

Rome, January 16, 1970

1.

To the Superiors General  
To their Delegates for SEDOS  
To the Members of the SEDOS Groups

We began the New Year's work with the sad news of the peaceful departure of Sister M. Theresina Bröring of the Sisters of Charity ( Tilburg ) on January 8, 1970 . Sister Theresina had become very close to us because of her weekly, loyal service at the Secretariat.

I am glad I had the privilege to concelebrate at her funeral Mass. I could not help thinking about the SEDOS group that has now been formed in Heaven: Fr. Melsen OC ; Joan Overboss, Sr. Theresina. The thought dispelled the sadness. The hope fills us with the love to continue their good work for the Mission.

Enclosed please find a rare document. Fr R; Aguilo' sj, who is a collaborator of Fr S. Bamberger sj, has succeeded to list our involvement in an essential aspect of the fabric of modern life: the electronic media. We are very grateful that he chose to launch his work through SEDOS.

Kindly note the following meetings, to which all interested are cordially invited, pending the formation of the Working Groups:

Catechists: Monday, January 26, at 4 p.m. at the Secretariat

Mainland China: Wednesday, January 28, at 4 p.m. at the Secretariat

Education in the Missions: February 2, at 4p.m., at the Secretariat.

The Sensitivity Training Group will convene on Sunday, January 18, at 4 p.m., at the Generalate of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, via Aurelia 476, and will break up, at the latest, on Monday, January 26, after supper.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tonna,  
Executive Secretary.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH  
IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA.

Summary.

By Ramón Aguiló s. j.

Rome, January, 1970

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Introduction

1. This summary is as comprehensive as I could make it. It will be more comprehensive if readers send in corrections and additions.  
In subsequent editions, this summary would include information on Catholic "specialized publications" and on "scientific research" in the field of electronic media. But it would remain a summary, not a study in depth.
2. By "electronic media" I understand radio, Television and Films.
3. By "activities" I understand whatever the Church is doing now by means of electronic media all over the world.
4. Though I refer to the "Church's" activities. I realize that I have not made any special references to individuals to Catholic groups or to religious congregations. All of these are "the Church".
5. This small contribution was made possible thanks to the help of people working in these fields. I am very grateful to them.
6. This summary will have to be reviewed often. Change is a permanent characteristic of these fields.

Ramón Aguiló s.j.

S O U R C E S

- UNDA 1968-69 "Annuaire Mondial de la Radio et de la TV Catholiques".  
Edit. Unda. Fribourg/Switzerland.
- UNDA "Conference for Asia". Cotabato City. Philippines.  
(June, 1967)
- WORLD RADIO-TV HANDBOOK. 1969. A complete Directory of International Radio  
and TV. Sudvej, 6. 2.900 Hellerup, Denmark.
- SEDOS, Servizio Documentazione e Studi. 1, Via dei Verbiti, 00154 Roma,  
Italy. (It prepared a preliminary edition of the present  
summary).
- UNDA-AL. Boletin Informativo "Vox-Christiana and UNDA-AL".
- Missionaries Oblats de Marie Immaculée. "Conférence Générale des  
Communications Sociales". Première Assemblée. Septembre,  
1968.
- OCIC. Informations OCIC. Bruxelles and Lima.
- "FILMIS" Revue de l'Office Catholique International du Cinema-  
Secrétariat Missionnaire. 117, Via Quattro Fontane, Roma,  
Italy.
- JESCOM International Jesuit Centre for Social Communications.  
Borgo Santo Spirito, 5. 00100 Roma, Italy.
- JESCOMEA Jesuits engaged in Social Communications in East Asia.  
Report, 1965.

# 1. RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS

Città del Vaticano: "Radio Vaticana" broadcasts religious programs and news in 32 languages. It works on medium and short waves, which cover all countries. Of special interest are its broadcasts to Communist nations.  
Radio Vaticana.  
Città del Vaticano.

Africa: The Church owns 2 radio stations in Angola,  
Radio "Pax" in Mozambique and  
Radio "ZNF 4V" (educational station) in Lesotho.

In Mozambique a new radio station is under construction:  
Radio Escolas de Moçambique (R.E.M.), C.P. 226, TETE,  
Africa Or. Portuguesa.

Asia: Japan: In Tokyo, the "Saint Paul Radio", 1-5 Wakapa  
Shinyuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Philippines: There are 19 Catholic radio stations (in which 19 bishops and 11 religious congregations are involved). They are united in "the Philippines Federation of Catholic Broadcasters", 2307 Herran, Sta. Ana, P. O. Box 2722, Manila, Philippines.

"Radio Veritas" (in Manila) has considerable resources and plans to broadcast to East Asia. It has both national and overseas services, with a 50 Kw medium wave transmitter and two 100 Kw short wave transmitters. They were inaugurated on April 11, 1969. Radio Veritas is owned and operated by the "Philippine Radio Education and Information Center" Inc. PREIC. 4 small radio stations are planned for the missionaries in Mindanao.

A catechetical radio school for Bukidnom is projected.

Europe: Portugal: Radio "Renasçença". Lisboa, Rua Capelo 5-2  
Esq. Lisboa 2, Portugal.

Spain: By contract between the Church and the Government, 49 radio stations are operated by the secular

and regular clergy and by lay people. They form the "Cadena de Ondas Populares Espanolas", COPE. A new central radio station of the COPE has begun (June, 1969) working in Madrid : it is the main station of this network.

Address of both the COPE's Central Office and the Radio Popular de Madrid: Calle Juan Bravo 49 duplicado, Madrid 6, Spain.

Latin America:

Most Catholic radio and TV stations are located in this continent.

Brazil alone has 123 Catholic radio stations.

The others are in the following countries (the number of the radio stations in each country follows in brackets): Bolivia (10). Colombia (9). Costa Rica (3). Chile (1). Dominican Republic (1). Ecuador (8). Nicaragua (1). Panama (1). Paraguay (2). Peru (14). Puerto Rico (1). Venezuela (4).

Some of these radio stations are associated in national groups. For instance, "Emisoras Culturales Bolivianas" (La Paz. Bolivia).

"Rede Nacional de Emisoras Catolicas", RENEK (Brasil)

The TV stations are in CHILE (2 stations of the Catholic Universities of Santiago de Chile and Antofagasta).

And in BRAZIL: In Porto Alegre a TV station has been operating since 1968; another is (1969) under construction in Sao Paulo.

North America:

Canada: In Cap-de-la-Madeleine, the radio-Marie, Sanctuaire de Notre Dame du Cap, Cap-de-la-Madeleine (Quebec), Canada.

Disc records and radio programs production also broadcast on the Canadian radio stations. Training courses.

United States: A few commercial radio and TV stations are owned by Church Institutions (for instance, Loyola University of New Orleans and other Universities).

Some other Catholic Universities own educational broadcasting stations.

At Belleville, the WMRV-FM radio station. Our Lady of the Snows Broadcasting Corp. 9500 West Route, 460 Belleville, Ill. 62223, USA.

N. B. A few hundreds of priests and religious men are amateur radio operators (e.g., those in one of the biggest congregations are more than 125). Their work ought not to be forgotten.

Many of them are associated in the "International Mission Radio Association", IMRA. It is an association of amateur radio operators, who are on the air every day helping missionaries in all parts of the world. IMRA publishes a monthly Bulletin, "IMRA-News Letter". It began a few years ago, when a small group of priests in the United States, who were also amateur radio operators, formed an association to help missionaries in foreign lands: this first association was called the "Catholic Mission Radio Association". Later, many other people who were not priests (and some were not Catholics), wanted to join and help where they could.

## 2. PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Città del Vaticano: The "Radio Vaticana" has a tape program service in four languages: Spanish (for a few radio stations of Latin America), French (for Canada), English (for English-speaking Africa), Portuguese (for Portugal, Angola and Mozambique).

It sends some news and documentation bulletins: in Arabic (for some Arabic-speaking countries) in French (for French-speaking Africa).

It has cable contact every week with Madrid (Radio Nacional de Espana) and Lisboa (Radio Nacional Portuguesa).

It has contacts with national and international broadcasting networks for special events.

N. B. In normal circumstances, the Church works in broadcasting through the national or commercial radio

and TV independent networks.

In almost every country of the world, there is at least one churchman responsible for religious programs. In many countries, however, religious programs are usually run by organized Church groups using commercial or national (State) networks. In this way there are regular religious programs in the following countries: Algeria, Andorre, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo-Kinshasa (in a few native languages also), Curaçao, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Formosa, France, French Guayanne, French territories of Afars and Issas, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guam, Guatemala, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Holland, Ile Maurice, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Lydveldid Island, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Martinique, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Portuguese Guinea, Puerto Rico, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Santa Lucia, Senegal, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, South Vietnam, Spain, Spanish Guinea, Sudan, Switzerland (programs in German, French and Italian), Tahiti, Tanzania, Trinidad-Tobago, United Kingdom (on BBC Radio-TV and ITV), United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

A very important exception to this regular use of independent broadcasting are the Communist countries. But we have news of limited Catholic broadcasting activity in Hungary and of film criticism in Poland.

#### Africa:

Congo-Kinshasa: In Kinshasa, the STAR ("Service Technique Africain de Radiodiffusion"), B. P. 1968, Kinshasa. The STAR centre has radio and TV studios and produces programs in a few native languages.

Lesotho: A radio production studio is planned. Lesotho Communication Centre, Box 80, Maseru, Lesotho.

#### Asia:

In several centres like Saigon (South Vietnam) programs in the national languages are produced in studios and are sent to Radio "Veritas" (Manila) and other independent radio stations to be broadcast. In Saigon there is a Catholic TV studio.



In Djakarta (Indonesia) and Taipei (Formosa) there are production centres for Radio and TV. The "Kuangchi Program Service for Radio and TV" in Taipei produces short-subject films also. "Kuangchi Program Service". Tun-hua, South Road, Lane 451, N° 8, Taipei, Taiwan.

Ceylon: A production centre is being built.

Japan: There is the "Good Shepherd Movement" (for Radio, TV, Film), Kawaramachi-Sanjo, Kyoto, Japan. It publishes, free of charge, a correspondence course in Catholic doctrine for listeners to Catholic programs.

In Japan there is also the "Saint Paul Radio Centre". (See Japan, below).

Philippines: In Manila the "National Office of Mass Media", 2307 Herran, Sta. Ana, P. O. Box 2727, Manila, Philippines, owns a radio and TV production centre, and a distribution service of scripts, plays (in English and Tagalog), radio programs (in English, Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Chinese), music and sound, and educational programs.

In Manila there are 2 other radio production studios and one Educational TV studio. A new radio and TV programs production studio is planned by the "Social Communication Centre for Social and Economic Development", Box 2156, Manila, Philippines.

## Europe:

Collaboration with commercial and national networks seems to be more organized and systematic than in other countries.

I simply list some well known Catholic organizations in these fields.

Belgium: Katholieke Televisie en Radiocentrum, KTRC. Programs in Flamand. De Vergmiestraat 41, Brussel 5. Belgium.

Radio-Télévision Catholique Belge. RTCB. 3 Avenue des Nerviens, Bruxelles 4. Belgium. Programs in French.

France: Maison de la Radio-TV Catholique, 121 Avenue de Villiers, Paris, France.

A second house at Lisieux, the "Centre International de Documentation Audiovisuel de Lisieux", CIDAL.

Germany: Katholische Rundfunk und Fernseharbeit in Deutschland, KRD. 53 Bonn, Wittelsbacherring 9, Postfach 290.

Holland: Stichting Katholieke Radio Omroep, KRO. Emmastraat 52, Hilversum.

Ireland: The training Centre of the Irish Catholic Hierarchy is also producing material for the Irish radio and TV. Film and journalism production, too. Communications Centre, Booterstown Ave, Co Dublin, Ireland.

Italy: Ente dello spettacolo with both the Centro Cattolico Radiofonico, CCR, and the Centro Cattolico Televisivo, CCTV. Via della Conciliazione 2/C, 00193 Roma. Italy.

United Kingdom: Catholic Centre for radio and TV for Great Britain, London.

Some Catholic representatives are working in close collaboration with the BBC (Radio and TV) and ITV.

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Audio-Visual material production.

Germany: In Rottenburg the "Katholisches Filmwerk" e. V. owns a Filmothek and the technical equipment for film production.

Katholisches Filmwerk e. V. 7407, Rottenburg/Neckar, Postfach 5, Germany.

The SAV of the OCIC is using these technical means now. OCIC, in its world congress (1967) decided on the creation of an International Audio-Visual Service for Development and Evangelization, and it began a pilot project, DENI (Films and Children).

It produced some films on biblical matters (in German and in Spanish).

Service Audio-Visuel de l'OCIC, 7407 Rottenburg Neckar, Sprollstrasse 20, Germany.

Italy: Audio-Visual material, especially Films, are produced in Rome by "San Paolo Films", Via Portuense 746, Rome, Italy. It has distribution centres in several countries.

Its work mainly consists in reducing films from 35 mm. to 16 mm. and in reproducing copies. Every year about 90 films are reduced and 3,000 copies reproduced. A record production centre of the Pia Società di San Paolo is located in Albano Laziale (Italy).

In Rome the Biblical Institute of the Pontifical Gregorian University has produced a collection of slides called Diapositive Terra Santa (Holy Land Slides) on Biblical matters. It includes 36 series of 12 slides each. New series are being planned. Istituto Biblico, Via della Pilotta, 25, 00187 Roma, Italy.

Switzerland: In Fribourg is beginning the "Centre pour diapositives sonorisées pastorales" (Office for Pastoral Sound Slides). CH 1700, Fribourg, 34 Reichengasse, Switzerland.

#### Latin America:

There is a tendency at the moment not to create more radio stations, but to concentrate efforts on production centres.

"The Voice of Christian Germany" (Radiodienst Vox Christiana) has been producing religious and cultural programs (radio) in Spanish and Portuguese for several years, in order to be broadcast by Catholic and independent radio stations in Latin America. Recently a more effective collaboration began between Radiodienst Vox Christiana and UNDA/AL Radiodienst Vox Christiana, 8 München 23, Bonner Platz 1/III Germany.

Colombia: There is a radio production centre at Radio Sutatenza, dependent on ACPO, Accion Cultural Popular, in Bogota.

The "Centro Nacional de Catequesis" has a "Departamentos de Medios de Comunicacion Social" and produces audio-visual material on catechetical matters.

Uruguay: The SCURT, "Servicio Catolico Uruguayo de Radio y Television" and the APEC, "Asociacion pro emisiones culturales" are producing religious and cultural radio and TV programs for commercial stations. APEC, Calle Agraciada 2974, Montevideo, Uruguay.

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Other promotional activities in this field have been undertaken by the International Study Week for Mass Media and Catechetics. (Address: Chairman, Steering Committee, 6815 South Zarzomara, San Antonio, Texas 78234, USA) which also promotes the foundation of an Academy for the development of Religious Education and the Media, with ecumenic collaboration.

Development, Justice, Peace, Evangelization, Human Rights, Enlightenment of public opinion: these are goals which can provide the conditions for fruitful collaboration on all levels

KINDLY SEND CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE AUTHOR:

Rev. R. Aguiló s. j.,  
Collegio Internazionale del Gesù  
Piazza del Gesù, 45.  
00186 Roma, Italy.

Venezuela: In Caracas several Fathers and lay people produce radio programs which are offered to radio stations and Catholic responsables in the field. Universidad Catolica Andrés Bello, Apartado 422, Caracas, Venezuela.

North America:

Canada: At Cap de la Madeleine, a radio production studio of Radio-Marie, Quebec, Canada.

In Montreal "Les Emissions Temoignage" produce radio programs which are broadcast by 50 Canadian radio stations. 1202, Rue Bleury, Montreal, 111, P. Q. Canada.

At Drummondville some Catholic priests produced slides for modern catechetical activities. For instance, "Un chapelet pour notre temps".

United States: There is a national office for radio and TV, "The National Catholic Office for Radio and TV", 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020. It promotes religious programs on commercial networks. This is one of the four offices of the Department for Social Communications.

The others are: Division of Information; N.C. News Service (Press Agency); National Catholic Office for motion pictures (Film).

There are also some Catholic production companies: Ave Maria Hour. St. Christopher's Inn, Graymoor, Garrison, New York.

Bishop Sheen Show. 3134 Euclid Ave, Cleveland Ohio.

The Christophers. 12 East 48th St., New York, N. Y. 10020.

Family Theater Inc. 7201 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif 90046.

Hour of the Crucified. West Springfield, Mass.

Hour of St. Francis. 1229 South Santee St., Los Angeles, Calif 90016.

Insight. 17576 Pacific Coast Highway, Pacific Palisades, Calif 90272.

National Council of Catholic Men. 405 Lexington Ave, New York, N. Y.

The Sacred Heart Program. 3900 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Missouri 63108.

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Its programs are wide-spread also in Canada.  
World Horizon Films. Maryknoll, New York, N. Y. 10545.  
Programa en honor de la Virgen de San Juan. Shrine  
of Our Lady of San Juan. San Juan, Texas.  
It is a weekly program, broadcast in 15 Texas radio  
stations and on the air for over 20 years.

Oceania:

A radio production studio is under construction in  
Wewak (New Guinea)

In Sydney (Australia) the "National radio and TV centre",  
50 Abbotsford Road, Homebush, N.S.W., Australia 2140,  
operates a studio for radio and TV programs to help  
diocesan centres for mass media.

### 3. EDUCATIONAL RADIO, TV, FILMS

#### Africa:

Mobile units, well equipped with audio-visual means, are used for cultural development and educational activities in Congo-Kinshasa and Ghana.

In Senegal, Saint Louis, the "Cine-Club of Saint Louis" organizes various activities of importance.

In Kinshasa (Congo) there is the "Service d'images catholiques africaines", SICA, Avenue des Huileries 478, B.P. 936, Kinshasa.

It produces slides for evangelization and publishes a catalogue with details about them.

At Tete (Mozambique. Africa Or. Portuguesa), the "Radio Escolas de Moçambique", REM, C. P. 226, Tete, Africa Or. Portuguesa.

#### Asia:

Formosa: In Taipei the Kuangchi program service produces educational radio and TV programs. (Cfr. Production activities. Asia. pag. 8)

India: In Jamshedpur initial steps have been taken to organize, on a city-wide basis. ETV for 100 Catholic schools. Communications Coordination Centre, P. O. Golmuri, Jamshedpur 3. India

In Tindivanam, the "Tindivanam Audio-visual education Centre", P. O. Tindivanam, South Arcot, India.

It is one of the six institutions working under the title of "Catholic Centre Tindivanam".

It gives practical training in audio-visual methods. It owns and directs seven mobile units, all well equipped for mass communications.

It owns a regional Film Library.

Ceylon and Thailand: Other experiments in the use of mobile units with audio-visual means have been made or are in progress in these countries.

Philippines: At Cotabato there is an educational radio-school under construction for one of the native groups, the Tyrurag.

In Manila the "Centre for Educational Television", Ateneo de Manila University, P. O. Box 154, Manila, gives the following services: production, programming and transmission (through several stations and closed-circuit systems), training for educational planners, administrators of schools, teachers, publications, evaluation-research, maintenance of the sets in the schools.

South Vietnam: In Saigon the "Television Service Centre for Community Development Education in South Vietnam" since 1969 operates both a training and a production studio in ETV. Alexandre de Rhodes, Television Service Centre, 161 Yen - Do, Saigon, South Vietnam.

Europe:

Spain: Several of the Spanish Catholic radio stations have educational activities; especially in the South. For instance, Radio ECCA (Emisora Cultural Canaria), Avenida de Mesa y Lopez, Edificio Azor, Piso 10 J, La Palma de Gran Canaria, Spain. In the year 1969 it had 19.850 students. Radio Popular de Cordoba, Plaza Cardenal Toledo 2, Cordoba, Spain. In the year 1969 it had 4.255 students.

Latin America:

Considerable efforts have been made on this continent in the fields of educational radio, TV and Films.

Bolivia: The national association of educational radio activities is called ERBOL, Escuelas Radiofonicas Bolivianas. All of the 10 Catholic radio stations organize educational and promotional activities through radio-schools.

In La Paz: "Escuelas Radiofonicas Fides". Radio Fides, Casilla 283, La Paz. Bolivia.

In Oruro: "Radioemisoras Bolivia y Educacion Popular", Casilla 535, Oruro, Bolivia.

With a weekly popular publication "Accion".

In Sucre: "Accion Cultural Loyola", ACLO, Casilla 155, Sucre, Bolivia.

It has social research and human promotional activities in the area of Chuquisaca (Ketchua Language).

Especially important are the activities of Radio "San Rafael" (Region of Cochabamba, in the Ketchua native language) and of Radio "San Gabriel" (Region of Penas, near La Paz, in the Aymara native language).



Brasil: The "Movimento de Educacao de Base", MEB, has been working through radio stations since 1960. It received the prize "Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, 1968". Catholic groups are also working in North Brazil. "Centro Educativo de Comunicacion Social", Recife, Brasil.

Chile: In Santiago de Chile the TV station of the Catholic University broadcasts educational TV programs for adolescents and for women.

Colombia: The classic radio educational school is Radio "Sutatenza", founded 20 years ago in the village of Sutatenza with a very simple transmitter. Now there is a national Institution in Colombia for the development of the rural population, with four radio stations and central offices in Bogota, under the name of "Accion Cultural Popular", ACPO. Its activities focus on the fields of production, emissions, press (an important weekly magazine "El Campesino") and other audio-visual means.

Dominican Republic: Educational activities by Radio "ABC" and "La Voz de Santa Maria".

Ecuador: "Escuelas Radiofonicas Populares".

They began in Riobamba since 1962.

They are now working on the national level, and give lessons in Ketchua and Shuar (Jivaro), the native languages.

They publish the "Jatari Campesino" ("Levantate Campesino". Monthly. 10,000 copies)

Mexico: There are radio schools in the region of Huayacocotla.

Peru: The national association "Tele-Escuela Popular Americana", TEPA, began in Arequipa. Almost all the Catholic radio stations have educational activities and are associated in TEPA.

A development program of the radio schools is under way in the area of Cuzco.

In Peru the Church is playing a leading part in building a network of TV schools. Especially important is the Catholic collaboration with the "para-estatal"

institution called "Instituto Nacional de Tele-Educacion", INTE. Lima.

SAL-OCIC (OCIC office for Latin America in Lima) has begun a new movement "Cine para el desarrollo".

It had its beginning in Lima: Research and films for development in the poor banlieu of Lima.

Uruguay: Another experiment of "Cine para el desarrollo" was made in Montevideo.

Venezuela: "Escuelas del Aire" of the national Institution "Accion Cultural Popular Venezolana", ACPOVEN. Edificio Plaza Miranda, A.P.H. Avda. Baralt, Ap. El Silencio, N°. 13437, Caracas.

They were founded in 1961 and are grouped under the name of "Escuelas Radiofonicas de Tovar".

#### 4. TRAINING SCHOOLS AND COURSES IN COMMUNICATIONS

##### Africa:

Nigeria: In Lagos the "Institute of Mass Communications" of the University of Lagos.

Rwanda: In Gitarama the "Radiovision Africaine" (Paris. An activity of the Maison de la Radio-Télévision Catholique) conducts the "Université Radiophonique" experiment.

Tanzania: The "Nyegezy Social Training Centre", near Mwanza offers an 18 month course in journalism.

Uganda: The "Pastoral Institute for Eastern Africa" offers a 10 month pastoral course including some lessons in social communications, especially in the radio work.

##### Asia:

Ceylon: Technical Personnel for Broadcasting stations (Courses of training). Radio and Electronics Ltd., 55 St Lucia's St, Colombo 13.

India: Presently the Catholic Hierarchy, through its special committee for mass communication, is studying the question of proper training facilities.

With this in view several universities in India have indicated **their** approval of introducing courses in communications in the college. Planning and preparation of teachers for introducing such courses in the colleges should be undertaken.

A pilot experience in Educational TV will be begun in Jamshedpur.

Japan: The "Journalism and Education Department" of the Sophia University in Tokyo gives TV courses with professional studio equipment. Sophia University, 7 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Korea: In Seoul the "Sogang College. Department of mass Communications", P. O. Box 1142, Seoul, Korea, involving the areas of radio-TV, Film, drama and journalism, with professional radio-TV-Film equipment.

Philippines: In Manila the "Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Department of Communication" of the Ateneo of Manila University.

In Manila also the Maryknoll College has a special department for Social Communications.

South Vietnam: In Dalat, a new faculty of Journalism has been erected in the Catholic University.

Europe:

Belgium: In Louvain the "Centre des techniques de Diffusion et Relations Publiques", CETEDI, of the Université Catholique de Louvain. 2 Van Evenstraat, Leuven, Belgium.

In Bruxelles the "Institut des Arts de Diffusion" Formation de techniciens et réalisateurs radio-cinema-TV-théâtre.

In Ramegnies-Chin the "Institut des Hautes Etudes des Communications Sociales". Formation de techniciens des Relations Publiques.

France: In Lisieux the "Centre International de Documentation Audio-visuel de Lisieux", CIDAL, Succursale de la Maison de la Radio-Télévision Catholiques of Paris gives training courses for audio-visual and catechetical teachers.

In Lyon the "Centre Audio-visuel Recherche et Communications", CREC, began on Nov. 5, 1969 with electronic equipment, for research and formation. Its purpose is to train educators to act as Directors of similar centres and to assist those looking for audio-visual means of discovering and communicating realities of faith and feeling. Research on productions for youth and the Third World. CREC. 19 Rue de Chavril, (69) Sainte-Foy-Lès-Lyon, France.

Germany: In Fribourg over Brisgau the "Institut Pédagogique pour l'étude des mass media". Application of scientific data to education. It offers special courses for teachers and missionaries.

In München the "Institut zur Förderung publizistischen Nachwuchses" of the national Bishops Conference, Königinstrasse 29, München, Germany.

Ireland: In Dublin the "Communications Centre" offers courses for training in radio, TV, Films and Journalism (teaching and production). Booterstown Ave, Co Dublin. Ireland.

Italy: In Milano the "Scuola Superiore delle Comunicazioni Sociali" of the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Via Sant'Agnese 2, 20123 Milano, Italy. It gives postgraduate courses in five sectors: Advertising, Theater, Film, Radio-TV, Journalism. Two years courses.

In Rome the "Istituto Superiore di Scienze e Tecniche dell'opinione pubblica" of the Università degli studi sociali Pro Deo. Viale Pola 12, 00198 Roma, Italy. There are three departments: Journalism, Radio-TV and Films. In each, three year course for the diploma. In Rome courses are given in the "Istituto di Scienze Religiose" of the Università Gregoriana, Piazza della Pilotta, Rome. (Courses are mainly on Films). Courses are also offered by the "Studio Romano della Comunicazione Sociale", Via di Porta Pinciana 1, 00187 Roma, and by the "Centro dello Spettacolo e delle Comunicazioni Sociali" Via Aurelia 521, 00165 Roma.

In Venezia the group "Cineforum" organizes annual meetings (workshops) mainly on Films.

Spain: In Pamplona (Navarra) the "Instituto de Periodismo de la Universidad de Navarra", Edificio Central, Ciudad Universitaria, Pamplona (Navarra), Spain. (Four year course).

In Madrid the "Escuela de Periodismo de la Iglesia", Instituto Leon XIII, Limite 3, Madrid, Spain. (Four year course).

United Kingdom: The "St. Gabriel's Centre" (Theory and practice in radio and TV), Oakleigh Road, Hacht End, Middx, Great Britain.

Latin America:

There are schools for training in mass media, run by the Church in the following cities:

Argentina: Buenos Aires  
Rosario

Bolivia: La Paz  
Cochabamba (Courses)

Brasil: Belo Horizonte  
Brasilia  
Culitiba  
Pelotas  
Porto Alegre  
Recife  
Sao Paolo  
Rio de Janeiro

Chile: Antofagasta  
Concepcion  
Santiago de Chile

Colombia: Bogota  
Medellin

México: Guadalajara  
Mexico City

Panama: Panama City

Paraguay: Asuncion

Peru: Arequipa  
Lima

Venezuela: Caracas

Since 1967, these Catholic schools are organized in a Latin-American Federation: "Federacion Catolica Latino-americana de Escuelas de Periodismo", General Coordination, Universidade Catolica, Praça San Sebastiano, Porto Alegre, Brasil.

A new institution has been launched in Mexico: The "Communications Institute of the Americas", CITA, Hacienda Vista Hermosa, Apartado Postal 127, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. (Courses)

North America:

Canada: In Montreal the "Loyola College-Department of communication Arts", 7141 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 28, Canada.

In Ottawa the "Institut des Communications Sociales de l'Université de Saint Paul", 223 Main St., Ottawa 1, Ont., Canada. (Practical training also in TV, Press and Film)

United States: There are Departments of Communication Arts in the following universities:

Creighton University, Omaha, Neb. 68131.

Detroit University, Detroit, Mich. 48221.

Fordham University, Bronx, N.Y. 10458.

Loyola University of Los Angeles (Graduate Program), 7101 West 80th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045.

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis. 53233.

St. John's University, Grand Central and Utopia, Pkwy, Jamaica, N.Y.

(The "Loyola University of Chicago" owns the "International Theater Program" with courses (production, visiting European artists/actors/directors, etc.), with the "Rome Center of Liberal Arts", Via della Camilluccia 180, Rome, Italy)

N. B. It is useful to remember that a number Catholic seminaries and Philosophical and Theological Faculties have introduced (or are introducing) courses for training future priests in the use of mass media.

For instance:

In Bombay (India) courses are given for seminarians and religious students.

The same is done in Dublin (Ireland) and in Rome (Italy). Many Spanish seminarians used to attend the "Curso Cinematografico de Valladolid" (dependent on the State University of Valladolid).

Courses are given to the religious students in some cities of Canada (Film and TV) and in Chicago and Detroit (United States).

Worthy of special mention, in this field, is the "Institute for religious communications" at Loyola University of New Orleans, Loyola University, New Orleans, La. 70118, United States.

This is an institute for Catholic communicators which began as an official initiative of the United States Catholic Episcopal Conference.

## 5. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA

### International Level: Holy See:

The Pope's letters and messages to international or national congresses, meetings, workshops, study weeks.

The Pope's special message on the occasion of the World Social Communications Day.

The Pope's messages on the occasion of the inaugurations of new Catholic radio stations and other Catholic institutions.

Activities of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications. "Pontificia Commissione per le comunicazioni sociali", Città del Vaticano.

It has as its **primary** goals: 1/ to inform the Pope about all interesting activities in the world in the field of the mass media, and 2/ to collaborate with Episcopal mass media Commissions.

In collaboration with these Commissions, it promotes the "World Social Communications Day" every year. It gives special assistance (technical and pastoral) to photographers, journalists and radio, TV reporters working at Vatican City. It takes care of the Holy See's press conferences and Lounge, and of the Filmoteca Vaticana (created by Pope John XXIII).

Unda, "International Catholic Association for radio and TV". Executive Bureau in Fribourg. It organizes a World TV Festival and gives prizes every year for TV.

It promotes contacts with other non-Catholic institutions.

Unda/AL (Unda's special Office for Latin America) encourages excellent quality in radio programs by means of special seminars and competitions, for instance "Asi es Latinoamérica" in collaboration with "Radiodienst Vox Christiana".

Unda has continental and national commissions in every region and nation.

Ocic, "International Catholic Office for Films". Office Catholique International du Cinema, 8 Rue de l'Orme, Bruxelles 4, Belgium.

It has a promotion-department.

It gives Film prizes every year.

It encourages films of religious and/or cultural value. Through its national offices, it promotes cine-clubs and cine-bulletins and similar initiatives.

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Other notable activities.

Milano (Italy): the "Centro Culturale San Fedele" offers a special Film prize.

Cordoba (Argentina): The "Extension Universitaria", department of the Catholic University of Cordoba, with its secretariat of audio-visual means (SMAV) organizes every two years an International Festival of Experimental and Documentary Films.



Calle Obispo Trejo 323, Cordoba, Republica Argentina.

Regional or National

Level

In almost every nation there are national Offices or Commissions for Social Communications, dependent on the National Catholic Bishops Conference. Activities of these offices or Commissions are mainly promotional.

Unda for Radio-TV and Ocic for Films, have national Offices with promotional activities in every nation.

Some special activities:

Buenos Aires (Argentina): the National Commission for mass media assigns a prize "San Gabriel" for radio and "Santa Monica" for TV.

Cairo (Egypt): the "Centrale Catholique Egyptienne du Cinema" encourages good quality national film production and offers a special prize for Egyptian Films.

Beyrouth (Lebanon): the "Centrale Catholique Libanaise du Cinema" promotes quality in films.

Hong Kong: the "Centre Catholique" promotes influence and quality in Chinese Films.

In some European nations there are Catholic listeners associations to encourage good programs, for instance, in

Italy, the AIART, "Associazione Italiana ascoltatori radio e telespettatori", Via Federico Cesi, 44, 00193 Roma.

United Kingdom: the "Look Listen Movement", 20 Highdown, Worcester Park, Surrey, G. B.

6. INTERNATIONAL OR NATIONAL CATHOLIC NEWS AGENCIES

N. B. These are mentioned here because of the use they make of electronic media.

<u>Bonn</u>	KNA, Katholische Nachrichten Agentur. 53 Bonn 1, Wesselstrasse 8 (Postfach). Germany.
<u>Bruxelles</u>	CIP, Centrale Informatiedienst voor Pres Guimadstraat 9, Bruxelles, Belgium.
<u>Buenos Aires</u>	AICA, Agencia Informativa Catolica Argentina. Casilla de Correo Central 2886, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<u>Fribourg</u>	KIPA, Katholische Internationale Presse Agentur. Postfach 443, Fribourg, Switzerland.
<u>Kinshasa</u>	DIA, Documentation et Information Africaines. Congo. It has a new office at Kigali (Rwanda).
<u>Lima</u>	NA, Noticias Aliadas Apartado 5594, Lima, Peru. This Agency also publishes the "NADOC", Servicio Latinoamericano de Documentacion para el Desarrollo publicado por Noticias Aliadas. (Weekly).
<u>Madrid</u>	PA, Agencia Prensa Asociada. Calle Alfonso XI, 4, Madrid 14, Spain.
<u>New Delhi</u>	CNI, Catholic News Service of India. 9 Mazar Marg. Delhi 5, India. (It began in 1961. There are 44 correspondents in the country, of whom 24 are occupied full-time, the others occasionally. It is owned by the India Catholic Press Association.
<u>Paris</u>	UCIP, 43 Rue St. Augustin, Paris 2, France.
<u>Roma</u>	Agenzia Internazionale Fides. Via di Propaganda 1 C, 00187 Roma, Italy. (It sends Catholic mission news in five languages: Italian, French, English, German, Spanish. Twice weekly).

The Hague

KNP, Katholiek Nederlands Presbureau.  
Anna Paulownastraat 48, Den Hag, Holland.

Vienna

KATHPRESS, Katholische Presszentrale.  
Wollzeile 2 a - Stock 5, Wien 1, Austria.

Washington

NC, News Service.  
1312 Massachusetts Ave N.W., Washington D.C. 20005,  
USA

N. B. All these Catholic agencies are associated in the "Fédération  
Internationale des Agences catholiques de presse", FIAC.  
Secrétariat: 9 Rue Guimard, Bruxelles, Belgium.

Other Catholic News Agencies

La Paz

ANF, Agencia de Noticias Fides.  
Casilla Postal 283, La Paz, Bolivia, Sud-América.

Roma

CIC, Centrum Informationis Catholicum.  
Via Domenico Silveri 30, Roma, Italy.  
This Centre works for the KNA, KIPA, KNP, KATHPRESS,  
CIP.

Singapore

Malaysian Catholic News.

7. INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INSTITUTIONS FOR SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

N.B. I mention only the Catholic institutions active on the international level and in electronic media.

Città del Vaticano: The "Pontificia Commissione per le Comunicazioni Sociali " .

Directly dependent on the Holy See.

Contacts with national Commissions for Social Communications of the Catholic Bishops Conferences .

Città del Vaticano. ( see above, under 5 ) .

International Institutions:

"Unda "

International Catholic Association for Radio and TV.

Executive Bureau in Fribourg.

It has continental commissions in Africa, Latin America, Asia, Oceania, North America, Europe.

National Commissions ( or equivalent ) in every country.

"Ocic"

Office Catholique International du Cinema.

8 Rue de l'Orme, Bruxelles 4, Belgium.

It has special secretariats:

Secrétariat du Film pour enfants: 10 Rue de l'Orme, Bruxelles 4 , Belgium.

Secrétariat Missionnaire: 117 Quattro Fontane, Roma, Italia. ( With the review " Filmis " )

Secrétariat pour l'Amérique Latine: Contumaza 1094, Apartado 2441, Lima, Peru'.

Secrétariat Culturel: 10 Place de l'Abbaye, Saint Etienne, Loire, France.

Secrétariat Information: 129 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e, France.

It has national Offices (ON) in every nation, and publishes bulletins on cinema news.

"Dop"

Departamento de Opinión Publica del CELAM (Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano ).

CELAM, Apartado Aéreo 5278, Bogotá, Colombia.

"Codeco"

Consejo de Coordinación de Comunicación Social.

Coordination Centre for the Three organizations in social Communications: ULAPC ( Press), UNDA/AL (Radio and TV ) and SAL/OCIC ( Film ).

"Catholic Media Council " Hermannstrasse 14, D-51 Aachen, Germany.  
It is an office common to OCIC, UNDA, UCIP, for mass media planning in developing countries.

RELIGIOUS Congregations' International Centres for mass media.

"SEDOS"

Servizio Documentazione e Studi.  
1, Via dei Verbiti, 00154 Roma, Italy .  
For 30 missionary Congregations. It has a special team for Social Communications.

**CARMELITES**

Centrum Internationale Ordinis Carmelitani, CITOC.  
Via Sforza Pallavicini 10, 00193 Roma, Italy.  
This centre has correspondents in all the Provinces of the Order.  
It publishes news bulletins and documentation in five languages, and regularly covers the mass media.

**Divine Word  
Missionaries**

Department of Social Communications.  
Generalate-Divine Word Missionaries, 1 Via dei Verbiti, Cas. Post. 5080, 00154 Roma, Italy.  
The department edits several internal publications and news services in three languages ( German, English and Spanish) for external use. Correspondents in all countries where SUD Missionaries are working.  
Central Photo Archives in Rome.

**Jesuits**

International Jesuit Centre for Social Communication, JESCOM.  
Borgo Santo Spirito 5, 00100 Roma, Italy.  
Jesuits have regional Secretariats for mass media with commissions in East Asia ( JESCOM - EA ), in North America ( Canada and USA ), Latin America, Europe. They also have national Secretariats for Soc. Com. in many countries with national Commissions.  
Every Jesuit Province to has a special provincial Secretary for Mass Media.  
JESCOM publishes documentation and news ( Jescom-News).

**Maryknoll  
Missionaries**

Department of Communications of Maryknoll Fathers.  
New York, N. Y. 10545, USA .  
They have a special office for Social Communications in Mission Countries.

**Oblates of Mary  
Immaculate**

Secrétariat des Communications Sociales.  
Missionaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée,  
Via Aurelia 290, 00165 Roma, Italy.

SEDOS 70/28

Society of  
Saint Paul

Pia Società San Paolo.

Casa Generalizia, Via Alessandro Severo 58, Roma,  
Italy.

Casa Generalizia della Pia Società Figlie di San  
Paolo, Via Antonino Pio 19, Roma, Italy.

3,338 men ; 2,768 sisters.

This Congregation is exclusively dedicated to  
the mass media.

## 8. SUGGESTIONS

When we consider the work done by the Catholic Church in the field of the electronic mass media, certain positive and negative points emerge. Here I offer my personal impressions, which - I am aware - are not the conclusions of scientific research.

Still, they are not an aprioristic evaluation but personal convictions developed after thirteen years of work in the radio field, after many contacts with professional men and communication centres, both Catholic and non-Catholic in international meetings, and after some years of study of specialist reports, documentation and books.

I would only be too glad to know the reader's impressions. They will help me correct mine.

### A. Positive Points

1. Structures. We have an "upright" and very comprehensive structure going from the topmost point to the foundation in the fields of radio - TV and Films. This is also true for the press.

International, regional, national levels are very carefully organized.

We have built a pyramid. Like the Egyptian one, it is impressive.

But we have to remember that perfect vertical structures do not necessarily mean effectiveness at the base.

2. The number of institutions. They are spread all over the world.

A superficial judgement would conclude that there are too many. But the world is even now very wide and more people will appear on the scene. Perhaps there are not enough mass communication institutions.

One example: The number of Catholic radio stations in Brazil (about 125) might seem very high, too high perhaps. But we must not consider this number in isolation from the whole broadcasting field and the Brazilian population and area. The total number of radio stations in Brazil is higher than 1,300 but the population is more than 92 millions, and is spread over an area of 8 and a half million square kms.

The TV stations are more than 42. In this social context, what do the 125 Catholic radio and the 2 TV stations mean? They do not represent even 10% of the total effort in electronic media communication in a country where the great majority are Catholic. How many of these 92 millions are reached by Catholic programs? These are some questions which usually receive no convincing answer.

Another example: More than 2,500 films are produced every year in the world. What is the Catholic production?

Examples could be found in other fields and areas.

The total number of radio stations in the world is higher than 13,000 the radio receivers are more than 550 million and the TV sets more than

200 million.

UNESCO statistics reveal that the major news agencies are 155.

The AP ( Associated Press ) alone has more than 100,000 employees in the world; the UPI ( United Press International ) more than 165 bureaux working full time.

What does Catholic broadcasting information mean in this context ?

On the other hand , many of the Catholic institutions are actually small, and we might be tempted to try to reduce the number in order to increase their power and size. Maybe this desire is mistaken .

Influence on public opinion and the effectiveness of the work in radio and TV cannot be changed for more kilowatts or better technical facilities. Very small institutions can become important, because of their practical influence in their own zones, which are not reached by the large powerful radio stations, TV networks and press organizations of the world. This is true above all in the developing countries.

3. Courage . Many of the communication institutions are the result of the hard and long work of one man, who was able to succeed in spite of considerable economic, psychological, social and political trials, and to create a team around him. These men are worthy of help and understanding . But their courage carries with it a risk: " personalism " .

When institutions are set up and consolidated, these men must have courage enough to leave " their work " in other hands.

## B. Negative points.

1. Coordination is deficient. Catholic institutions can always rely on a basic initial coordination : the ideology. Men engaged in mass media work in the Catholic Church think and feel the same on the same ideas and problems , and are working for the same goals. Their spiritual, theological and philosophical training is basically the same. They "hear" the same messages and passwords from the Head of the Church, from their bishops and superiors , and from their personal conscience.

But this coordination in ideas is not enough.

Coordination should be on the practical level, in the work of every day.

For historical reasons, religious congregations and groups are still

working as separate units. Very often the same work is duplicated.

Since Vatican II some progress in coordination has been registered, but much remains to be done. A new viewpoint has to be adopted. It is possible that the communications field may become the main instrument for coordination in the development of the Third World.

The same is true not only within Catholic groups, but also among others,



especially in the relationships between Catholic and other Christian assemblies, independent mass media agencies and the United Nations' special services.

It is very true that practical and efficient coordination is not easy. Languages, social psychologies, nationalisms, difficulties and slowness in transportation are very real barriers.

Realistic planning, however, can find new ways and means of coping with them.

If coordination is to be efficient, it must begin at the local or national level, for instance in the field of radio production centres, information and documentation.

Other activities as for example film production (even for TV stations) and international news agencies, and scientific research in communications - so important and so neglected by Catholic leaders - are not possible except through international collaboration.

In every communication field collaboration and interchange are always possible: Seminars, meetings, workshops, congresses, information and documentation exchanges.

Here it is sufficient to record a few examples.

SOEPAX, the mixed (Catholic and other Christian groups) Commission for Society, Development and Peace (SOEPAX, Secretary, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland) is promoting contacts and preparing conferences among the World Churches Council, the Pontifical Commission "Justitia et Pax" and SEDOS on information and social communication on an ecumenical international level.

A seminar on mass media at Yaoundé (Cameroun) was promoted and organized by the "Conférence des Eglises de toute l'Afrique", the "Radio Voix de l'Evangile" and the "Centre de production oecuménique" de Yaoundé.

At Nobonob (Pacific) there was an Interconfessional Conference on Christian information (August-September 1969), where 18 countries of the South Pacific and 16 religious groups were involved.

In Kinshasa, the "Tele-Star" is the Congo TV production centre, run by the Government, Protestant and Catholic Churches.

The "Ecumedia" (Ecumenical media service) for radio and TV is an office of both the Maryland Churches Council and the Catholic Diocese of Baltimore.

2. Questionable quality. Courage does not necessarily ensure competence: personnel with no professional training , no essential technical means and other deficiencies .

Institutions in these conditions can hardly be expected to prosper.

3. Evaluation not available. Work in the mass media needs day to day evaluation. This has to be systematic and periodical in order to produce knowledge in depth.

Very few institutions adopt this serious research . Most of them are working in darkness. Almost no documentation on this point is available.

Efforts are being made in some institutions, but under doubtful conditions.

4. Documentation not enough. A few directories are available on Catholic work in the mass media. But they are superficial and incomplete..We need more depth. All of us need to know what the Catholic Church is doing, and with what success.

5. Financial anxiety. Many Catholic communication institutions , especially in the developing countries, face economic difficulties and they can remain in the field of the work only because they receive financial help from local or foreign benefactors.

Sometimes no feasibility study of their economic viability is made. They work on a small budget and even this shows a deficit. This financial failure is the reason for the lack of quality in technical means and in personnel, and for the other deficiencies already cited.

International coordination centres or institutions must remember this reality. These centres should not be a further burden on the already weak shoulders of the Catholic communicators. Sometimes these communicators shy away from "coinvolvement" in these international or national institutions because they fear new financial charges without any real help.

#### C. Looking at the future.

My opinion is that a number of problems have to be solved by responsible men working in the mass media fields. I propose some of them here as the basis for an initial discussion.

1. Some questions have to be answered on the local or national level.

For instance: How could men and institutions engaged in communication work collaborate with one another in their different but organically related goals and responsibilities?

Should it be programs and exchange of news?

Would the creation of a production centre for Catholic and other radio and/ or TV stations be practical on the national level?

2. On all levels we must seek contacts with other Christian groups in order to promote human ( social and cultural) development, justice and peace. No discussion is necessary about these Christian ideals. But we need sincerity and decision to find how to make this collaboration possible.

3. Scientific research is urgently needed. The solution to this question, I think, will be possible only on the international level, using and coordinating the existing means and creating new specialized teams. Would the creation of a mobile specialized group , prepared to undertake research, planning and evaluation, be possible?

4. International coordination centres are useful, but they have to map out very concrete goals and methods. They must ask themselves how they will be able to " help" men and institutions working in the grass roots. Internationalism includes a risk: desincarnation, no contact with reality, isolation.

There is some skepticism about international centres in those who are working on the front line.

High-level coordination within the Church and with other Christian groups is possible and easy, just because those involved are not obsessed by the cares and difficulties of the local scene. The work of international centres ought to be realistic and respectful of ongoing initiatives, and should accept the reality of modern pluralism.

5. New problems, such as those connected with satellite communications, will soon emerge. This type of communication, for example, is bound to register a tremendous impact, especially on the developing countries. This is a challenge for all of us, for the Churches and for all cultural institutions. In this field we cannot work in isolation as the world becomes more unified. Serious and quick studies and planning have to be undertaken and pilot projects ought to be launched immediately.

We must study and even help promote those which are already under way. A number of specialists in this field are already at work on such problems. The CAVISAT, for example, or the Centre for audio-visual instruction via satellites) began in Santiago de Chile (Univ. of Notre Dame and Instituto de Comunicaciones de Chile) and promotes international, non-confessional collaboration in the uses of satellites for education and an International Program Academy.