

DOCUMENTATION
SEDOS

33

Rome, October 24, 1969

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

Enclosed please find:

- 1 - MEDICAL WORK IN THE MISSIONS
 Announcement and Invitation of a study session on
 comprehensive Health Care page 822

- 2 - CATECHISTS
 Report of the meeting on Catechists 825

- 3 - DEVELOPMENT WORK
 What the UN agencies are planning:
 The Second Development Decade 829

- 4 - FEEDBACK
 on Fr. Maestrini's proposal on SEDOS-branches 837

Please, note the following changes of dates:

- 1 - Second meeting on CATECHISTS: October 31, 1969, at 16.00,
 at the Secretariat (not November 6, 1969, at 10.00)

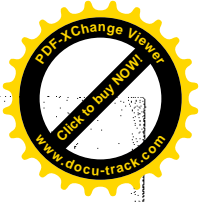
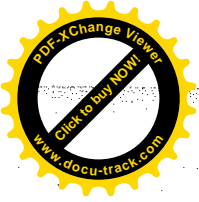
- 2 - ASSEMBLY OF SUPERIORS GENERAL: December 16, 1969 (not
 December 9, 1969)

- 3 - MEDICAL CONTACT GROUP: November 10, 1969, at 16.00, at the
 Secretariat (not November 6, 1969)

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tomma

Benjamin Tomma
 Executive Secretary



SEDOS 69/822

MEDICAL WORK IN THE MISSIONS

October 15, 1969

A STUDY SESSION ON:
HOW TO ACTIVATE THE CONCEPT OF
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE

Dear Superior General,

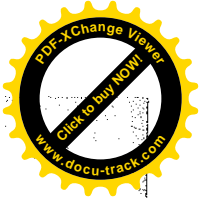
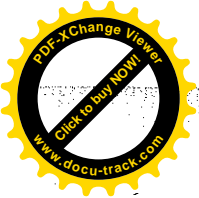
Perhaps more than other aspects of our missionary involvement, our medical initiatives are feeling the brunt of the radical and rapid change in process in the developing countries. On more than one occasion, a plea was made to the Sedos group of missionary sending Institutes to promote cooperation and solidarity in the face of common problems.

The Sedos Contact Group for Medical Work in the Missions has seriously considered this plea. It agreed that a necessary step in the direction of cooperation would be the study, by the interested Generalates, in common, of the practical ways and means of moving our missionary efforts in the direction of community oriented comprehensive health care. Such a topic seems to be at the heart of contemporary thinking in the medical apostolate.

As a consequence, the Group decided to call a full meeting of Superiors General and Assistants to study this particular topic. It has secured the services of Dr. Hellberg, an authority on the healing ministry from the Christian Medical Commission in Geneva.

The meeting will be held
at the Generalate of the Ursulines of the Roman Union
Via Nomentana 236, 00162 Rome, tel. 8314061.
on Thursday, November 27, at 16.00

After the presentation of the topic by Dr. Hellberg, the meeting will be invited to consider the situation in Eastern Africa and other areas



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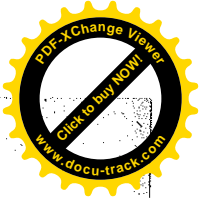
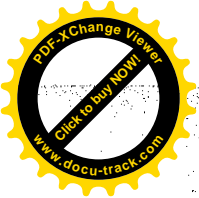
In order to arrive at some practical proposals for common action. There will be simultaneous translation into English and French. A light supper will be served at the Generalate.

In the name of the Sedos Group, I cordially invite you personally and any number of your collaborators to attend the meeting, confident that your participation will bring us closer to the desired common objective of seeing our medical work prosper in the emerging world of the developing countries. I am enclosing a reply form which we would appreciate receiving before November 6, 1969.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tonna
Executive Secretary

1 Enclosure



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REPLY FORM

Medical Work in the Missions: A Study Session on:
HOW TO ACTIVATE THE CONCEPT OF COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE

Name of the Institute:

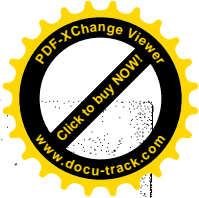
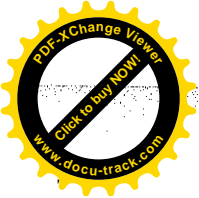
Address:

Countries in which Institute is involved in medical work:

The following will attend the study session on Comprehensive Medical Work on November 27th, at 16.00, at the Generalate of the Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union.

Name and Position in Institute	Language(s)	Supper yes or no

Please return to SEDOS Secretariat, C.P. 5080, 00100 Rome, before November 6th, 1969. Thank you.



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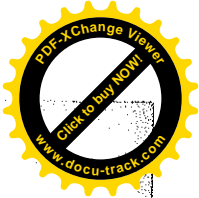
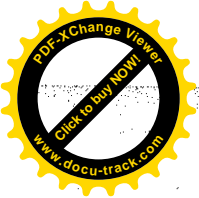
CATECHISTS

A meeting on Catechists was held at the Sedos Secretariat on October 16, 1969 at 10.00 to discuss steps in preparing documentation for the next meeting of the 24, in April, 1970.

The following were present:

Fr. Gérard Chevillard pa, Fr. Noel Douau sma, Fr. Patrick Gantly sma, Fr. W. Grosskor tenhaus pa, Fr. Angelo Lazzarotto pime, Fr. Marinus Rooyackers pa, Fr. Thomas Walsh mm; from the SEDOS-Secretariat Fr. B. Tonna and Miss AM. Kohler; in the chair: Fr. J. Maertens cicm.

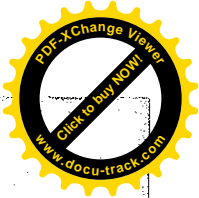
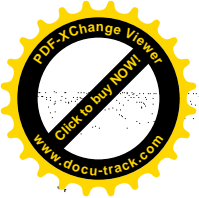
1. Fr. Tonna reported on progress on the Catechist questionnaire:
 - a) The main thrust of the reaction (27 notes in 43 pages from 8 institutes: CICM, MHM, MM, RSHM, SA, SCMM-M, SDS, SSPS) to the SMA questionnaire was towards a fuller development of the concept of the Catechist. It was thought that both the current situation and the ecclesiology of Vatican II were opening up the traditional concept of the Catechist.
 - b) My own conclusion is that such a reaction calls for a reformulation of the purpose of the original questionnaire. Instead of gathering data on the actual and desirable situation of the Catechist we know, the questionnaire should attempt to survey the opinion of missionaries on how they would like the Catechist of the future to be.
 - c) The outcome would then be a report on the opinion of our missionaries on the future (rather than on the traditional) role of the Catechist in the emerging local Churches. Such a report would serve as complementary documentation, during the next meeting of the 24, to the information gathered on the actual situation by the questionnaire distributed to the Bishops by Propaganda Fide.
 - d) If agreement is reached on this point, then Sedos could prepare a questionnaire and mail it to a random sample of about 1000 missionaries from the Sedos Institutes (1 in every 70).
 - e) The questionnaire itself would be designed in terms of a working hypothesis of the concept of the Catechist of the future. Again, the main thrust of the reaction to the SMA questionnaire was clear: we must think in terms of a community oriented type of Catechist. In



other words, the Catechist must become an integral part of the local (global and Church) society.

- f) Such thinking in turn calls for a sociological approach which can be formulated as follows:
 - a) A local community is a social system and a social system is, basically a "whole" whose parts are its "roles".
 - b) Now, these roles are built together to form a whole, simply because each of them calls for another role (there can be no "father role" unless there is a "son/daughter role")
 - c) Consequently the Catechist's, to become one of the "essential" roles of the local community, must become linked with its other roles.
 - d) The questionnaire, therefore, should not enquire about the Catechist role but also about the latter's relations to the other key roles in the global and within it, the Church community.
- g) In other words, the role of the Catechist has to be defined in terms of the society (system) in which it is inserted and in terms of the roles with which it is linked. Now, this system must be the local Church and these roles must include those of the Priest, the Christian and non Christian. Further, the local church must be defined in terms of the local society.
- h) Consequently, the questionnaire should proceed to tap opinion on:
 - 1 Essentials of the local society (global system).
 - 2 Essentials of the local Church, in so far as it is a religious sub-system of such society.
 - 3 Essentials of the roles in such subsystem (the role being the essential "parts" of the "whole" which is the system).
 - 4 Essentials of the relationship of the Catechist to each of these roles.
 - 5 Consequent concept of the Catechist in the area covered.
 - 6 Consequent "operationalization" of such concept.
- i) This would require a re-ordering and a development of the SMA and PF questionnaires as follows.

SMA Questionnaire		Pf Questionnaire
1		
2		
3		
4	Relationship with clergy 1.5	
5		A,B 33
6	Number I.1 Information I.2,3 Works I.4 Funds II.3 Statu II.4	35 CIII, IV 34 C V 39,40 35



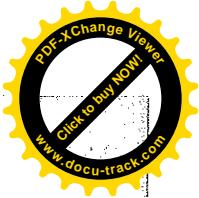
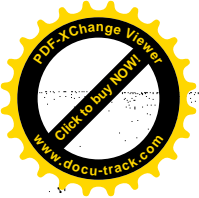
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- j) This questionnaire would be sent to a sample of grass root missionaries. This procedure answers one of the objections raised by the reaction to the SMA questionnaire - namely that no sampling was contemplated. It also makes the survey complimentary to the enquiry of PF - which was conducted among Bishops.
- k) A simple but effective procedure of random sampling could be envisaged: we simply pick every 70th name from the lists of our missionaries available at the Generalates. This means that a Generalate with 7000 missionaries would be asked to send the questionnaire to the $\frac{7000}{70}$ or 100 missionaries selected at random from its lists. As a mail questionnaire normally achieves only a 40% response, we would have to adjust the size of the initial mailing shot in order to achieve the sample of 1000.
- l) If agreement is reached on the above, the following schedule could be considered
- 1969 - November: design of questionnaire, selection of sample.
December: mailing of questionnaire.
 - 1970 - January : 1st reminder.
2nd reminder.
February: Returns.
Processing on punched cards.
 - March : Report.
 - April : Distribution of report to the 24.

It was agreed not to send another fully blown questionnaire to missionaries.

2. Fr. Marinus Rooyackers wf reported on progress on the AMECEA - FERES research project directed by Fr. Shorter in Gaba. The study covered Eastern Africa and Rwanda Burundi. Its various teams had adopted the sociological approach to the problem and had interviewed Catechists, Catechists' wives, the heads of Catechetical Schools, Priests, laymen and Bishops. The main thrust of the study was directed at a clarification of the status of the Catechist. By January 70 most of the teams would have delivered their reports. A definitive report would be available by May 1970.

It was agreed to inform Fr. Shorter of the intentions of Sedos as regards the April meeting of the 24 and to attempt a summary of his various reports in time for April.



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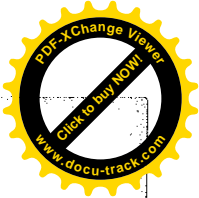
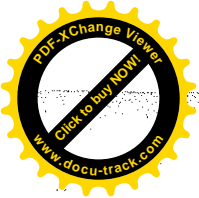
3. It was agreed that Sedos would proceed in the following directions
 - a) assemble and study existing studies on Catechists in an attempt to produce a schema intended
 - i) to isolate the issues.
 - ii) to indicate possible policies.
 - b) invite member Generalates to put the following four questions to the Bishops of the dioceses in which their missionaries were working:
 - i) What, in your mind, should Catechists be doing in your diocese?
 - ii) Which are the main problems in achieving this ideal?
 - iii) What solutions would you recommend?
 - iv) How far can you implement each solution?

4. It was agreed to meet again on November 6 (later changed to October 31, at 16.00) in order to discuss the Sedos project in more detail. To this meeting will be invited:
 - a) Mgr. J. Van Callewiert cicm, who sits on the PF committee for Catechists and who would be asked the following question.

How can Sedos help the PF Committee?
 - b) A representative from each Generalate, interested in Catechists. Each Generalate would be asked questions (on Catechists) about its area.

5. It was also agreed to contact the following in order to assemble the studies mentioned under 4 a) above: secretaries of the Bishops Conferences now at the Synod, the Consilium de Laicis, the international lay apostolate movements, Lumen Vitae, Aachen Mission Office, East Asian Pastoral Institute.

B. Tonna



DEVELOPMENT WORK

Information Paper on the Second Development Decade (2 DD) of the UN
Fr. O. F. Rink.

I. THE AIMS OF 2DD

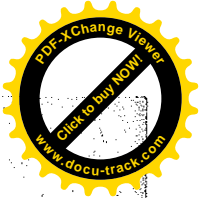
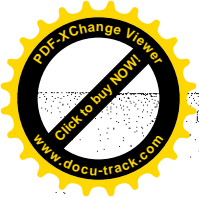
1. Evaluations of the First Development Decade (1DD)

- a) ILO (International Labour Office) (GB. 175/4/12 31.5.69 and E/AC.56/L.1)
..exclusively economic targets, without integration of human factors and disregarding the driving force of social and human progress..//.. economic objectives expressed in global economic targets (5% over-all growth, consequence: iuxtaposition of rich and poor nations).
- b) UNESCO (DG/69/3 17.7.69 and DDG/69/7 8.7.69)...1DD proclaimed more by way of a slogan than a planned enterprise..//.. in the fields of education, science and its application, culture and information insufficient pre-investments and investments have had drastic results.

2. The Preliminary sketch of the international development strategy of the Development Planning Committee for 2DD (E/AC.54/L.30 2.10.68)

- a) It is in the common interest to struggle against poverty, hunger and disease, to attain significantly higher levels of living for the poor populations, through acceleration of general economic development and of progress towards dynamic, diversified and self-sustained growth, special measures to improve the situation of the masses and to make distribution of income more equal....special rapid expansion of world food production.
- b) Measures and policies, international and national, to overcome insufficient international co-operation and aid, high debt service of developing countries, trade restrictions, outmoded and unjust social structures, internal resistance of ruling classes, resistance of ruling classes, resistance to mobilisation of internal resources, unfavourable attitudes towards efficiency and innovations.
- c) Measures and policies to establish integrated targets and co-ordination, observance and proper timing of priorities.
- d) 2DD not only a declaration of intention, but demands commitments.

3. Aims of ILO for 2DD (documents quoted under 1 above)



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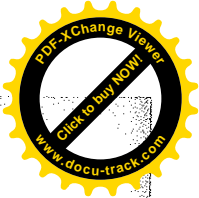
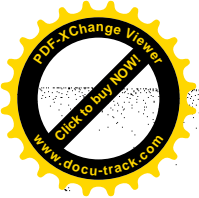
The sketch of the Development Planning Committee too traditional. 2DD should achieve social progress and rising living standards for the poor (within national societies, including developed countries). It needs close integration of human factors into economic systems and conscious striving to achieve social and human progress. Needed: not only equal, but equitable (just) distribution of fruits of economic growth. Governments to be called upon to accept and officially proclaim an obligation to raise minimum income and standards of living simultaneously with increase in gross national product (GNP). Incapacitated dependents have a right to the means for a dignified human life. "Fair labour" clauses in international commodity agreements.

4. Aims of UNESCO (documents quoted under 1 above)

Man is the end and justification of social and economic development, enhancement of human qualities needed through progress in education science, culture and information, to achieve the necessary economic growth, education and training must become functional and be integrated into the modernisation of agricultural and industrial development. Re-orientation and re-organisation of systems of education, science and its application, culture and information. Stress on the inclusion of women and youth, and on human environment. Institutional measures for mass participation.

5. Aims of FAO (Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development/=IWP, Document C. 69/4 for the 15th Session of the FAO Conference, August 1969)

Increase of food production and improvement in the composition of diets to meet the growing needs of the existing, but also of the additional population, to be coupled with rising per caput income, special income structures to increase the lot of the poor, special attention to be given to the most intractable social problem of the seventies: that the agricultural sector will have to absorb about 50% of the additional population, stress on the inclusion of women and youth, and to relate training to employment, especially at the intermediate level, extension of benefits of services and field institutions to subsistence farmers, creation of institutions which give to farmers a public "voice" and promotes their active participation, the education of women should move in step with that of men, training to be based on the environment where the skill learned will be needed.



II. WHO IS MAKING THE STRATEGY AND THE PLANS FOR 2DD?

1. More in the field of strategy: ECOSOC, Committee for Development Planning, Preparatory Committee for 2DD, Advisory Committee for 2DD, Committee on Housing and Planning, Commission for Social Development, World Bank.

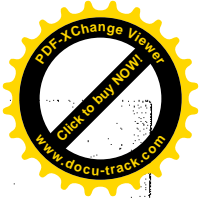
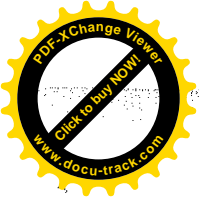
More in the field of planning: FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, Regional Economic Commissions.

More in the field of co-ordination: Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), Advisory Committee on Science and Technology (TEC), Computer-based Integrated Scientific Information Services (ILO, FAO) Inter-Agency Committees, so called if more than 1 specialized agency co-operate.

2. The list of additional studies needed for 2DD is progressively increasing. Others have warned that much of the development strategy will be lost, if more effective co-ordination is not introduced within the UN. UNESCO recently suggested a regrouping of ongoing studies in order to avoid that time and money consuming studies are made on the same subjects under slightly different aspects.
3. Inter-agency activities are increasing: e.g. UNESCO is preoccupied with the introduction of agricultural education into primary levels.

III. CO-ORDINATION OF THE UN 2DD EFFORTS WITH REGARD TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

The forerunner of development promotion among the public at large is the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, launched 1960. ILO, UNESCO, WHO, IAEA UPU and the WMO expressed their willingness to co-operate. The FFHC was to be considered as a co-operative effort under the general leadership of FAO. The FFHC began immediately with the organisation of national FFHC committees, which were to be public, national, platforms with the participation of government, private bodies and NGOs (Non Government Organizations). Special youth meetings were held since 1964, out of which the Young World Development Program of the FFHC emerged in



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1967. UNICEF and UNESCO also have national committees. Recently an effort has been made within the UN to advocate a close co-ordination of these various national committees for 2DD. But it seems doubtful whether this will come about, and it may even happen that a new and additional set of national platforms for 2DD may emerge.

IV. SOME OF THE "INDICATIVE PLANS".

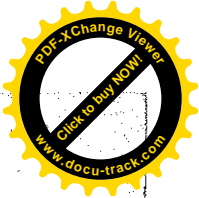
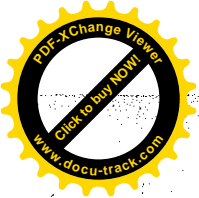
1. FAO has published its "Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Production (IWP)" (called "provisional" because it has to be approved by the 15th Session of the FAO Conference (=General Assembly)). It is based on 4 regional indicative plans and on projections for 1975 and 1985. It is "a synthesis and analysis of factors relevant to world, regional and national agricultural development", indicating problems, targets to be achieved to solve the problems, measures and policies to be adopted and to be translated into regional, national and local plans, measures and policies. According to this IWP the most intractable problem of the seventies will be to find employment for the rapidly increasing populations (especially youth), of which the agricultural sector alone would have to absorb at least 50%.

The II WORLD FOOD CONGRESS of FAO, to be held in The Hague, June 16 to 30, 1970, invites the public at large to become familiar with the implications of the IWP and to come forward with valid solutions and proposals to

- a) make the Second Development Decade (=2DD) a "human" development decade,
- b) to promote mass participation, and,
- c) especially, the engagement of the people who need economic, social and cultural development.

To bridge the time (which will be needed to translate the IWP into effective national and local measures and programmes) FAO has selected 5 priorities for immediate action in the agricultural field, called "the 5 areas of concentration":

- 1) using high-yielding varieties of crop seeds,
- 2) closing the protein gap,



- 3) war on waste,
- 4) mobilisation of human resources, and
- 5) earning (through exports) and saving (through export substitution) of foreign exchange.

The II World Food Congress also will discuss these 5 areas of concentration.

2. UNESCO has so far published target figures to be achieved by 1980.

	Africa	Asia	Latin-America
Primary education, up to 14 years	100%	100%	100%
Secondary education	23%	36%	46%
Higher education	1.51%	5%	6%
Scientists per 1,000,000 population	200	379	?

Adult education is to be raised everywhere from 50 to 100%.

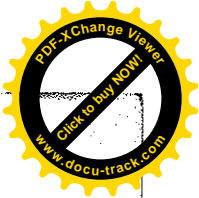
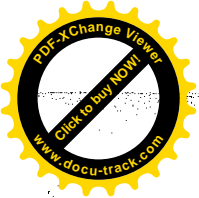
UNESCO has selected 16 priority-areas for aid and assistance programmes to developing nations asking for them.

3. The prime purpose of the World Employment Plan (WEP) of ILO is to assist in the formulation and implementation of programmes for attaining the highest possible level of productive employment and for meeting the training needs arising from this goal (GB.175/4/12). ILO wants to achieve this through Regional, interdisciplinary, manpower teams.

V. HUMAN RESOURCES, YOUTH AND SOME ISOLATED FINANCIAL FIGURES.

1. The estimates produced by FAO (IWP) and ILO, the increasing proportion of youth under 20 years (already now well 50% in developing countries) indicate:

- a) the achievement of the targets of economic growth and of social and human progress will need a rapidly growing number of **personnel**, especially in the intermediate levels,
- b) which cannot be achieved unless training is rapidly extended.



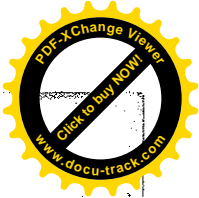
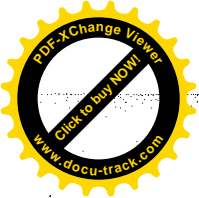
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- c) Nevertheless the graver social problem of the seventies seems to be UNEMPLOYMENT and UNDEREMPLOYMENT. Hence not only EXPANSION but also CONSCIOUS JOB-CREATION will be needed.
 - d) The focal point of this social problem will be youth.
2. According to World Bank estimates the present yearly flow of multi- and bilateral aid money is about 7,000 million US\$, and the yearly flow of Church-related money 300 million. It is hoped that the yearly flow would reach in 1972 1% of the Gross National Product (GNP) of the developed countries, approximately 12,000 million US\$, and then possibly increase to 1.5% towards the end of the Decade.
3. Often the question is asked: what will it cost? UNESCO has published very tentative figures, FAO more substantiated figures. A very vague and rough estimate, covering only the global Plan of UNESCO and the IWP of FAO, and the period from 1969 to 1980 would be in the neighbourhood of between US\$ 350,000 to 400,000 million. The IWP of FAO indicates more closely the sources from which these will have to accrue:
- a) income distribution so that the masses can buy what they need;
 - b) commensurate taxation to avoid that a few draw off substantial resources;
 - c) substantial increase of the "internal savings" and their transfer to appropriate uses, and
 - d) increased flow of external aid and increased income from exports.

VI. COLLABORATION MODELS FOR NGOS DISCUSSED IN THE LOBBIES OF UN INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE REALISATION OF THE GLOBAL PLANS ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL.

MODEL A: NGOS CONTRIBUTE RESOURCES TO NATIONAL PROJECTS (direct collaboration).

1. The difference found in the systems of operating of governments and NGOs would be a source of "continuous attrition".



2. International and national planners tend to overlook NGOs, because their resources are comparatively small under quantitative aspects.
3. Executors of international and national projects and programmes tend to "harness" the resources of NGOs because of the permanent insufficiency.
4. NGOs would feel that they are being "absorbed".

MODEL B: NGOS HELP OUT IN BOTTLE NECK SITUATIONS (emergency collaboration)

This is impractical as a programmatic contribution by NGOs because

1. this would demand an information and decision link hardly ever to arise,
2. and would force NGOs to go on re-disposing of their resources.

If 2DD is going to tether between failure and success, the increasing number of bottlenecks will be beyond any capacity of the NGOs. If 2DD is going to succeed, it may be worth while to treat some bottlenecks as emergencies which would allow to return to the normal programmes. To meet such emergencies, however, a much larger reserve of "not-ear-marked resources" would be needed.

MODEL C: NGOS DEVELOP THEIR INDEPENDENT PROGRAMMES TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE 2DD GLOBAL AND THE EMERGING NATIONAL PLANS.

(NGOs associate with the 2DD)

The World Bank, FAO including the FFHC (they would like to strengthen their position of consultants to NGOs for 2DD), and UNICEF seem to be in favour of this solution.

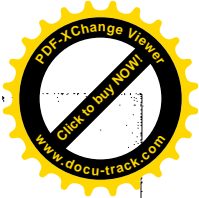
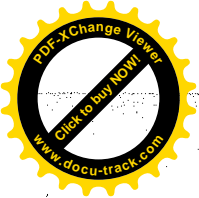
Other UN institutions (a) either have a "more absorbing" attitude, or (b) have had little contact with NGOs (especially the inter-governmental FUNDS: UNDP, WFP).

VII. THE CONSULTATIVE STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL NGOS AND 2DD

1. There are 18 "Catholic" NGOs among the 1039 having consultative status

They are

well represented	with	ECOSOC and UNESCO,
middling	with	ILO, FAO and UNICEF,
poorly	with	WHO, UNCTAD, Council of Europe, Organisation of American States, Organisation of African Union, UNDP and WFP.

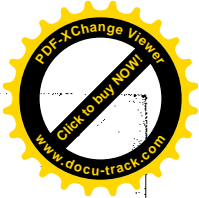
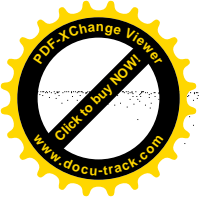


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2. Effective representation on the international level seems to need improvements in the following fields:
 - a) to obtain a COMPREHENSIVE picture of the efforts of the UN family,
 - b) mobilization of the exchange of information between the national affiliates and their international headquarters,
 - c) and the inclusion of those, who do not have consultative status but collaborate with the NGOs in the field.

3. On the national level, where the global strategy and plans of the UN ultimately must become real, the national organisations must build up their contacts. The consultative status of their international headquarters can, at the most, be a help.

4. The UN family expects the international NGOs
 - a) to publicize their strategy and Plans, and to mobilize interest and engagement on the international level (FIRST STAGE);
 - b) To mobilize their national affiliates and to prepare them for the situation developing (SECOND STAGE).



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FEEDBACK

The reactions of the Generalates to the various ideas proposed in this weekly service are always welcome: they are a necessary step towards the emergence of a consensus on the key issues facing the Sedos group. Here is the reaction of the Xaverian Brothers to Fr. Maestrini's proposal on pages 69/794 ff.

Congregazione dei Fratelli Saveriani
Casa Generalizia, Roma, 17-10-69

Dear Father Tomna:

In response to your request to submit comments on the proposals made by Father Maestrini, our General Council would like to present its reflections on the subject of establishing branch organizations of SEDOS in the various countries.

It seems to us that this arrangement would run in competition with the organization of major religious superiors now existing in many countries. Despite Father Maestrini's denial of the fact that branches of SEDOS would be adding just one more mission organization to the number of those already existing, it seems evident that these branches could not act independently of the major superiors of that country. While it is true that there is still a large number of countries that do not have an organization of major superiors, we think the thrust should be in the direction of getting the major superiors together rather than supplanting them by branches of SEDOS.

If the major superiors were to operate as a unit, there would result the integration of the mission activities that everyone realizes is necessary for effective evangelization.

All best wishes from our general council.

Yours in Christ,
Brother Harold Boyle, C.F.X.
Vicar General