

COMMUNITY BUILDING

Missionary Situation for Reflection

“Living Together or Living in Communion?”

Br. Andrew entered the formation house with great enthusiasm. He was disciplined, academically gifted, and deeply committed to his pastoral ministry. He fulfilled every assigned responsibility conscientiously and was respected for his efficiency. Yet gradually the formator noticed that although Andrew lived in the community, he was not truly part of it. He preferred eating quickly and returning to his room, rarely joined recreation, avoided community conversations, and planned his apostolic activities independently. When disagreements arose, he remained silent rather than engaging in dialogue. He believed that as long as he fulfilled his duties, he was living religious life faithfully.

During the annual community retreat, the community reflected on the words of Jesus: “*By this everyone will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another*” (Jn 13:35).

The reflection unsettled Andrew. He realized that missionary life was not simply about being an efficient apostle but about becoming a brother who built communion. He began asking himself whether he was proclaiming the Gospel only through his ministry or also through the quality of his relationships.

In the months that followed, he intentionally joined community recreation, participated more openly in dialogue, and began collaborating with his brothers in planning apostolic activities. He discovered that authentic missionary effectiveness did not arise from individual excellence but from fraternity lived in the Spirit.

Reflection Questions

1. Do I merely live in a community, or do I consciously build it?
2. What attitudes of mine strengthen fraternity? Which weaken it?
3. How do I respond to differences, misunderstandings, and conflicts?
4. Does my way of living make my community a more credible witness to the Gospel?
5. What concrete step can I take this week to strengthen our missionary fraternity?

General Introduction

Community is one of the greatest gifts and one of the greatest responsibilities of missionary life. Claretians are called not simply to live under the same roof but to grow into a missionary fraternity united by a common vocation, shared mission, and mutual charity. Community is therefore not merely the setting in which mission takes place; it is itself an essential expression of the mission entrusted to the Congregation.

The Claretian Constitutions present community as a communion of life in which missionaries, united by the same vocation, share prayer, mission, responsibility, and fraternity (cf. **CC 10–12**). Such communion is not achieved automatically. It is gradually built through daily conversion, mutual acceptance, dialogue, forgiveness, shared discernment, and generous collaboration. Community is both a gift to be received and a commitment to be renewed every day.

Contemporary society often promotes individualism, autonomy, and personal success, making authentic community life increasingly challenging. Formation must therefore intentionally help missionaries develop the attitudes, skills, and virtues needed to build relationships marked by trust, openness, shared responsibility, and intercultural fraternity. Building community is not simply learning to live peacefully with others; it is learning to place one’s gifts at the service of a common missionary project.

For Saint Anthony Mary Claret, the missionary vocation was never an individual enterprise. From the beginning, he envisioned the Congregation as a body of missionaries who would support one another and proclaim the Gospel together. A community that prays together, discerns together, and works together becomes a more credible witness to the Gospel than the most gifted individual working alone.

This module explores the human, spiritual, and practical dimensions of community building. It offers principles, formative practices, reflection tools, and practical exercises that help communities grow in communion and become authentic missionary fraternities at the service of the Word.

I. Understanding Community as a Missionary Fraternity

A missionary community is much more than a group of people living in the same house. It is a fraternity of persons who share a common vocation, a common charism, and a common mission. While each member retains his unique personality, culture, and gifts, all are united by a shared commitment to proclaim the Gospel and to grow together as disciples of Christ.

Every community gradually develops its own identity through the relationships, values, and patterns of interaction among its members. The quality of these relationships largely determines whether the community becomes life-giving or merely functional. Healthy communities are built on trust, mutual respect, open communication, shared responsibility, and a common missionary vision. Conversely, poor communication, unresolved conflicts, and excessive individualism weaken both fraternity and mission.

From the perspective of group dynamics, every religious community has two complementary dimensions.

The first is the **relational dimension**. Members live as brothers who know, support, encourage, and accompany one another. Genuine friendship, mutual care, shared prayer, and daily interaction create a sense of belonging that enables each member to grow in human and spiritual maturity.

The second is the **missionary dimension**. A community is also an organized apostolic body with shared responsibilities, common goals, leadership, and structures that enable it to carry out its mission effectively. Roles, planning, accountability, and collaboration are necessary expressions of communion in action.

Healthy communities integrate both dimensions. If relationships are neglected, the community easily becomes a functional organization where members simply share a residence while pursuing individual ministries. If mission and responsibility are neglected, fraternity risks becoming inward-looking and losing its missionary purpose. Authentic Claretian community holds these two dimensions together: it is both a family of brothers and a body of missionaries.

The goal of community life is therefore not merely peaceful coexistence but the growth of missionary communion. Such communion is expressed through mutual trust, shared discernment, common responsibility, sincere concern for one another's well-being, and generous collaboration in the apostolate. As fraternity deepens, the community itself becomes a witness to the Gospel and strengthens the missionary commitment of each of its members.

For this reason, community building is not an occasional activity but a continuous formative process. Every conversation, community meeting, shared meal, apostolic project, celebration, or reconciliation either strengthens or weakens the bonds of fraternity. Building community therefore requires the conscious participation of every member. Each missionary is called not only to belong to a community but also to become an active builder of communion.

Key Formation Insight: A Claretian community flourishes when fraternity and mission enrich one another. The stronger the communion among the members, the more credible and fruitful their proclamation of the Gospel becomes.

II. Contemporary Challenges to Building Community

Building authentic community has never been easy. Today it has become even more demanding because missionaries live within cultures that increasingly value personal autonomy over shared responsibility, efficiency over relationships, and individual success over the common good. Unless these influences are consciously recognized, they gradually weaken fraternity and diminish the missionary witness of the community.

1. Individualism

One of the greatest challenges to community life is the growing culture of individualism. Many candidates enter religious life with generous intentions but have been shaped by societies that prize personal freedom, privacy, and self-determination. Consequently, they may find it difficult to subordinate personal preferences to the needs of the community or to participate fully in common decisions and responsibilities.

Formation must gradually help missionaries move from an “I” mentality to a “we” mentality, recognizing that personal fulfilment is found not in isolation but in communion and shared mission.

2. Functional Living

Communities can slowly become places where members merely live together while carrying out separate ministries. Prayer, meals, recreation, and community dialogue become secondary to personal schedules and apostolic commitments. The house functions efficiently, yet genuine fraternity remains weak.

A missionary community should never resemble a hotel where people simply come and go. Shared life is not a distraction from mission but one of its essential expressions.

3. Digital Isolation

Digital technology has greatly enriched communication and evangelization, but it can also create subtle forms of isolation. Excessive attachment to mobile phones, social media, or virtual relationships may reduce opportunities for personal encounter and meaningful conversation within the community.

Communities need healthy digital discipline that protects spaces for dialogue, shared meals, recreation, prayer, and genuine interpersonal relationships.

4. Fear of Conflict

Many people avoid disagreements in order to preserve superficial harmony. As a result, frustrations remain unspoken, misunderstandings accumulate, and relationships gradually deteriorate. Authentic community, however, is not the absence of conflict but the ability to address differences with honesty, charity, and respect.

Formation should therefore cultivate the skills of dialogue, active listening, reconciliation, and forgiveness so that conflicts become opportunities for growth rather than causes of division.

5. Intercultural and Group Divisions

The growing intercultural nature of the Congregation is a great gift, but it also demands continuous conversion. Differences of language, culture, ethnicity, region, or caste can unconsciously influence relationships, creating exclusive groups or hidden prejudices that weaken fraternity.

Claretian communities are called to celebrate diversity as a gift of the Spirit. Every culture enriches the community, and no culture should dominate or marginalize another. Formation must

therefore foster intercultural sensitivity, mutual appreciation, and the willingness to learn from one another.

6. Weak Sense of Shared Responsibility

Community life suffers when members see common responsibilities as belonging only to the superior or the formator. Healthy communities are built when every member feels personally responsible for the quality of relationships, the atmosphere of the house, and the success of the common mission.

Shared responsibility transforms passive members into active builders of communion.

Missionary Integration: These challenges should not discourage missionaries but invite them to continual conversion. Every generation must learn anew how to build fraternity in changing cultural contexts. Communities grow stronger when members intentionally choose dialogue over silence, collaboration over individualism, communion over division, and shared mission over personal preference. In doing so, they become prophetic signs of the Kingdom and credible witnesses to the Gospel.

III. Human Foundations for Building Community

Building a healthy missionary community requires more than good intentions. Fraternity flourishes when its members develop the human qualities that make trust, collaboration, and mutual support possible. Community life therefore becomes an important school of human maturity, where each member learns to relate with freedom, responsibility, and generosity.

1. Emotional and Psychosexual Maturity

Healthy relationships begin with personal integration. Missionaries who understand themselves, manage their emotions responsibly, respect appropriate boundaries, and form balanced relationships contribute positively to community life. Emotional insecurity, dependency, possessiveness, or unresolved personal struggles often create unnecessary tensions within the community.

Formation should therefore promote emotional integration, healthy friendships, appropriate boundaries, and affective maturity so that each member can love freely and serve generously.

2. Secure Personal Identity

Community is strengthened when members possess a healthy sense of self-worth rooted in their identity as disciples and missionaries. Those who are secure in themselves can appreciate the gifts of others, accept correction with humility, and collaborate without seeking constant recognition.

By contrast, insecurity often manifests itself through defensiveness, excessive sensitivity, rivalry, or the desire for approval. Healthy self-acceptance enables missionaries to place their gifts confidently at the service of the community.

3. Openness to Dialogue

Dialogue is the lifeblood of every healthy community. It involves attentive listening, honest communication, and respectful expression of one's thoughts and feelings. Communities grow when members can discuss both ordinary matters and difficult issues with openness and charity.

Dialogue also strengthens trust, prevents misunderstandings, and promotes shared discernment. Silence that avoids important issues eventually weakens fraternity.

4. Capacity for Forgiveness

No community is free from misunderstandings or disappointments. Differences in personality, culture, and expectations inevitably lead to tensions. Communities remain healthy not because conflicts never arise but because members are willing to forgive, seek forgiveness, and begin again.

Forgiveness restores trust, heals relationships, and prevents resentment from taking root. It is one of the clearest signs of evangelical maturity.

5. Appreciation of Diversity

Every Claretian community is enriched by the diversity of its members. Differences of culture, language, age, personality, experience, and talents should not become sources of division but opportunities for mutual enrichment.

Building community therefore requires openness to learn from one another, respect for cultural differences, and the willingness to move beyond stereotypes, regionalism, or ethnic preferences. Diversity becomes a strength when united by a common vocation and mission.

6. Recognition and Sharing of Gifts

Every missionary has unique gifts that contribute to the life of the community and its apostolate. Healthy communities intentionally recognize these gifts, encourage their development, and provide opportunities for members to use them in service of the common mission.

When gifts are appreciated rather than compared, competition gives way to collaboration, and members experience a deeper sense of belonging and shared responsibility.

Missionary Integration: Human maturity and community life grow together. The community helps its members become more patient, forgiving, generous, and collaborative, while mature members strengthen the life of the community. Formation should therefore cultivate not only individual virtues but also the relational capacities that enable missionaries to build authentic fraternity. In this way, the community itself becomes a privileged place of ongoing human, spiritual, and missionary formation.

IV. Practical Ways of Building Community

Community is built through ordinary daily choices rather than extraordinary events. Prayer, work, meals, meetings, recreation, and ministry become opportunities to strengthen fraternity when they are lived intentionally. The following practices help communities grow in trust, collaboration, and missionary communion.

1. Pray Together

Communal prayer is the heart of missionary fraternity. The Eucharist, Liturgy of the Hours, meditation on the Word of God, Marian devotion, and moments of silent prayer unite the community around Christ and remind its members that communion is first God's gift before becoming a human achievement.

Communities that pray together are better equipped to face tensions, discern God's will, and sustain one another in mission.

2. Discern and Plan the Mission Together

Mission is a shared responsibility. Regular community reflection on apostolic priorities helps members move beyond individual ministries toward a common missionary vision.

Questions for reflection may include:

- What is God asking of our community today?
- How faithful are we to our Claretian charism?
- Which new missionary needs require our attention?

Shared discernment strengthens unity because members participate together in shaping the community's apostolic life.

3. Create a Culture of Dialogue

Healthy communities create regular opportunities for honest conversation. Community meetings should not be limited to administration but should also include personal sharing, evaluation of community life, apostolic reflection, and mutual encouragement.

Dialogue builds trust, prevents misunderstandings, and helps members feel respected and valued.

4. Celebrate Life Together

Communities grow not only by working together but also by celebrating together. Shared meals, recreation, birthdays, jubilees, cultural evenings, feast days, community outings, and simple moments of relaxation strengthen relationships and create a sense of belonging.

Joy shared together becomes an important expression of fraternity.

5. Practise Shared Responsibility

Community building is everyone's responsibility. Household duties, liturgical ministries, pastoral planning, hospitality, and community administration should be shared according to the abilities of each member.

When everyone contributes, members develop ownership of the community and avoid attitudes of dependence or passivity.

6. Build an Intercultural Community

Every culture present in the community is a gift to be appreciated. Members should intentionally learn about one another's traditions, languages, customs, and ways of expressing faith.

Simple initiatives such as cultural evenings, shared celebrations, learning basic greetings in one another's languages, or reflecting together on cultural differences help transform diversity into mutual enrichment.

7. Address Conflicts Promptly

Conflicts should neither be ignored nor allowed to grow. Honest dialogue, respectful listening, mediation when necessary, and willingness to forgive preserve trust and strengthen fraternity.

Communities that resolve conflicts well become more resilient and mature.

8. Recognize and Encourage Individual Gifts

Every missionary has talents that enrich the community. Superiors, formators, and community members should intentionally affirm these gifts and provide opportunities for them to be used in service of the common mission.

Communities flourish when members rejoice in one another's strengths rather than compete for recognition.

9. Evaluate Community Life Regularly

Healthy communities periodically review the quality of their common life, asking questions such as:

- Are we growing in fraternity?
- Is everyone participating?
- What strengthens our community?
- What needs improvement?
- What concrete commitment shall we make for the coming months?

Regular evaluation prevents routine and keeps the community focused on continual growth.

Missionary Integration: Building community is not an additional activity alongside mission; it is one of the most important forms of mission itself. Every shared prayer, sincere conversation, act of service, reconciliation, and collaborative decision strengthens the missionary witness of the community. As fraternity deepens, the community becomes a living proclamation of the Gospel and an authentic expression of the Claretian charism.

V. The Role of the Formator in Building Community

The primary responsibility for building community belongs to every member. Within a formation house, however, the formator has the unique mission of fostering an environment where fraternity can grow naturally. More than administering the community, he accompanies the formandi in learning the attitudes, habits, and skills that enable them to live as missionary brothers.

A formator builds community principally through witness. His availability, simplicity, fairness, openness, and fidelity to community life teach more than formal conferences. When formandi experience respect, trust, consistency, and genuine concern in their relationship with the formator, they learn how these same values shape healthy community living.

1. Foster a Shared Vision

The formator helps the community understand that fraternity is an essential dimension of the Claretian vocation. He continually links community life with mission, showing that authentic missionary effectiveness depends upon communion among the members.

2. Build a Climate of Trust

Trust develops where people feel accepted, listened to, and respected. The formator creates opportunities for dialogue, encourages honest communication, safeguards confidentiality, and ensures that every member feels valued regardless of personality, culture, or background.

3. Promote Shared Responsibility

Rather than doing everything himself, the formator gradually entrusts responsibilities to the formandi according to their stage of growth. Community animation, liturgy, household responsibilities, apostolic coordination, and community meetings become opportunities for learning leadership, accountability, and collaboration.

Shared responsibility helps formandi move from dependence to mature participation in community life.

4. Accompany Interpersonal Growth

Community inevitably reveals differences in personality, expectations, and ways of relating. Instead of removing every difficulty, the formator helps formandi understand themselves, appreciate others, and grow through interpersonal challenges. Moments of misunderstanding become opportunities for learning dialogue, patience, forgiveness, and reconciliation.

5. Foster Intercultural Fraternity

Formation communities often bring together members from different regions, languages, and cultures. The formator intentionally promotes mutual appreciation, equal participation, and openness to diversity while addressing attitudes of prejudice, exclusion, or unhealthy groupings whenever they emerge.

6. Balance Personal Growth and Community Life

Each formandus has unique gifts, needs, and rhythms of development. The formator respects individual growth while helping each member understand that personal formation and community life are inseparable. Personal talents are cultivated not for individual success but for the service of the community and the mission.

7. Evaluate Community Growth

The formator periodically invites the community to reflect on its quality of life together. Such evaluations should encourage honest dialogue about relationships, participation, shared responsibilities, communication, prayer, and missionary collaboration. The goal is not to assign blame but to promote continual growth in fraternity.

Missionary Integration: A formator does not build community alone; he forms missionaries who know how to build community wherever they are sent. When formandi learn to communicate openly, share responsibility, resolve conflicts with charity, appreciate diversity, and place the common good before personal preference, they become capable of creating missionary communities that are credible signs of the Gospel. In this way, formation prepares not only good individuals but authentic builders of missionary fraternity.

VI. Indicators of Healthy Community Life

Healthy communities are not communities without difficulties; they are communities that continually grow in communion despite their differences and challenges. Since community building is an ongoing process, it is important to evaluate periodically whether the community is moving towards greater fraternity and missionary effectiveness. The following indicators can serve as points for personal and communal reflection.

1. A Shared Sense of Mission

Members recognize that they are united by a common vocation and apostolic purpose. Personal ministries are carried out in harmony with the community's missionary project, and decisions are guided by the common good rather than individual preferences.

Questions for Reflection

- Do we see ourselves as one missionary body?
- Do our personal ministries strengthen or weaken our communal mission?

2. Mutual Trust and Respect

Members feel accepted, valued, and safe within the community. Differences of personality, age, culture, or experience are respected, and every member is treated with dignity.

Questions for Reflection

- Do members feel free to express their opinions?
- Are all members treated with equal respect and consideration?

3. Open and Honest Communication

The community encourages dialogue marked by attentive listening, sincerity, and charity. Difficult issues are addressed constructively rather than ignored or discussed outside the appropriate forum.

Questions for Reflection

- Do we communicate openly and respectfully?
- Are misunderstandings resolved through direct dialogue?

4. Shared Responsibility

Community life is sustained by the active participation of all. Members willingly assume responsibilities and contribute their gifts for the common good without waiting to be asked.

Questions for Reflection

- Does everyone contribute to community life?
- Are responsibilities shared fairly?

5. A Spirit of Reconciliation

Disagreements and conflicts are addressed with humility, forgiveness, and a willingness to begin anew. Resentment and division do not become permanent features of community life.

Questions for Reflection

- How do we respond to conflict?
- Are we able to forgive and seek reconciliation?

6. Intercultural Fraternity

Cultural diversity is welcomed as a gift that enriches the community. Members show openness to different customs, languages, and perspectives, avoiding attitudes of exclusion or superiority.

Questions for Reflection

- Do we value the richness of our cultural diversity?
- Does every member feel fully included in community life?

7. Joy in Living Together

The community experiences genuine joy in shared prayer, meals, recreation, celebrations, and everyday interactions. Members enjoy one another's company and create an atmosphere of welcome and encouragement.

Questions for Reflection

- Do we spend quality time together?
- Is our community characterized by joy and hospitality?

8. Commitment to Ongoing Growth

Healthy communities recognize that fraternity always requires renewal. They regularly evaluate their common life, welcome constructive feedback, and make concrete commitments for improvement.

Questions for Reflection

- Do we periodically evaluate our community life?
- What practical step can we take to strengthen our fraternity?

Missionary Integration: The true measure of a community is not its efficiency but its communion. When missionaries live with trust, shared responsibility, reconciliation, intercultural openness, and joy, the community itself becomes a proclamation of the Gospel. Such fraternity strengthens every member, sustains the mission, and offers a credible witness to the Church and the world. Regular evaluation of community life is therefore not merely an organizational exercise but an act of fidelity to the Claretian vocation.

VII. Formation Exercises for Building Community

The following exercises are designed to help formandi translate the principles of community life into daily practice. They may be adapted according to the stage of formation, the size of the community, and local circumstances. The formator should ensure that every exercise concludes with personal and community reflection so that experience leads to deeper learning.

Exercise 1. My Contribution to Community

Objective: To help each member recognize his personal responsibility in building fraternity.

Process: Each participant reflects individually on the following questions:

- What qualities do I bring to the community?
- What attitudes of mine strengthen community life?
- What behaviours sometimes weaken it?
- What one concrete change can I make during the coming month?

Members may voluntarily share their reflections in small groups before concluding with a community prayer.

Exercise 2. Appreciating One Another

Objective: To cultivate gratitude and mutual affirmation.

Process: Each member writes one positive quality or gift that he appreciates in every other member of the community. These reflections are shared personally or collected anonymously and distributed to each member.

Reflection

- How did it feel to receive appreciation?
- How often do we affirm one another?

- How can we make appreciation part of our ordinary community life?

Exercise 3. Community Life Review

Objective: To evaluate the quality of community life.

Process: Using the indicators presented in the previous section, each member evaluates the community individually. The community then discusses:

- What are our greatest strengths?
- What areas need improvement?
- Which practical commitment shall we make together?

The discussion should conclude with one or two concrete decisions rather than a long list of good intentions.

Exercise 4. Intercultural Learning

Objective: To deepen mutual understanding and appreciation.

Process: At a community gathering, one member introduces an aspect of his culture, such as family traditions, celebrations, food, spirituality, or customs. Other members ask questions and share similarities or differences from their own backgrounds.

Reflection

- What new appreciation did I gain?
- What stereotypes have I overcome?
- How can our diversity enrich our mission?

Exercise 5. Shared Mission Planning

Objective: To strengthen collaboration in mission.

Process: The community chooses a pastoral activity and plans it together. Members identify:

- the common objective,
- responsibilities of each person,
- possible challenges,
- methods of evaluation.

After completing the activity, the community reviews not only the outcome but also the quality of collaboration throughout the process.

Exercise 6. Community Covenant

Objective: To strengthen commitment to fraternity.

Process: At the beginning of the formation year, the community prepares a simple covenant that expresses the attitudes and practices it wishes to cultivate.

Examples include:

- attentive listening,
- punctual participation in community activities,
- respectful communication,

- shared responsibility,
- prompt reconciliation,
- hospitality,
- mutual encouragement.

The covenant should be reviewed periodically during community evaluations.

Missionary Integration: Community is learned by living it. Formation exercises become fruitful when they lead to lasting habits of dialogue, collaboration, trust, and shared responsibility. As missionaries intentionally practise these attitudes, fraternity gradually becomes a way of life rather than an occasional activity. Such communities not only sustain their members but also become convincing witnesses to the Gospel they proclaim.

VIII. Self-Assessment: Am I a Builder of Community?

This self-assessment is intended to help formandi reflect on their personal contribution to community life. It is not an examination but an opportunity for honest self-awareness and growth. Complete it prayerfully and identify one or two areas that deserve greater attention.

Rate each statement using the following scale:

Rating	Meaning
5	Consistently true of me
4	Usually true
3	Sometimes true
2	Rarely true
1	Seldom or never true

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
I participate faithfully in community prayer and activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I willingly share responsibilities for the common good.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I listen respectfully to others, even when I disagree.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I contribute positively to the atmosphere of the community.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I appreciate members from different cultures and backgrounds.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I address misunderstandings directly rather than speaking behind others' backs.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I forgive readily and seek reconciliation when relationships are strained.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I encourage and affirm the gifts of other members.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I place the needs of the community above my personal preferences when necessary.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I see community life as an essential part of my missionary vocation.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Personal Reflection

After completing the assessment, spend a few moments reflecting on the following questions:

1. Which statement received my highest score? What does it reveal about my strengths?
2. Which statement received my lowest score? Why?
3. What concrete step can I take during the coming month to strengthen community life?
4. How can I become a more effective builder of missionary fraternity?

Community Sharing (Optional): If appropriate, members may share one personal strength and one concrete commitment with the community. The purpose is mutual encouragement rather than evaluation or comparison.

Missionary Commitment

After prayer and reflection, write one concrete commitment that you will practise during the coming month.

My commitment:

.....
.....
.....

Missionary Integration: Every Claretian is called not only to belong to a community but to build one. The quality of community life depends less on circumstances than on the daily choices of its members. Through prayer, dialogue, service, forgiveness, shared responsibility, and mutual encouragement, each missionary contributes to a fraternity that sustains the mission and becomes a living witness to the Gospel. Community building is therefore not an occasional task but a lifelong expression of the Claretian vocation.

Further Reading

Church Documents

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