



EVERY ENCOUNTER
WITH CHRIST, WHO
IN SACRAMENTS
GIVES US SALVATION,
INVITES US TO "GO"
& COMMUNICATE TO OTHERS THE SALVATION
THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE
TO SEE, TO TOUCH, TO ENCOUNTER & TO RECEIVE
& WHICH IS TRULY CREDIBLE
BECAUSE IT IS LOVE. Pope Francis



GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEMS IN LITURGICAL CELEBRATIONS

CONTENTS

Message from Bishop Declan Lang	3
Guidelines for the Use of Visual Display Systems	4
Introduction	4
General Principles	4
Installing a Visual Display System in a Church	6
Preparing Presentations for Liturgical Celebrations	6
Using Visual Display Systems in Liturgical Celebrations	7
Appendix I: Practical Considerations When Using Visual Display Systems	8
Installing a Visual Display System in a Church	8
Preparing Presentations for Liturgical Celebrations	9
Using Visual Display Systems in Liturgical Celebrations	13
Appendix II: A Guide to Using Visual Display Systems Within the Order of Mass	14

Date: 1 February 2020

Acknowledgements

Most of the content in these guidelines comes from the Diocesan Liturgical Commission of Parramatta which has kindly granted permission for their use in the Diocese of Clifton.

Some adaptations have been made by the Liturgy Office of the Diocese of Clifton.



Dear Sisters and Brothers in Christ

I am pleased to present to you these guidelines for the use of visual display systems in liturgical celebrations in the Diocese of Clifton.

When taking part in the music and prayers, when listening to the Word of God, and above all when participating in the common offering of the Sacrifice at the altar, the People of God form one body, a holy people (*General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, 96). Modern technologies can be used to assist the faithful in assuming their rightful role as participants in liturgical celebrations. They can provide support and assistance so that they can confidently and prayerfully join in the singing, prayers and responses of the liturgy that may be difficult to recall from memory.

It is important, however, to consider carefully how these technologies may best be used. It is easy for data projectors and display screens in churches to be used in ways that become overwhelming and so distract from the action of the Mass. We must also remember the importance of silence, and that a balance is necessary to ensure that people are supported and encouraged to participate when appropriate, but also provided with opportunities for contemplation. "In silent contemplation, then, the eternal Word, through whom the world was created, becomes ever more powerfully present and we become aware of the plan of salvation that God is accomplishing throughout our history by word and deed" (Pope Benedict XVI, Message for the 46th World Communications Day).

I want to thank all who assist in the preparation and reverent celebration of the liturgy in our parishes and express my confidence that you will continue to help people to direct their hearts and minds toward God.

With my best wishes and prayers

Rt Rev Declan Lang

Bishop of Clifton

GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION

New technologies are developing at an ever-increasing rate. In addition, existing technologies are being constantly redeveloped and their features endlessly improving. In order to encourage the participation of assemblies in liturgical celebrations, some parishes have turned to these new technologies to provide a solution.

The vast majority of churches in Clifton Diocese were built well before visual display systems were developed. Successfully accommodating a visual display system in a building that has not been designed with such systems in mind can be a challenge. Please note that, in a listed church, permission will have to be obtained from Historic Churches Committee.

Additionally, while visual display systems and presentation software can be used effectively to support and encourage participation in liturgical celebrations, they have been conceived and developed with other purposes in mind. They have to be used carefully and with a clear understanding of their proper liturgical use.

It is in response to these concerns that these guidelines have been developed.

We encourage every parish and school to ensure that everyone who is involved in preparing for the installation or replacement of a visual display system in churches, or involved in the preparation and operation of presentations for liturgical celebrations, is familiar with these guidelines.

In addition, the Liturgy Office is available to provide advice, support and formation to parish and school communities in using visual display systems effectively in liturgical celebrations.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Mother Church earnestly desires that all the faithful should be led to that fully conscious, and active participation in liturgical celebrations which is demanded by the very nature of the liturgy. Such participation by the Christian people as "a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a redeemed people (1 Pet. 2:9; cf. 2:4-5), is their right and duty by reason of their baptism.

In the restoration and promotion of the sacred liturgy, this full and active participation by all the people is the aim to be considered before all else; for it is the primary and indispensable source from which the faithful are to derive the true Christian spirit...¹

To promote active participation, the people should be encouraged to take part by means of acclamations, responses, psalms, antiphons, and hymns, as well as by actions, gestures, and bodily attitudes. And at the proper times all should observe a reverent silence.²

¹ Second Vatican Council, Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy *Sacrosanctum Concilium* (hereafter SC), 14.

² SC, 30.

To encourage the active participation of the liturgical assembly, parishes typically provide some form of participation aid. Such an aid usually includes the words (and music) of the hymns and acclamations that are to be sung, as well as texts that the assembly may have difficulty recalling from memory. While these aids have traditionally been provided in print form, some parishes are now using digital visual display systems for this purpose.

A key difference between print aids (hymnals, hymn sheets, booklets, etc) and visual display systems is that print aids are *optional* by nature, whereas visual display systems are *impositional*. While the user of a print aid can choose to close it or put it to one side if they do not require it, the nature of visual displays is such that it is extremely difficult to ignore what is displayed, even if it is superfluous to one's needs. The 'one size fits all' nature of visual display must be carefully considered and managed to avoid imposing picture and words on the assembly, in the remote chance they may be helpful to an individual.

Visual display systems, if used well, can encourage the participation of the assembly. Used without due care and consideration, they can be counter-productive. The overuse of visual display systems can create a ritual behaviour over time where the assembly will not respond or participate unless prompted on a screen, or whose attention is rarely focused on the liturgical action. Thus, while some parishes use these systems to encourage "fully conscious and active participation", they also have the power to encourage passivity. They become counter-productive when they are used to entertain and keep us occupied, rather than allow us to pray. Silence is an important part of liturgical prayer, and in this technological age, this involves both audio and visual silence.

Visual display systems were originally conceived and developed for use in work environments. It is important, therefore, that we consider very carefully how such systems are used in a liturgical context. Some parishes may decide that the best way of encouraging and supporting the participation of the assembly is through printed aids such as hymnals or hymn sheets. Other parishes, however, might decide that visual display systems can play a role in liturgical celebrations. They must, however, be used only when necessary, and in a way that respects the unique nature of liturgical celebrations.

To achieve this, visual display systems need to be a secondary, rather than a primary focus in a liturgical space. This is the opposite of how they are often perceived in other environments. For example, the living rooms of most homes are arranged around the placement of the television, so that it is the focus of attention. Road safety advocates are concerned about the potential of drivers being distracted by navigation devices, mobile phones and DVD players in their cars. In the church building, our focus must remain on the mysteries that are celebrated, with any visual display system serving to support us in our worship only when required.

INSTALLING A VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEM IN A CHURCH

At present, the two most common forms of visual display used in churches are data projection (where a computer's visual output is projected onto a screen or surface) and LCD or LED (where a computer's visual output is displayed on a television or similar). Given the cost of such systems, and the effect they can have on the liturgical celebration and its participants, careful preparation must be made for their installation.

Whenever possible, the use of a single screen to which the attention of the entire assembly is directed is preferred, as this will foster the unity of those gathered to worship. Placement of visual display screens should be as close to, but not obstructing or dominating, the assembly's line of sight of the liturgical focus (e.g. the sanctuary) as possible, so that the potential for causing a distraction for the assembly is minimised. Professional technical advice should be sought to determine the best possible solution for each church, taking into account liturgical and architectural considerations.

Parishes wishing to install a new visual display system in an existing church should consult, and seek approval from the Liturgy Office so that liturgical advice and support can be provided. If a visual display system is to be included in a new church building, its installation should be considered in the design phase, and details included in the plans submitted to the bishop for approval.

PREPARING PRESENTATIONS FOR LITURGICAL CELEBRATIONS

Only what is necessary to support the assembly during the liturgical celebration should be included in the presentation that is prepared. The psalm response, and lyrics of hymns or chants the assembly will sing should always be included, and the melody line of these should also be included when possible. While other texts, such as prayers and responses said or sung by the assembly, may be included if they are not well known, the preference is that the assembly be able to pray and respond from memory. To support those members of the assembly who have difficulty remembering the texts of these prayers, it is better to provide them with access to print copies, such as pew cards or Mass booklets. The text of readings, and of prayers led by the priest, deacon or lay minister, should not be displayed.

An image may be displayed before or after the liturgical celebration as a means of focusing the assembly and encouraging personal reflection and prayer. Such images should be related to the particular season, feast day, or celebration. Slideshows of images should not be shown during liturgical celebrations. In Masses with children and a few adults (such as those celebrated in primary schools), some images may be used during the liturgical celebration, keeping in mind that their purpose is to support the focus, reflection and prayer of the children. Such images cannot be a substitute for the liturgical symbols or elements in the church, regardless of who is participating in the celebration.

When deciding what should be included in a presentation for use at a liturgical celebration, the priest leading the celebration must be consulted. Parish priests and school chaplains may wish to provide additional instructions, detailing how these guidelines are to be applied in light of local needs and circumstances.

Presentations prepared for liturgical celebrations should always be clear, simple and professional, reflecting the dignity and sacred nature of the liturgy. The text should be large and clear enough to be read easily from a distance. Animations and slide transition effects should not be used. Copyright legislation is to be respected at all times, in the use of both music and images.

USING VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEMS IN LITURGICAL CELEBRATIONS

The setup of the computer and display screen should take place in plenty of time before the celebration begins. This will minimise distraction to those who come to pray before the celebration begins. It will also allow time to attend calmly to any unexpected technical issues that may arise.

The operation of a presentation during the liturgy should be efficient and discreet. Timing is crucial. It is important that slides are displayed so that the assembly can sing and respond confidently when they are supposed to. When a hymn, chant or prayer has to be presented over multiple slides, the flow of the hymn, chant or prayer needs to be maintained.

The visual display system should be used only when it is needed. At all other times, the screen should remain blank and static, so that the attention of the assembly remains focused on the liturgical action. Consideration should be given to being able to mute the output of the display screen if an unforeseen technical adjustment needs to be made on the computer during the celebration.

APPENDIX I: PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS WHEN USING VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEMS

INSTALLING A VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEM IN A CHURCH

LITURGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Whenever possible, the use of a single screen to which the attention of the entire assembly is directed is preferred, as this will foster the unity of those gathered to worship
- Placement of visual display screens should be as close to, but not obstructing or dominating the assembly's line of sight of the liturgical focus (usually within the sanctuary), so that the potential for distracting the assembly is minimised.

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- As each church building is different, the installation of a visual display system must be carefully planned to ensure the system works effectively within the architecture of the church
 - This will have implications for the most suitable type of display system, the number of screens required, etc.
 - The amount of ambient natural light in the church during the day, and artificial lighting at night have implications for the type of system installed, its configuration and technical specifications
- Screen sizes should be chosen to achieve the best possible balance between ease of visibility, and ensuring that screens do not visually dominate the liturgical space
 - When a data projector is used, consideration should be given to a screen that can be retracted (either electronically or manually) when the system is not in use
 - In some churches, it may be possible to project directly onto an existing wall
- If more than one screen is required as part of the visual display system, the screens should be connected to a synchronised system that is controlled from a central point
 - Additional screens should be used only when they are required
- Consideration should be given to how the display equipment will be accessed once installed for maintenance purposes (e.g. repairing or replacing faulty or obsolete equipment, cleaning filters, replacing projector lamps)
- A dedicated computer should be acquired for the purpose of operating the system, with software installed for operating presentations during Mass
 - The software will need to be familiar to those who prepare presentations for celebrations, and those who operate the computer during celebrations
 - The software used will also need to be available on any computer used by people who prepare the presentation files for liturgical celebrations
 - The computer should have a USB port (to connect with portable storage devices, presentation remote controls, etc.) and an external monitor output (to connect with the display system)
- A dedicated space will need to be provided within the church for the connection and operation of the computer, preferably where the operator can both see the sanctuary clearly and communicate with music ministers

- Consideration should be given to integrating the sound output of the computer into the church's sound reinforcement system, particularly for those occasions when video footage is used (e.g. a pastoral message from the Bishop)
- When planning for the installation of a visual display system, advice should be sought from suitably qualified technicians to ensure an effective and professional installation that takes these guidelines into careful consideration
 - Professional fees need to be considered when preparing the budget for the installation project.

PREPARING PRESENTATIONS FOR LITURGICAL CELEBRATIONS

LITURGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Those who prepare presentations for liturgical celebrations need to have an understanding of the liturgy, the order of the ritual elements within a celebration, and of the potential for a presentation to affect the full, conscious and active participation of those who take part
- When deciding what is to be included in the presentation, it must be remembered that the primary purpose is to

aid the participation of the assembly when necessary.

HYMNS AND CHANTS

- The lyrics, preferably with melody line, of hymns, chants and the psalm response should be included
 - Even when people have not been trained to read music, they can easily learn to recognise the movement of melody line, and thus participate in the hymn or chant with greater confidence.

PRAYER TEXTS

- A specific prayer or response of the people may be included if there is a concern that it is not well known to the assembly
 - This may particularly be the case with texts only used once a year, such as parts of the Easter Triduum, or responses relating to sacraments and rites that are only celebrated during Mass on rare occasions
 - This also may be of particular importance at liturgical celebrations in school communities
 - Such inclusions should be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular prayer concerned, and the assembly that will participate in that particular celebration
- Care should be taken in any circumstance, however, that people are encouraged to sing or recite known prayer texts from memory. The text of the Lord's Prayer, for example, is known well enough for it not be displayed at school and parish celebrations
- If a booklet is being prepared for the celebration (e.g. funerals and weddings), such texts should be provided there instead of in the visual presentation
- A number of liturgical prayers are led by a minister alone (e.g. the Collect Prayer, the Prayer of the Faithful). The assembly's role is to listen and to add their own silent prayer to the prayers led by the priest, deacon or lay ministers, rather than 'reading along' on a screen.

READINGS

That word constantly proclaimed in the liturgy is always, then, a living, active word through the power of the Holy Spirit. It expresses the Father's love that never fails in its effectiveness toward us.³

- As the scriptures are to be proclaimed during the celebration, thus symbolising that “God speaks to his people”, the texts of the readings should never be displayed.⁴ Again, the role of the assembly is to listen.

IMAGES

- During a liturgical celebration, the focus of the assembly should always be on the action taking place rather than on static, artificial representations
- A single image displayed as people enter or leave the church may help to provide a sense of focus
 - A ‘slideshow’ of images from a person’s life is not appropriate at the funeral liturgy itself. If people request such ‘slideshows’, they should be encouraged to consider doing this at the reception following the funeral liturgy. However, before or after a funeral liturgy, a single image may be displayed.
- As “all things set apart for use in divine worship should be truly worthy, becoming, and beautiful,” artistic images must be carefully considered for their artistic merit⁵

In addition to these visual elements that belong to the celebration itself and to the place of celebration, it is appropriate to introduce other related elements that will permit children to perceive visually the wonderful works that God performed in creation and redemption and thus support their prayer. The liturgy should never appear as something dry and merely intellectual.

For the same reason, the use of pictures prepared by the children themselves may be useful, for example, as illustrations of a homily, as visual expressions of the intentions of the general intercessions, or as inspirations to reflection.⁶

- Use of images may be possible during the liturgical celebrations in primary schools.

NOTICES

- If parish notices are to be displayed, this should be done before or after the liturgical celebration.

³ International Committee on English in the Liturgy (translation), *Introduction to the Lectionary for Mass*,⁴
⁴ SC, 33

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Parishes and schools will need to select and train people to prepare the presentation files required for liturgical celebrations
- Professional-looking presentations that are consistent in their design and appearance will minimise distraction, and better reflect the dignity and importance of the liturgical celebration
- The slide size should be correctly selected to suit the proportions of the visual display screens, otherwise the presentation will appear distorted when displayed
- Text displayed on the screen must be large and clear enough to be read comfortably from the furthest distance away
- A single clear, simple font that is easy to read should be used consistently throughout the presentation
 - Text should be presented in typical sentence case. Text presented in ALL CAPS is more difficult to read, as the brain uses its knowledge of the shape of words to help with reading
- The colour of text and slide backgrounds is also an important consideration
 - Contrast is important, and care must be taken to ensure that slides can be read in different light conditions within the church
 - The best results are usually achieved with dark (eg black, dark blue) text or a light (eg white) background or vice versa. Like fonts, the colour scheme should remain consistent throughout.
- When presenting text such as lyrics of hymns and chants, care must be given to the texts being presented in phrases, making it easier for the assembly to follow. For example:

All People That on Earth Do Dwell

All people that on earth do dwell, Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice; Him serve with love, his praise forth tell, Come we before him, and rejoice.

Text: William Kethe
Tune: OLD HUNDREDTH; Louis Borgeois

Not arranging the texts into phrases makes it difficult to follow, especially from a distance

All People That on Earth Do Dwell

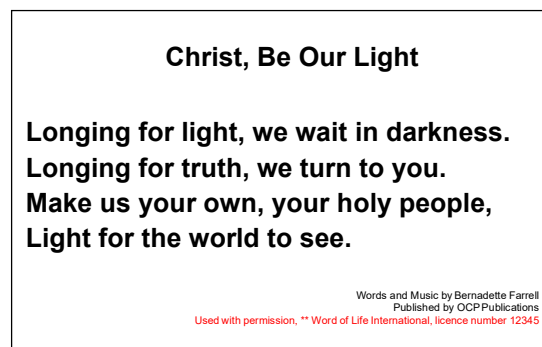
**All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with love, his praise forth tell,
Come we before him, and rejoice.**

Text: William Kethe
Tune: OLD HUNDREDTH; Louis Borgeois

Using phrasing helps the assembly and aids participation

- Care must also be taken when the length of a prayer, verse or refrain requires it to be split across two or more slides, as poorly-timed slide changeovers can disrupt the flow of the prayer
- Animations and transitions between slides can prove distracting during liturgical celebrations and should be omitted

- Images must be professionally presented and of sufficient resolution to be clearly seen throughout the church
- Between each included element (e.g. hymn, chant or prayer text), a plain, black slide should be inserted, so that the screen is blank when not in use during the celebration. Alternatively, it may be possible to use a colour that allows the screen to blend inconspicuously into the surrounding wall or space
- Catholic parish and school communities have both a moral and legal obligation to observe copyright legislation
 - Copyright requirements must always be observed when including hymn texts and melody lines that are not in the public domain. With most copyright licences for visual displays, hymn texts and melody line are permitted. Licence conditions generally expect each hymn to have displayed with it:
 - The title
 - The name of the composer (and lyricist if different to the composer)
 - The publisher
 - The words “Used with permission”, name of licensing agency, and parish licence number. For example:



**enter your own licence name and number here

- Consideration must also be given to the fact that copyright exists on the vast majority of images that are found on the internet; any image displayed must be purchased, belong in the public domain or be used with permission.

USING VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEMS IN LITURGICAL CELEBRATIONS

LITURGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Text and images should only be displayed when they are needed. The screen should be blank at all other times
- Computer operators need to fulfil their role in a quiet and discreet manner which prevents the distraction of the assembly
- Computer operators are also part of the liturgical assembly, and should actively participate in the celebration
- As with music ministers, consideration will need to be given to how Holy Communion will be offered to computer operators, who will not be able to leave their place during the Communion hymn.

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Parishioners should be properly prepared for operating the computer during liturgical celebrations. In particular, they should possess the following skills:
 - An understanding of the Order of Mass (i.e. what happens and when), and a sense of the reverence that liturgical celebrations demand
 - The ability to manage the visual display system as required (e.g. muting displays when adjustments need to be made)
 - The ability to operate the system accurately and efficiently, minimising any possible distractions
 - Basic computer troubleshooting
- Computer operators should be provided with a thorough outline of what has been included in the presentation
 - This can usually be done by printing the slides of the presentation, or a 'notes' page
- The computer software used must be configured to maximise control and ease of use for the operator
 - If the software provides a 'Presenter View' setting, this should be used when running the slide show
- Computer operators need to be aware of timing the display of slides effectively
 - The natural tendency of the brain is to read ahead, so a new slide has to be displayed shortly before the assembly is expected to read or sing the first words displayed on it
- Once a data projector is shut down, its fan will continue to operate for some time afterwards to cool the projector down
 - This is important to ensure the long life of the projector lamp
 - Power to the data projector should not be interrupted before this cool-down process has been completed.

APPENDIX II: A GUIDE TO USING VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEMS WITHIN THE ORDER OF MASS

ORDER OF MASS	FOCUS	VISUAL DISPLAY
Before Mass	Personal preparation, gathering of the assembly	A single image may be used as a focus A slide may be used to provide information or a welcome message
THE INTRODUCTORY RITES		
Entrance	Procession	The text of the entrance hymn or chant is displayed, with melody line if possible
Greeting	Priest	Blank
Penitential Act	Priest	Blank The people's parts of the Penitential Act may be displayed if the assembly is not familiar with them
<i>Kyrie eleison</i>	Cantor or priest	Blank The text and melody line may be displayed if the <i>Kyrie</i> is sung to an unfamiliar tune
<i>Gloria in excelsis</i>	Cantor, choir or priest	Blank The text and melody line may be displayed if the assembly is not familiar with them; if the music for the <i>Gloria</i> is arranged into verses with a refrain, then the refrain may be displayed to support the assembly
Collect	Priest	Blank
THE LITURGY OF THE WORD		
First Reading	Reader	Blank
Responsorial Psalm	Cantor or reader	The text of the response is displayed, with melody line if possible
Second Reading	Reader	Blank
Acclamation Before the Gospel	Procession to ambo	The text and melody line of the people's parts may be displayed if they are not familiar with them
Gospel	Deacon or priest	Blank
Homily	Priest or deacon	Blank In Masses with children and a few adults, some images may be used to support their understanding of the homily if this is considered helpful
Profession of Faith	Priest, cantor or choir	Blank The text and melody line may be displayed if the assembly is not familiar with them
Universal Prayer (Prayer of the Faithful)	Priest and deacon or reader	Blank In Masses with children and a few adults, some images may be used to support their understanding of the intentions if this is considered helpful English translations may be displayed if prayers are read in other languages

THE LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST

Preparation of the Gifts	Procession, priest	If a hymn or chant is to be sung by the assembly, the text is displayed, with melody line if possible
Prayer Over the Offerings	Priest	Blank
Eucharistic Prayer	Priest	Blank The text and melody line of the <i>Sanctus</i> (Holy, holy), Memorial Acclamation (Mystery of Faith) and Great Amen may be displayed if they are unfamiliar to the assembly, but only while they are being sung
Lord's Prayer	Priest	Blank
Rite of Peace	Priest, assembly	Blank
Fraction of the Bread	Priest	Blank The text and melody line of the <i>Agnus Dei</i> (Lamb of God) may be displayed if it is unfamiliar to the assembly
Communion	Procession, assembly	The text of the Communion hymn or chant is displayed, with melody line if possible If there is a hymn or chant after Communion, the text is displayed, with melody line if possible In Masses with children and a few adults, an image may be used as a focus for reflection if this is considered helpful
Prayer After Communion	Priest	Blank

THE CONCLUDING RITES

Greeting	Priest	Blank
Blessing	Priest	Blank
Dismissal	Priest	Blank If there is a recessional hymn or chant, the text is displayed, with melody line if possible
After Mass		A single image may be used as a focus A slide may be used to provide information or a thought-provoking message related to the Gospel of the day as people depart