. Tonna at the secretariate.
- b) Forward relevant information to the Generalates - partially done and now in process - sending summary of nine generalates' replies to questions to all other institutes and promising them a final summary.
- c) Create awareness for the problems at generalate level - already in action. A future possibility would be the Urban Mission as a topic for the General Assembly in the first months of next year.
- d) Suggest areas for concentrated attention to the policy-making bodies. This would be the final phase and include pointers and priorities.

The chairman added that this outline is flexible and open to addition.

2) Format

The Sedos DWG will keep the generalates involved continuously over a certain period of time after which a concluding report will be presented. The idea of aiming at providing the generalates with a final document which some members were at first in favour of, was dropped when the chairman pointed out that a final document could not be presented without getting experts involved. This final report would only be final in coverage and not conclusive. It would not exceed six/seven pages.

3) Ways and Means

If we want an on-going process of information and study, we could use the following means:

- a) Publication of the basic study in the Sedos bulletin - already done (Sedos 72/42)
- b) Publication of a bibliography - already done and still in process
- c) Dialogue with individual Generalates - partially done and still in process
- d) Foresee complementary notes on the following topics:
 - pastoral
 - socio-economic development (Fr. Tonna)
 - education (Sr. Danita)
 - health care (Sedos Health Group)
 - theology (Fr. Bundervoet)
 - situation of women (Sr. Genevieve)
- e) Study models and pass on the information to the Generalates eg. Cardinal Malula - Sr. Ines Braun fmm, now in Indonesia.
- f) Expose the Sedos groups to the problem e.g. discussion topic for General Assembly - organise conferences with specialists
- g) Establish contact with people who are more directly involved in the Urban Mission e.g. Rev. Daniels of WCC
 - specialists from FAO

This could be planned for the fall or winter months.

4) Finalization

When the group feels that the topic has been explored sufficiently, we could try to compose a 'dossier' for the Generalates:

- including the most important working documents
- drafting a concluding report

7. OTHER

Fr. Tonna mentioned how the secretariate could cooperate -

- there would be situation reports on Asia, Latin America and Africa in the Sedos bulletins. These would deal in part with the urbanisation problem.
- Fr. Tonna promised a summary of the Coventry Conference: People and Cities.

The date of the next DWG meeting was set for WEDNESDAY 24th MAY - 4p.m. - SEDOS

(A.A.)

NEWS FOR THE GENERALATES

1. An Indian priest, belonging to the Congregation of the Carmelites of Mary Immaculate, Doctor in Theology, speaking English and Italian, who will be in Rome one or two years in connection with some work in a Roman Congregation, would like to stay in convent as Chaplain. Contact: Padre Giustino, Phone: 52 63 904.

2. CENTRE POUR AIDES AUDIO-VISUELLES, CH 1700 Fribourg, 34 Grand'Rue, SUISSE.

A group of Missionaries in Africa offers the Vita-Program through the OFFICE FOR AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS. The VITA series consist of 23 themes with a total of 930 coloured slides. They have been produced within the years 1965-1969 in Africa. The model text has been composed in English and French. It serves for translation and adaptation into the local language.

The same centre also helps mission countries in the production and promotion of audio-visual aids. Besides the VITA SERIES it produces wall charts, illustrated leaflets, etc. Specimens available at SEDOS secretariat for inspection.

DOCUMENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST
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1. EDUCATORS' SOCIAL ACTION WORKSHOP (ESAW), August 1-28, 1971, Kyoto, Japan.
The KYOTO WORKSHOP, with its talks, questions from the floor, panel discussions, etc. may prove a veritable mine of information on such topics as: Social-Economic Development, Human Rights, the Family, Local and National Community, Work, the Worker and Labor Unions, Employment and Employer, Just Remuneration and Economic Slavery, Private Property, Cooperatives, Education for increased Productivity, Freedom, Student Unrest, Women, in Asia and the Pacific countries.
2. THE MODERN RELIGIOUS SUPERIOR - The text of a conference given in Spanish at the "Approdo Romano" on April 10, 1972, by Fr. Pedro Arrupe, S.J. The very practical talk appears in several languages in DOCUMENTATION, the SJ Information Office, Borgo S. Spirito, 8, 00193 Roma.
3. AUTHORITY - SERVICE - STRUCTURES. MSC GENERAL BULLETIN, May 1972; practical guidelines on the ever actual topics.