

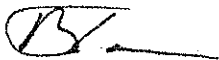
Rome, January 16, 1969

To Superiors General
To their Delegates for SEDOS
To the members of all SEDOS Groups

Enclosed please find:

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Sincerely yours,



Fr. Benjamin Tonna
Executive Secretary

Publications of Generalates of Religious Institutes

A study commissioned by the Working Group for Social Communications. This group plans to consider its contents and eventually submit recommendations to the Generalates.

The subsequent elaborations are based on data obtained by means of a survey concerning publications issued by the Generalates of religious Institutes (Orders, Congregations). This survey was undertaken at the turn of the year 1967/68. Consequently, later projects as well as other changes in this field of publications are not considered here. We intend to show, by correlating the various data, the general traits that are not falsified by incompleteness.

The Generalates were asked to give specific information about publications being issued under their auspices concerning the following points: Title, type of publication, recipients (persons for whom intended), contents, first year of appearance, language or languages used, manner of production, printer, volume, circulation, frequency of appearance.

Given such a number of categories, and given the existing differences in each category (type) between the various Generalates, one would be able to observe a great number of interrelations. Those possibly most interesting will be discussed in a few points, as a sort of "stocktaking".

I

The types (categories) of publications which were to be distinguished by the Generalates were described as follows:

Type A: Periodical publications which are intended exclusively for internal use.

Type B: Periodical publications for internal use which are, however, also accessible to others or serve other non-limited publications as sources.

Type C: Periodical publications for the general public

Type D: Yearbooks and similar annual publications.

All in all, the publications of 26 Generalates were covered. Of these 26 institutes 15 are men's congregations and 11 women's.

The total number of publications of all four types is 49. When classified according to type the following picture results:

Type A:	22	publications	(44.9 %)
Type B:	10	" "	(20.4 %)
Type C:	14	" "	(28.9 %)
Type D:	3	" "	(5.8 %)

Leaving out of consideration the publications of type D because of their small number it appears that roughly two thirds are publications for internal use (either exclusively or mainly) while roughly one third is for the general public: 32 publications of types A and B as compared to 14 of type C.

How many Generalates issue publications of the different types? There is no parallel to the above ratio of 2:1 between publications for internal use (exclusively or mainly; types A + B) and those for the general public (type C). On the contrary, there is an evident concentration upon types A and C., i.e. there are Generalates which prefer putting out publications for internal use and those that issue mostly publications for the general public. The statistics show that nearly each Generalate issues at least a publication for internal use (type A) which at times may even be accessible to a slightly wider circle (type B). The Generalates of the following Congregations issue only publications for internal use: W.F., SCMM.M, R.S.H.M., M.S.C. (Sisters) with one such publication each, S.Sp.S. with two and S.A. with four publications for internal use.

Publications of type C. i.e. for the general public, are issued by only six of the 26 Generalates. There are 14 different publications of this type; of these five are published by the PIME, another five by the SVD. Consequently two thirds of this type are issued by two Generalates. The three publications of type D are published by Generalates which also issue other publications with the exception of the C.R.S.A.

In this connection it is interesting to point out the relation between the first year of appearance and the type of publication. Although the respective data are often missing, the conclusion emerges from those given that some of the publications for internal use go back to the last century or to the turn of the century. Eight publications of types A and B show the following years of first appearance: 1822, 1862, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1903, 1904, 1907. Public-

ations of type C began appearing with the beginning of the 1960's (the only information at hand is from the SVD); there is one exception: the Maryknoll Generalate has been issuing such a publication since 1907.

According to the available information five publications changed their names in the course of time; they belong to all four categories. Three of the five have been appearing since 1894, 1903, 1907, respectively.

II

Who assumes responsibility for editing a publication of any of the types? Here we would like to know to which extent individuals or institutions appear as publishers, editors, or authors. By far the greater number of publications was considered as edited by individuals. Among others, the following responses are found in the questionnaires: Fr. X, Sr. Y, Secretariate, Prioress General etc. This applies to all four types. Only in one case (S.A.) was an impersonal, institutional editor given for all publications (all of them type A), viz. Superior General, Secretary General, Secretariate.

III

The specific character of any publication of any type is determined to a great extent by the persons for whom it is intended and whom it is to reach. In this connection it appears that the formulation "for internal use", employed for type A, is rather equivocal. In very many cases the publications of type A are limited to provincial and local superiors. In some Congregations, however, publications of this category are sent to all members without distinction. (Thus e.g. in the S.A. which publishes four publications of type A) In some cases these publications are also forwarded to editors of other publications of the same Institute. The publications of type B are somehow addressed to the same groups of people. Publications of type C go far beyond these circles. The S.V.D. e.g. provides news items particularly for editors of other publications. In this case all of the five publications of this type serve this same purpose. The publications of the PIME, too, are intended for groups of people beyond the members of the Institute, e.g. youth and also families.

No information concerning recipients was furnished about two of the three annual publications (type D). The C.R.S.A., however, sends the "Union Notre Dame" to provincial and local superiors, as well as to alumnae and friends.

With regard to the effectiveness of the publications one also has to consider the circulation (number of copies sent out). The circulation is hardly a factor characteristic of any of the types. The reason why the circulations of the publications of the four types vary strongly, even within the individual Institutes, seems to lie in the fact that circulation and recipients are relatively constant and, as a consequence, are predetermined. For this reason also, it seems, no change of circulation has been indicated in most cases. The average circulation of publications of type A is about 750 copies. The publications of type C show a relatively smaller circulation; theirs is given between 70 and 170 copies.

IV

The circulation depends not only on the groups for whom the publications is intended but also on the frequency of its appearance, i.e. whether the publication comes out monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, or annually. For the most part publications for internal use (type A) appear quarterly or bi-annually. Of the 22 publications of this type four are issued monthly (or almost every month), 10 quarterly, and four publications are issued as the occasion arises, i.e. irregularly.

A number of Generalates publish several publications of type A which appear both monthly/quarterly as well as annually thus providing rather intensive information. Generalates which have only one publication of type A usually supplement it by a publication of type B. In one case, however, (R.S.H.M.) there is only a publication of type A which is issued once a year. The frequency of publications of type C has not always been given. According to the data of the SVD, however, such a publication (intended for the editors of further publications) appears monthly.

In this way certain relations between frequency of appearance and circulation - and even volume - become apparent. In contrast to monthly publications of type C having an average circulation of 150 copies there are; among others, quarterly information bulletins for internal use (i.e. type A) having 700 - 800 copies. However, two publications of type B/C are even issued weekly, with 375 copies at that. The volume of one of them, comprising eight pages, is even bigger than that of those publications of type C which consist of only one page.

The correlations pointed out in this section should not be generalized. Circulation/recipients and frequency of even the same type differ so much from Generalate to Generalate that only very few generally valid relations can be stated.

V

Which languages are generally used, and for each type of publication? according to the data supplied by the Generalates the following languages are being used: English, Spanish, French, Vietnamese, Japanese, Korean, German, Portuguese, Dutch, Italian, Latin. At times, two languages are used in one and the same publications; often, too, translations are made. A more precise presentation is not possible because the data are often equivocal and open to misunderstanding. In any case, the following list gives the first languages (to which others might have been added in the same publication) and the number of times they are used as such:

English	20 times	Spanish	5 times
French	19 "	Latin	3 "
Italian	9 "	Portuguese	1 time
German	8 "		

Second languages, i.e. those into which the publications are translated, were given as follows:

French, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, German,
 Portuguese: once each
 Italian : twice
 English, Dutch, Spanish: three times each

Consequently, English and French (43 times) are used as frequently as all other languages combined (39 times).

The relation between type of publication and language used also deserves to be mentioned. The following list gives the languages used for publications of type A, i.e. for internal use:

English	29 times	German	4 times
French	19 "	Spanish	twice
Latin	5 "	Italian and Portuguese	once each

For type A, then, the percentage of English and French is 47.5 % and 31.1 % respectively, with a combined total of 78.6 %.

The publications of type B show more or less the same picture. Korean, Vietnamese, and Japanese are used once each as second language in one and the same publications (S.P.C.).

English, French, Italian, Spanish and German are used for publications of type C; those of type D appear in English, French, Italian (with one being translated into Dutch).

VI

In order to provide a still clearer picture of publications of Generates this concluding section will treat of questions of contents and form/make-up by describing some selected publications of each of the four types.

Type A - Publications for internal use

The following were selected from among those available:

P.I.M.E.: "Il Vincolo" (The Bond). It is a quarterly, size: 21 x 30 cm (DIN A 4); it consists of some printed 100 pages (letterpress) in black and white. Since there are long passages in narrow print the pages appear crowded. The contents of the May-September 1967 issue which was selected is the following:

- a letter of the Superior General,
- short news items: appointments, visitors in Rome,
- departures for and return from the mission
- a section for formation containing selections from the Osservatore Romano
- long discussions (articles)
- a chronicle of houses and provinces, and finally,
- obituaries of deceased members, accompanied by photos of the deceased.

It would seem that the relatively varied subject matter would appeal much more to the reader if the presentation were less rigid, dry and use were made of a graphically varied arrangement.

S.V.D.: "Arnoldus". This publication appears in German, English and Spanish. The size is 17 x 24. It is printed in black and white and consists of about 70 pages. Although classified as belonging to type A it has the character of a news magazine rather than of an information bulletin. The sample, - it is the April-June issue of 1968 - contained a number of reports, but no news items in the strict sense of the words e.g.

Report about the audience of the general chapter with the Holy Father

Reports about: Establishment of SEDOS

New methods of vocation propaganda in US

Funeral rites and memory of the dead in Formosa.

In addition to the reports there are complete photo-pages, each containing about 15 pictures of small size. The photos both supplement the reports and inform about a great number of smaller happenings, such as baptisms, construction work going on, work in the shops etc.

S.Sp.S.: "Römische Nachrichten". This is one of the two publications of type A issued by this Generalate. It is published twice a year, in mimeographed form, size 21 x 23,5, comprising 37 pages; it is stapled, and the graphical arrangement is pleasing. It offers the readers a great amount of news, comments, reports. The latest available number contains the following (aside from an article of the editor about her editorial work):

Two articles on the occasion of Easter and Pentecost resp.

Selections from papal addresses in translation, e.g. on missionary work and on the problem of aggiornamento,

Many short reports (news stories) of actual interest also about 'profane' matters: e.g. "Radio Vatican", "Rome's churches and Catholics", "8000 000 trees in Rome", "Death on the roads of Italy", and finally reports of 15-20 lines' length from mission territories; Ghana, Taiwan, India, Indonesia, Japan etc.

It is remarkable that on the whole, but especially with regard to the last point, an interesting picture of the work done emerges without hardly any recourse to statistics.

Type B - Publications for extended internal use

Out of this category two publications were chosen for consideration:

F.S.C.: "Bulletin des Frères de Ecoles Chrétiennes". This magazine has some 120 pages, it is printed in colour, its size is 21 x 28,5; it appears quarterly. Although the last number is specifically dedicated to the canonization of Saint Benilde it can generally be stated that the

style of news reporting employed is appealing and clear, realizing a unity of picture and text. The editors use French as well as English and Spanish.

O.S.U.: "Central Office of Education and Apostolate". This publication is more in line with the idea people usually have of an information bulletin. However, the edition at hand is of 1964; consequently, changes that may have been introduced in the meantime are left out of consideration here. The copy at hand, nr 5 - 2/1964, is in English, but the bulletin is also published in French, Italian, German, Portuguese and Dutch; it consists of ten mimeographed pages; contents of this issue:

Congress report (Paris 1963 - World Union of Catholic Women's Organization)

Article about the U.N. (UN commission on status of women)

News about the life of the congregation, from Rome, Dallas, San Antonio.

It is not so much the character of an information bulletin, but rather the dry and almost listless manner of presentation that makes this publication hardly a desirable one.

Type C: Publications for the general public

Available for description is:

P.I.M.E.: "Le Missioni Cattoliche". The editors call it a magazine of current and cultural interest. This characterization is correct. For the magazine realizes a whole series of possibilities for addressing and involving the reading public. This is best shown by presenting the contents:

A topical cover photo (Pre-revolutionary situation in the Third World)

Editorial Comment: Priestly Crisis?

Short reports from all over the world with corresponding photos,
e.g. "Supporting the Mission Press in Africa" or "Activity of the Unione Medico Missionaria Italiana"

Special feature (in the style of a "Time" cover story) on "Progress or Retrogression in the Third World?"

A shorter documentation about China

Books reviews on topics such as theology, Japan, Atheism and secularization.

Letters to the editor

The "letters to the editor" -section in particular leads one to suppose that it has been possible to reach a broader public (as the statistics say: for all). Also it becomes evident in this case that advertisements (Banco Ambrosiano) can certainly favor the monthly issuance of this magazine of 62 pages. No information regarding the circulation can be given. The magazine is published in Italian only.

Type D. - Annual publications

Of the two publications at hand we chose:

O.S.U.: "Ursulines (today/ajourdhui)". This booklet, which is to be published every other year is sent to all houses of the Institute, to friends and anyone interested. The 1965 edition had 116 pages, of size 21 x 28, the printing (including the pictures) is good.

Apparently, the editors have put themselves the aim to give a comprehensive overall picture rather than stress the various detailed statistics which are otherwise characteristic of a yearbook of a statistical nature. Here are some of the contents:

School work, social work, first communion,
Construction of establishments for catechists,
Care of the sick

The picture material is of great variety accompanied by short captions and descriptions; however, sometimes the pages appear overcrowded. Thus a primarily visual rather than expository presentation of the life of the Institute in all continents is given. The division into North and South America, Europe and Africa, Far East and Australia, is emphasized by graphical means. As the volume is sent all over the world, it seems that the idea of putting the captions of pictures showing activities in a certain country in the respective national language is a fortunate one; thus English, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and German are equally used. To sum up: This is not a 'statistical yearbook' (e.g. as the one published by the PIME) but a picture-'catalogue'.

Of course, one could have described twice as many publications and - in a certain sense - contrasted positive things with negative ones. However, since none of the publications received is perfect it would seem sufficient to positively derive some orientation from the different ways of handling publications.

Rome, November 11, 1968

Dieter Hansche

APPENDIX

This appendix is complementary to the preceding survey and consists in the description of two "systems" of collecting, evaluating and publishing news. By system we do not mean a highly organized complex of journalistic procedure defined to the last detail, but rather a process of communication from news source to publication which grows out of tradition and is relatively well regulated. Knowing that a perfect functioning of the use of communication media does not exist, we have selected as examples two Congregations (more precisely their respective Generalates) for a short description, because they make use of communication media, not at random but in a rather orderly fashion. The two are PIME and S.Sp.S.

S.Sp.S.: The generalate of this Congregation issues two publications of type A, i.e. for internal use: "Der Genossenschaftsbote" and "Römische Nachrichten". The first one is issued bi-annually, only in German. It is sent to all provinces and contains mainly official communications: a letter of the Superior General which gives the major directions for work; followed by data concerning appointments, departures for the missions, deaths, and texts of speeches. The editorial section of this publication comprising the letter to all sisters, information for the provinces and houses, is prepared by the Superior General. The publication is translated into English and Spanish.

The contents of the second publication called "Römische Nachrichten", which does not have the character of an "official" information bulletin, has already been described above. This publication appears only in German. The sisters send letters and reports from all mission countries to the central editorial staff in Rome. However, this flow of information from the provinces is not institutionalized in the sense that one sister in particular would be in charge of regular reporting. Rather, the willingness to supply information depends strongly on individual persons, i.e. on the interest of the respective sister for this kind of work and on the personal contact between her and the "editor-sister" in Rome.

Also, one could hardly speak of regularity in news reporting. It happens that one letter contains 10 news items while the next one arriving after an undetermined period of time contains only two. Sometimes also personal letters contain news items and reports. This irregularity in the flow of

news reports, which however seems to function sufficiently, does not pose too great a problem for a publication which at present appears only twice a year. Nevertheless Rome, too, stimulates the provinces to supply information by letters addressed to both provincial or regional superiors and individual sisters. The provincial/regional superiors themselves also approach individual sisters with the request to send reports to Rome. This non-continual flow of information to the central publication "Römische Nachrichten" has not posed an obstacle to effective general communication within the Congregation. Two reasons are the following:

1. "Römische Nachrichten" is conceived as an organ which discusses the most essential problems of the Congregation, i.e. those that interest all members, and also contains news of a lighter nature in order to give all sisters an awareness of personal contact with Rome.
2. In addition, every sister irrespective of nationality and mission territory in which she works, is informed about the overall activity of the congregation and the situation in the home country by means of the publications of the individual provinces.

The editorial work as well as the production of the "Römische Nachrichten" is directed by a sister. She is also responsible for selecting and arranging the material to be published. Before printing the publication the editor checks the contents with a member of the general council who may add, correct or supplement something on the basis of the consultant's more detailed knowledge of the problems and their ramifications.

The reason why this Generalate has up to now not issued any publication of type C, i.e. for the general public, lies - as far as mission countries are concerned - in the multiplicity of languages and the consequent difficulty of communication, and-as far as concerns the general public in the home countries- in the lack of finances and trained personnel. However, a feasible solution for supplying the general public with relevant information about the Congregation has been found: the central editing staff in Rome forwards their own news reports as well as those of other sisters to the news service of the SVD which publishes them in their name.

P.I.M.E.: This Generalate issues publications of types A, C, and D. They are: For type A "Il Vincolo" and "Notiziario PIME"; for type C "Le Missioni Cattoliche" and S.I.M. (i.e. Servizio Informazioni Missionarie) and for type D the year book of the institute.

"Il Vincolo is edited and published by the general secretariate under the responsibility of the secretary general. Aside from official communications (official part) which are formulated by the Fathers of the secretariate, it contains chronicles of particular houses and missions. These short reports are requested from individual Fathers and the provincial superiors. The central part is divided into four sections, in which the four assistants of the Superior General publish decisions of general interest, orientations, and comments on existing problems according as they fall under their respective scope of duty. Another part called 'Domande e risposte' is open to the readers - especially also the younger members - to explain their own views and ideas. There is no editor or central editorial staff; the four assistants sift the material on hand and agree on the form of the respective issue. Here, too, there is no institutional regulation of the flow of information to Rome just as in the case of the S.Sp.S. It is the personal contact with the Fathers in the missions, the knowledge of the problems and the personal overall picture that mainly determine the ideas of the assistants with regard to the contents and arrangement of the "Vincolo".

The second publication of type A, the "Notiziario PIME" has been appearing at irregular intervals, on an experimental basis, since the end of 1967. One might call it a semi-official organ. It consists of 6-8 mimeographed pages. In this space one of the assistants of the superior general gives an interpretation of decisions, discusses problems and gives advice. The organ is intended as a counterpart to dry, bureaucratic information and also as a means of exercising a positive influence and providing orientation. The selection and presentation of the material - which does not have the character of information but rather of short comments - depends on the knowledge of the problems and the mutual agreement of the four assistants.

The PIME publication for the general public (type C) bears the title "Le Missioni Cattoliche" (beginning 1969 "Mondo e Missione"). The contents have been discussed above. This magazine is published in Milan by order of the Generalate. It is not a news service nor a documentation of the work done in the mission territories, but a publication somewhat in the style of "Time" magazine. It is devoted to discussing the problems of the missionary church in the most various ways. The Fathers and lay people making up the editorial staff are quite independent in their work. However, concerning the most important problems and the basic policy of the magazine, there exist agreements between the Superior General and the director, i.e.

editor-in-chief. A number of the Fathers belonging to the editorial staff are full-time or almost full-time contributors. The conception of the periodical as a news magazine also shows itself in the manner of gathering information employed by the editorial staff. The material for the magazine is gathered from news services (which are not indicated as such), other periodicals and newspapers, especially from mission countries, letters from Fathers in mission territories, personal connections, and the relevant specialized literature. In this case, too, one can only speak of personal individual initiative, not of any "apparatus of correspondents" of whatever kind.

A second publication of type C issued by the PIME, or rather one in which the PIME cooperates, bears the character of a news service: "S.I.M. - Servizio Informazioni Missionarie". S.I.M. has been appearing fortnightly, since 1967. It is published by the PIME in cooperation with three other Italian missionary Institutes. It is mailed (mostly gratis) to all Catholic and Non-Catholic newspapers of Italy. Each participating Institute has the right to two pages. The respective Generalates, i.e. a Father in charge, sends the contributions (in a form ready for printing) to Verona where they are edited and published by the Father responsible for it. To a great extent this priest is autonomous and independent in his work. Responsible for the information are the Generalates of the cooperating Institutes. The four Fathers who prepare the releases of their respective Generalates meet at regular intervals at one of the institutes for purposes of evaluation, coordination and discussion.

The yearbook of the PIME (type D), which has been mentioned elsewhere, is issued by the Generalate of the Institute. Like a statistical yearbook it contains all the data concerning persons and institutions. The secretary general is responsible for the compilation of the facts. The gathering of statistical data is not done by sending out questionnaires annually to all provinces and houses but by means of a written request to all houses to update their statistics of the previous yearbook. The secretary personally asks the data, compiles and tabulates them. The other members of the secretariate are at his disposal for assistance.

MISSION THEOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

The Steering Committee met on Thursday, January 16, 1969, and proposed the following non-SEDOS Generalates to be invited for the open sessions of the Symposium. It would appreciate additions and suggestions from the SEDOS Generalates (to be sent in to the Secretariat before February 1, 1969).

NON-SEDOS INSTITUTES (MEN)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Salesian Fathers | 19. Servites |
| 2. Monfort Fathers | 20. Fate Bene Fratelli |
| 3. Franciscans | 21. Camilliani |
| 4. OFM Conventuali | 22. Passionists |
| 5. Redemptorists | 23. Viatorians |
| 6. Augustinians | 24. Rosminiani |
| 7. Priests of the S. Heart | 25. Assumptionists |
| 8. Verona Fathers | 26. Claretiani |
| 9. Marist Fathers | 27. Holy Ghost Fathers |
| 10. Marist Brothers | 28. Salvatorians |
| 11. Picpus | 29. Parma Fathers (Saveriani) |
| 12. Consolata Fathers | 30. Lazarists |
| 13. Dominicans | 31. Pallottine Fathers |
| 14. Missionaries of La Salette | 32. Precious Blood Fathers |
| 15. Bethlehem Fathers | 33. Columban Fathers |
| 16. Discalced Carmelites | 34. Christian Brothers |
| 17. T.O.R. | 35. Holy Cross Fathers |
| 18. Trinitarian Fathers | |

NON-SEDOS INSTITUTES (WOMEN)

1. Benedictine Miss. of Tutzingen
2. Miss. of the Society of Mary
3. Franciscan Miss. of Mary
4. Verona Sisters (Pia Nigrizia)
5. Sisters of N.D. (Via Tuscolana)
6. Dames de Marie
7. Sisters of the Div. Providence
8. Daughters of Wisdom
9. Compagnie de Marie Notre Dame
10. Franc. Daughters of the S. Hearts of Jesus and Mary (Salzkothen)
11. Franc. of the Imm. Conc. of Mary
12. Franc. of Penitence and Christian Charity
13. Franc Sisters of Malta
14. Little Company of Mary
15. Medical Missionaries of Mary
16. Sisters of Our Lady of Missions
17. Addolorata Sisters
18. Consolata Sisters
19. Pallottine Sisters
20. Rel. of the S. Heart (Via Nomentana)
21. Daughters of Mary Immaculate
22. Battistine
23. Sisters of the Imm. Conception (Paderborn)
24. Carmelite Missionaries
25. Franc. Miss. of the Sacred Heart (Piazza Pitagora)
26. Religious of Jesus and Mary
27. Marianist Sisters
28. Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (Casale di S. Pio V)
29. Precious Blood Sisters
30. Srs of the S. Hearts of Jesus and Mary
31. Rosminian Sisters
32. Missionaries of Francesca Cabrini
33. Peter Claver Sisters
34. Good Shepherd Sisters