

PAX ROMANA

minutes
of
1956

Interfederal Assembly
Assemblée Interfédérale



Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

MINUTES

PAX ROMANA



International Movement of Catholic Students

INTERFEDERAL ASSEMBLY 1956

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

General Secretariat
14 rue St. Michel
FRIEBURG, Switzerland

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Please Note

These minutes are not necessarily in chronological order, nor is every intervention recorded.

Where a resolution was put to the vote, the delegate and country proposing the resolution are put immediately following the text. The figures given refer to the number of votes in favour, the number against and the number of abstentions, respectively.

Although elections took place during the Assembly, they did not come into effect until after the meetings were concluded. Thus all officers referred to are in fact retiring officers and not newly-elected ones.



The 1956 Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana, International Movement of Catholic Students, opened in Vienna on the morning of July 19th. Very Reverend Msgr. Emilio Guano, Ecclesiastical Assistant to the movement, led the opening prayer. The President, Mr. Joseph Kuriacose, was in the Chair.

Point 1. Welcome

The President of the Katholische Hochschuljugend Oesterreichs, Mr. Hans Soukup, in the name of his Federation, welcomed the participants to the Assembly. He expressed the pleasure of the Federation in having the meetings in Vienna and wished those taking part a very fruitful conference. The President of IMCS expressed the gratitude of the delegates to the Austrian Federation for making all the preparations necessary in order that the Assembly might be held in Vienna. He was particularly pleased that the first post-war meeting of Pax Romana in independent Austria could be held in Vienna.

Mr. Joseph Kuriacose, addressing the Assembly, noted that delegates were present in Vienna from all the continents of the world, students who had travelled long distances, not just for a holiday or to meet other young people but for a much more fundamental reason. It was as Catholics that they had come to see in what way they might pool their resources so that the university community in which they lived might be brought closer to Christ. And because as Catholics their lives were centred in Christ, they should be inspired to a certain community life which should be the primary characteristic of the international gatherings of Pax Romana. Any international assembly might bring students from far-flung regions together even if only from a spirit of curiosity or to make friends but our assembly was more than this. The President also reminded the Assembly that, because of the many different countries represented, there would be a great variety in approach to the discussions. The delegates were not accustomed to the same way of life nor to the same way of thinking. And for this reason he urged that the participants not demand that their view be accepted even if they considered it very important but that they rather submit it with the utmost clarity and then be willing to hear the opinions of others and if necessary abide by the decisions taken by the majority. Although our aim was the same, there were many different ways of achieving it and a spirit of understanding and openness was necessary to make the discussions worthwhile.

Finally, the President announced that the Assembly had been granted the privilege of having Evening Mass and he recommended to their prayers those students who could not be with us at the meeting with the intention that one day soon they might once again be free to work within Pax Romana.

The Ecclesiastical Assistant, Very Rev. Emilio Guano, then addressed the Assembly with the recommendation that each day's work be framed in prayer - the meditation of the morning and the Mass of the evening. He reminded the participants that they were not present for their own selves but for the good of their Federations. They had a responsibility to the Church - to realize its aims in their own milieu.

Point 2. Roll Call

The General Secretary then called the roll. A list of the participants may be found in Appendix I attached to these minutes.

Point 3. Adoption of the Agenda

It was moved by Bryan Wood (Great Britain) and seconded by Enrique Mas Herrera (Costa Rica) that the points concerning the Programme of Action and Finances be reversed so that the Assembly might know the financial state of the movement before adopting the Programme of Action. Carried Unanimously. The Agenda was then adopted as amended.

Point 4. Adoption of the Minutes of the 1955 Interfederal Assembly

The General Secretary noted one correction in the French Text. On Page 20-line 1, 'en considérant' should read 'à considérer'. The following motion was then passed:

1956:1 THAT the Minutes of the 1955 Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana, IMCS, be adopted as corrected. (Hederman-D.C.:Arès-D.C.) Carried Unanimously

Point 5. New Affiliations. (Please see App. II to the Report of the General Secretary and App. IV to this Report).

The following motions were presented by the Directing Committee to the Assembly: -

1956:2 THAT The Congregacion Mariana Universitaria of Guatemala be affiliated to Pax Romana, IMCS. Carried 29-0-1

1956:3 THAT the Pax-Romana Catholic Students' Association of Universities and Colleges of the Archdiocese of Taipei be affiliated to Pax Romana, IMCS. Carried Unanimously



1956:4 THAT the St. Augustine Society-Pax Romana Association of Catholic Members of the University College of Khartoum be affiliated to Pax Romana, IMCS. Carried Unanimously

1956:5 THAT the Catholic Students' Club-University College of the West Indies be affiliated to Pax Romana, IMCS. Carried Unanimously

1956:6 THAT the Pax Romana Federation of the Gold Coast Catholic Students be affiliated to Pax Romana, IMCS. Carried Unanimously.

The delegate from the Gold Coast, Mr. John Quansah, expressed the gratitude of his Federation to the Assembly for this acceptance and noted that he was the first delegate from the Gold Coast to have an opportunity to see Pax Romana at work. He felt that this would be of great assistance to the Federation and that the contacts established through Pax Romana would help in the Federation's growth and development.

The question of the affiliation of the Burmese Federation was introduced. The Directing Committee suggested that since the request for affiliation had arrived very late and most members had not had sufficient time to study it and since the Asian Assistant Secretary was going to visit this country in the near future, that it would be better to postpone a decision on the affiliation. The Assembly then took the following decision: -

1956: 7 THAT the affiliation of the University Catholic Students' Association of Rangoon be postponed until the Asian Assistant Secretary has visited this country. Carried 25-0-1

Point 6. Appointment of the Resolutions Committee

The following were nominated to the Committee on Resolutions. It was explained that the committee would receive resolutions from the various Programme Commission and from individual participants and would prepare them for presentation to the Assembly.

Jean Arès (Directing Committee) - Chairman
Joyce Gillow (Candidate to the Directing Committee)
Georg Wuermeling (Candidate to the Directing Committee)
Thom Kerstiëns (General Secretary)

Point 7. Report of the President

The President expressed his wish to place before the Assembly a few ideas and some recommendations which had come out of his experience with the movement.

He recalled that in all Interfederal Assemblies there was a certain amount of discussion as to whether it should do the administrative work of the movement or whether it should discuss certain fundamental questions pertaining to the movement. In essence, its role was to draw up a Programme of Action in order to guide the Directing Committee and the General Secretariat in the following year. This programme was in fact based on a number of suggestions submitted by the Directing Committee and the President noted with regret that often in the discussions the stress was put more on the practical rather than the apostolic points in the suggestions. He felt, however, that one reason for this was the lack of orientation on the part of the Directing Committee - if it really knew what it wanted to do and how to communicate its aims to the Assembly, the discussions would be much more fruitful.

For these reasons the President considered that it was necessary to review the functions of the Directing Committee and referred the delegates to a number of statutory changes that had been submitted to the Federations in January of 1956. Among these was a recommendation concerning elections to the Directing Committee. In the present statutes it was set out that the members would be elected from among a certain number of candidates nominated by the preceding Assembly. It usually happened that the Federations vied with each in nominating candidates and as a result a great many nominations were made. Unfortunately, some of the candidates knew very little about the Federations or about Pax Romana. If these people were elected, most of their time on the Directing Committee was spent in learning something about the movement, whereas what the committee needed was people who had some experience in their own countries and knew the general aims and structure of Pax Romana.

Because the Directing Committee felt that it was not always capable of giving the orientation necessary, it had proposed a number of changes for its election. After a long study, a special commission submitted to the Directing Committee a number of amendments to the Statutes and the Directing Committee wished to put these before the Assembly for its consideration. However, as they themselves were not satisfied that the changes were ideal, they did not propose them for adoption but wished to recommend their use as an experiment in the present Assembly. The amendments were as follows: -

Art. 16 (b) On the proposal of the retiring Directing Committee, it (the Assembly) shall elect the President and the other members of the Directing Committee; it shall appoint the federations which are to designate the candidates from amongst whom the Directing Committee members shall be elected during the Interfederal Assembly of the following year;

Art. 18 (g) The Directing Committee shall choose a Vice-President from among its members.

On the request of the Assembly the President explained that the proposals of the D.C. for members would be made from all the members of the D.C. who signified their willingness to stand for re-election and from those candidates appointed by the preceding Interfederal Assembly. They would eliminate only those whom experience had shown to be either disinterested or not willing to cooperate with the Secretariat or the Directing Committee during the preceding year.

Bryan Wood (Great Britain) thanked the President for the very clear explanation of the difficulties facing the Directing Committee but he did not feel that the first recommendation was acceptable for the following reasons: -

- 1) Although he agreed that the D.C. was in a position to judge the merits of the candidates and make recommendations to the Assembly, he did not feel that the Assembly should empower the D.C. to propose the candidates for election with the possible exclusion of some of those nominated by the preceding Assembly.
- 2) He did not think that the proposals could be used as an experiment without first of all being formally adopted by the Assembly.

Zygmunt Marzys (Poland) thought, on the other hand, that the resolutions were well based as it was only the D.C. and the General Secretary who had the opportunity to observe the work of the candidates throughout the year. However, he felt that the first recommendation was psychologically impossible and preferred that the D.C. only make recommendations without necessarily excluding any candidates. The delegate from Luxembourg, Jean Paul Harpes, added that the first recommendations contained the seed of formalism. While the movement changed and developed the D.C. might become a hereditary group out of touch with the real life of the movement. It might remain fixed in ideas which, although valid for one period, were outmoded a few years later.

At this point a lengthy discussion arose as to whether the resolution would limit the powers of the Assembly and give more to the D.C. Ferdinand Setaro (NNCF United States) said that the Assembly must be left the right to choose its own representatives. The President replied that if the Assembly did feel that the recommendations were infringing on its rights, the D.C. would not insist on presenting them.

In general, there was agreement that the resolution was unacceptable but that the D.C. could make recommendations to the Assembly as to those candidates it considered most qualified. In conclusion the following resolution was presented:

Be it resolved: -

1956:8 THAT the Directing Committee be authorised to recommend certain candidates to the Interfederal Assembly as future



members to the Committee, but that the Interfederal Assembly would reserve the right to vote on all candidates, even those not recommended. (Marzys-Poland: Adhémar-Denmark) Carried 25-5-0

The Vice-President, Miss Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, informed the Assembly that a study had been made within the Directing Committee of its role and functions and that this could be made available to a commission which would study this question and report to the next Assembly. In this regard the delegation from the Netherlands presented the following resolutions: -

The Interfederal Assembly resolved: -

- THAT
- 1) to favour a better understanding and relationship between the Directing Committee and the leaders of the Federations. reports of the meetings of the Committee be sent to these leaders;
 - 2) to favour a better understanding and relationship between the Directing Committee and the leaders of the Federations, the meetings of the Committee be open in principle to the leaders of the Federations and/or the authorised representatives of the Federations, in order that they might participate with the status of observer but without the right to speak or vote. That for discussions on confidential matters, the President reserve the right to close the meeting to observers on a majority vote of the members of the Committee.

A lengthy discussion arose on the second part of this resolution. Paul Sigmur (NFCCS United States), supporting the resolution, said that by allowing representatives to enter as observers, they would have an opportunity to know the members and candidates of the Directing Committee and would be in a better position to elect the future committee at the Assembly. It was recalled that observers had been invited at Leicester (1955) and had found the discussions of great value. Also, those supporting the motion stressed that in allowing observers to attend, they had no wish to influence the discussions or decisions of the D.C. but simply to learn more about the movement.

The opposition to the first part of the resolution was based on the following considerations: -

- 1) that it would be difficult to prevent pressure on the Committee through the presence of observers, even if they remained silent;
- 2) that, because most D.C. meetings were held in Europe in the vicinity of the General Secretariat, the preponderance of observers would come from Europe and this would give an undesirable balance to the movement;

- 3) that the D.C. had in the past and would continue to invite people to discuss certain points of the agenda and that people might apply for admission to discuss a certain question in which they were particularly interested;
- 4) that a more thorough knowledge of the work of the D.C. and the movement might be better attained by studying the documents sent out by the D.C. and the General Secretary, paying a study visit to the General Secretariat, maintaining correspondence with the members of the Directing Committee, etc.

The President reminded the Assembly that they had already requested that a study be made of the role of the Directing Committee as they did not feel that it was clear. He thought it might be better to wait for the results of this study before judging on the question of opening the Committee meetings.

A vote was then taken on the resolution .

The Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana resolves :-

1956:9 THAT in order to favour a better understanding and relationship between the Directing Committee and the leaders of the Federations, reports of the meetings of the Committee be sent to these leaders. (Geertman-Netherlands: Dremuk-MNCF United States) Carried 26-0-6

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THAT in order to favour a better understanding and relationship between the Directing Committee and the leaders of the Federations, the meetings of the D.C. be open in principle to the leaders of the Federations and/or the authorised representatives of the Federations, in order that they might participate with the status of observer but without the right to speak or vote. That for discussion on confidential matters, the President reserve the right to close the meeting to observers on a majority vote of the members of the Committee. (Geertman-Netherlands: Dremuk-MNCF United States) Defeated 14-19-1

It was further resolved:-

1956:10 THAT a commission be established to reconsider the Statutes of Pax Romana, IMCS; that the commission be composed of two members of the Directing Committee and two members elected from and by the representatives at the Interfederal Assembly. (Van Geusau-Netherlands: Setaro-MNCF-United States) Carried 25-1-5

The Following were elected as members from the Assembly: -

Herman Geertman (Netherlands)
Colin Gardner (South Africa).



Point 8 Report of the General Secretary

The General Secretary explained that a detailed report on the work for 1955-1956 had been sent to all federations previous to the Assembly along with a report on the international aspects of the work. He felt that the latter might be of assistance to the Federations in seeing with which organisations Pax Romana had contacts, what the nature of these contacts was, and in what way the Federations could help the movement to extend its influence in the international field. He wished to single out a few points in these reports for the discussion of the Assembly.

Mr. Kerstiēns then directed attention to some of the points outlined in his report, especially to the diversity within the Federations, to the necessity of an integral human formation for students, and to the system of Friends of Pax Romana whose real purpose was to create a group of people the world over who could contact one another and who could share with one another this interest in an ideal of a student and intellectual community.

He also wished to draw attention to the development of Pax Romana Days. Based on the idea of Federations the world over setting aside one day or a few days around the Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas on March 7th in order to pray and to study some special project of Pax Romana, this activity could be extremely successful in creating a sense of community among Catholic students. The Secretariat therefore hoped that the Federations would this year give more attention to this celebration and hoped to provide them with posters and pamphlets in order to publicize it to their members. As special project, he suggested that they turn their attention and prayers to the development of Pax Romana groups in Africa. This was the one continent in which our work was not yet firmly established and it was only when that occurred, that Pax Romana could call itself truly international. Numerous requests came into the Secretariat for prayers and direction for groups in Africa and as a result, the Secretariat would submit to the Assembly a project to launch a world-wide campaign in order to organize an All-African Seminar at the end of 1957.

To the remarks in the report on the problems of Foreign Students, the General Secretary added that the problem was most acute in North America and Europe but that it also existed in Latin America and Asia (e.g. HongKong).

In concluding, he recalled that membership Pax Romana was reaching great proportions but that the development of the movement did not consist primarily in this - the spirit of Pax Romana and the growth of a community of students, everywhere living the same ideals which had shone forth in the weeks of the Formation Seminar and the Assembly - these were the real life of the movement.

Discussion of the Report

The Assembly brought up the following points for discussion:

1) Foreign Students: Mr. Tietmeyer (Germany) suggested that in addition to the information given in the report of the General Secretary, some of the Federations and especially those in Europe might say something about what they had been able to do in this matter. He suggested that a study commission be established to prepare a discussion of the problem for the next Interfederal Assembly. He further suggested that information be obtained on centres for foreign students in Europe and that this information be distributed to students intending to come to Europe.

Kaptin Adisoemarta (Overseas Students Coordination) recalled that the Asian Assistant had been sent to Belgium to study the problem and asked what the results had been. Had he recommended a sub-secretariat for foreign students, a study commission or simply that the Federations work individually on the problem? The General Secretary replied that the Asian Assistant had spent a great deal of his time in the past year on the question and that his study had brought him to the following conclusions:

- that in fact much more was being done than appeared at first glance. Many organisations and groups were trying to do something but that there was a lack of coordination of their efforts. For that reason he felt that the work of the Overseas Student Coordination was very important.

- the welcome of foreign students was perhaps the most difficult problem because the organisations did not know in advance when the students would arrive and the students did not know where they could obtain assistance.

.. He reported that the Secretariat had submitted a project to the Annual Meeting of the Propaganda Fide to establish a clearing house as suggested by the delegate from Germany but that the request had been turned down. It was impossible to establish this without financial assistance as an additional staff member would be required to handle the work.

Richard Dremuk (NINCF United States) remarked that the report had been concerned principally with Europe but that the problem existed also in North America. There were about 34,000 foreign students in the United States of which about 40% came from Europe and Latin America and of which about 30% were Catholics. Because of the difference in the Catholic community many problems faced these students. Often they had come from carefully sheltered groups where they had been watched over and in the United States, with its liberal political and religious ideas, they were in constant danger. Many who came from Missionary countries complained that their faith was weakened. In addition,

there was the difference in academic systems which aggravated the problems. The MNCF was doing some work through its Voluntary International Student Association but it sought the advice of Pax Romana on how to find more permanent and efficacious solutions. The General Secretary added that in the United States the hierarchy had sponsored a scientific study into the situation of foreign students and that the Secretariat had received a copy of the report made. If money could be obtained to start a clearing house in Fribourg, its activities would not be restricted to Europe.

2) Students behind the Iron Curtain: Erik Valters (Latvia), in commenting on the remarks made in the report of the General Secretary, said that he did not think there were changes in these countries that would indicate any concrete action on the part of Pax Romana. Omelan Kuschpeta (Ukraine) agreed with this and added that he considered contacts with international organisations which were dominated by communists of danger to our students in Soviet-controlled areas.

It was agreed by the Assembly that it would be advisable to try and obtain more precise information on the Catholic student situation behind the Iron Curtain. Great care should be taken in making any contacts and the exiled federations should be asked for advice.

3) Relations with the Coordinating Secretariat for the National Unions of Students (COSEC): Paul Sigmund (MPCCS United States) said that he wished to refer to page 12 of the report of the General Secretary. He did not agree with the section on relations with the National Unions of Students and in particular with the following statements:

"Also the tendency of COSEC to put most of its importance on the national unions of Students and thereby to sometimes ignore the advice of international religious student organisations must be in some cases regretted; This is so in the attitude of COSEC at the moment towards World University Service".

Mr. Sigmund stated that the reason, for example, that COSEC had decided against taking a seat in the Consultative Committee of the World University Service was that its directors felt that it should rely primarily on its national committees. But he assured the Assembly that this did not arise from any reluctance to cooperate with international organisations.

The General Secretary replied that it seemed to him that the speaker had misunderstood what he had meant to say in the report. He agreed that it was natural for COSEC to put its importance on the national unions since it was strictly-speaking not an international organisation. In any case it could not enter the Consultative Committee without the permission of the International Student Conference. However, particularly in regard to the composition of the Assembly of WUS he had felt a certain insistence on the part of COSEC to



diminish the influence of other international organisations. Nevertheless he wished to stress that the relations between COSEC and the Secretariat of Pax Romana were very cordial and that he had the highest esteem for the work being done by this organisation.

4) Sub-Secretariats: Herman Geertman (Netherlands) requested information on the situation of the Law Secretariat whose reorganisation was in the hands of the Italian Federation. Augusto Falaguerra (Italy) reported that the Federation had decided to start work by having an exchange of experience on the formation of lawyers. A beginning had been made during the past year but the group working on the project had either graduated or left the federation. At present others were being sought to continue this work. The General Secretary pointed out that it had been the experience of the movement that for a Sub-Secretariat to have a sound basis it should not be erected too hastily. He mentioned also that FUCI planned to establish the secretariat in Rome. As the graduate professional law secretariat was already there, it would be a very good site for mutual collaboration between the two movements.

5) Other Business: Erik Valters (Latvia) asked the General Secretary for information on a number of resolutions passed by the 1955 Interfederal Assembly. He remarked that he considered the procedure of listing the resolutions of the previous Assembly and commenting on what had been done to fulfill them, to be of greater assistance in order to determine whether the Secretariat had performed its primary function - that of carrying out the resolutions of the Interfederal Assembly. The following were the resolutions which he raised:

1955:2 THAT discussion on admission to membership of CMU-Guatemala be postponed until the next Interfederal Assembly and that the question be studied by the Directing Committee in the interval.

The General Secretary replied that the LatinAmerican Assistant had visited this federation, studied its situation and advised that every attempt be made to affiliate it this year. It was for this reason that the Directing Committee had once again submitted it to the Assembly.

1955:5 THAT it is desirable that Catholic students in exile should organize periodical study weeks either on their own initiative or under the auspices of Pax Romana.

The General Secretary was not aware of any such meetings having been held.

1955:10 THAT the Interfederal Assembly expresses its full confidence in Mr. Auberger and requests him to take an assistant in accordance with his wishes, for a period until a working relationship will be established between the General Secretary and the Treasurer.

The General Secretary replied that the working relationship had been established as defined. He wished to take the opportunity to express his very great appreciation to Mr. Ducret for the assistance he had given the movement in this respect, especially as Mr. Ducret had very little free time in view of his position with World University Service.

1955:11 Because the 1956 Interfederal Assembly will be held in Europe for the fourth consecutive year, the efforts to obtain study grants, so that delegates from outside Europe can participate easily, should be given first priority in the work of the General Secretariat.

The General Secretary referred the Assembly to the sections on Asia, to the Appendixes and to the Financial Statement. More precise details could not be given as most of the grants had not been confirmed when the report was prepared. However, there were seven Latin Americans, two Asians and two Africans at the Assembly on travel grants. He wished to express his gratitude to the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, UNESCO and the Asia Foundation for the great assistance they had given.

1955:20 THAT each federation represented at the Assembly should be asked to give its opinion concerning Scriinium, and whether it was prepared to undertake a definite sales commitment.

The General Secretary reported that due to the financial situation at the end of the year 1955, the Finance Committee had made a strong recommendation to the Council of I.I.C. to suspend Scriinium. The Council proceeded on this recommendation, which was subsequently forwarded to all Federations at the beginning of 1956. It was for that reason that this resolution had never been carried out.

In concluding the General Secretary thanked Mr. Valers for his remarks on the structure of the report. He said that he had not used the process of listing the resolutions and then commenting on what had been done as it made difficult reading at times. However, he added that if one read the whole report they would find answers to the various resolutions.

Point 9 Evaluation of the Formation Seminar

Mr. Colin Gardner (South Africa) reported to the Assembly on the Formation Seminar which had been held in Geneva and Savayer (Switzerland) from July 2nd to 14th. He recalled that the purpose behind the organisation of the Seminar was to give the federations an opportunity to form leaders - particularly on the international level, and that the meeting was the first experiment of Pax Romana in this field.



Part I - Geneva - As an introduction to the Seminar, a memorandum on a number of international problems facing Pax Romana was sent out to all Federations. All meetings were held at the Palais des Nations where the participants heard in all about 18 talks, each followed by discussion. It was rather an exhausting schedule but a great deal of information was obtained. The talks concerned various aspects of the work of the people in ECOSOC and its specialised organs - with particular emphasis on the field of technical assistance. In addition, there were discussions on relations with organisations such as the International Catholic Organisations, the Red Cross and the Carnegie Foundation.

The First part of the Seminar was significant in that many people for the first time became aware of the immense responsibility of international work - especially of the work which has developed at the Palais des Nations since the 2nd World War. Of special importance was the impact of the people working at ECOSOC. They came from different backgrounds but were for the most part dedicated men working sincerely and very hard. However, it was evident that most of them were modern 'humanists' - they had a good and vigorous philosophy but if it was to triumph in the world today it needed to be fulfilled and transcended by Christianity. In this respect, the participants realised the enormous responsibility of Christians to take an active interest in this work. This was perhaps the most permanent conclusion that could be made from the first part of the Seminar.

In addition to the impact which those at the Palais des Nations made on our group, it seemed that the students also left their impression. Almost every participant came from a separate country and yet in a few days they formed a community spirit and an intelligent and coherent group, intent on understanding and learning all that they could in a very short time. They lived and ate together, had Mass together each morning and it seemed that they carried this apostolic inspiration into the Palais des Nations.

It must be admitted that some of the talks in this first part were not very brilliant - but it was essentially a practical course and its real value can only be seen after the students return to their own countries and have given their ideas a chance to mature.

Part II - Estavayer - The second part of the Seminar was held in a very picturesque Swiss town that looked as if no one ever lived there. The group was larger and of wider representation and the work centred on particular Catholic subjects. Talks were given by speakers mostly outside the student milieu of Pax Romana and, as before, were followed by discussion. The topics included - 'The Role of the Layman', 'Professional Formation', 'Aspects of the Work of Pax Romana in the National and International Fields'.

Once again the community spirit was excellent and it was perhaps the most valuable experience for the participants.

In general the organisation was well done and especially the wide participation was achieved by obtaining various travel grants for people from Latin America, Africa and Asia. However, like all communities, Pax Romana needs leadership and the formation seminar needed a definite body of thought to guide it. Unfortunately, this was not given. It is the Directing Committee who should provide this orientation and its lack was generally considered as the one great fault of the meetings.

The Theme, International Relations, was good for a first seminar but it has been suggested that a more precise topic be chosen for a future meeting of this kind. Also it was suggested to link this theme more closely to that of the Assembly in order that it might serve as preparation for the second meeting. In that way there would be a sizeable group who had already considered the theme and could give some leadership in the discussions.

Point 10 Finances

The General Secretary presented the financial statement and the proposed budget for 1956-1957 (Please see Appendix III).

The delegate from United States, Mr. Paul Sigmund (IFCCS-United States) pointed out that it had been possible to balance the budget because of some 86,500 swiss francs from donors and benefactors. He considered that when one half of the budget came from such unrefinable sources the financial situation must remain very shaky. However, he congratulated the General Secretary for having been able to balance the budget for the first time in ten years. The General Secretary agreed with Mr. Sigmund but reminded the Assembly that the dues from the federations only formed about 15% of the budget and that much time and effort had to be spent by the Finance Committee and the Secretariat in finding other funds. He also recalled that the Finance Committee, who were already doing a magnificent job, could only do more if the federations were willing to do more through Entaide.

Bryan Wood (Great Britain) expressed the satisfaction of his federation for the detailed financial report given this year and he expressed particular thanks to the Finance Committee and to the Treasurer for the great assistance they gave the movement.

It Was Resolved: -

1956:11 THAT the budget for 1956-1957 be adopted and the Assembly express its congratulations to the General Secretary for his work in this regard (Setaro-NNCF United States: Wood -Great Britain) Carried 29-0-1



Herman Geertman (Netherlands) proposed that a plan be adopted to obtain the equivalent of 10 swiss centimes from each member of Pax Romana federations. The General Secretary said that it was a good idea but that it would be very difficult to carry through, because of the financial condition of some of the Federations and the different ways in which all collected their dues. He preferred to stress the Entraide Programme among the Federations rather than raise their dues. A further suggestion was made to establish a scale of dues in accordance with investigations made by the Secretariat into the situation of the Federations. The Assembly agreed that a study should be made of this plan.

Point 11 Report of the Programme Commissions

a) International Relations

The President reported that the commission had concerned itself mainly with two points in the Memorandum on International Relations issued by the General Secretary.

1. the recommendation to be made to the participants from the Pax Romana milieu to the WUS General Assembly in India on the question of the WUS Consultative Committee;
2. whether Pax Romana should reply to an invitation from the International Union of Students (IUS) to attend forthcoming meetings in Moscow and Prague.

1. He said that considerable time had been spent in the Commission in discussing the character of World University Service, the meaning of the Consultative Committee and the role of Pax Romana in WUS. As a result of the discussion, the Commission submitted the following resolution to the Assembly.

The Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana Recommends:

- 1) to the participants from the Pax Romana milieu in the WUS Assembly that they oppose the continuation of a formally-constituted Consultative Committee, particularly with the participation of an organisation which has been deemed unworthy of sponsorship of WUS;

Considering:

- 2) that the advantages of a widely-representative Consultative Committee (mutual contact and advice on the programmes) can be more effectively obtained by other means, such as informal consultations, WUS programme committees, UNESCO meetings, etc;
- 3) that such a formally-constituted committee might well limit the power of the General Assembly which must remain as the ultimate governing body of WUS;

- 4) the decision of the 1955 Helsinki Assembly of WUS that IUS at that time did not offer the sincere and genuine sponsorship required by WUS Statutes;
- 5) the unrepresentative character and partisan purposes of IUS.

Jean Arès (D.C.) submitted the following amendment to this resolution. (Seconded by Yves Vadé-D.C.).

Art. 1 to read:

"to the participants from the Pax Romana milieu in the WUS Assembly that they propose informal consultations by WUS with all international university and student organisations in preference to the continuation of a formally-constituted Consultative Committee, particularly with an organisation which has been deemed unworthy of sponsorship of WUS.

Art. 5 - Delete

The delegate from Luxembourg further recommended that Art. 5 be left but changed to read -

"the partisan purposes of IUS".

Mr. Arès accepted this amendment to his amendment.

Speaking for the original resolution, Paul Sigmund (NFCCS United States), made the following remarks:

- 1) The resolution was merely a recommendation and not a mandate to the participants. The representatives from Pax Romana were free agents and acted in the Assembly as individuals. The recommendation, therefore, was only to give them the opinion of the group from which they came.
- 2) The commission was in general agreement on the attitude of Pax Romana towards the Consultative Committee, towards IUS and towards the participation of IUS in WUS. It had been the opinion that this participation was not desirable and it was only on the question of the specific tactics to be used in working against this participation that there had been differences of opinion.
- 3) It was also generally agreed that the Consultative Committee should not continue as a formal organisation because it might bring an organisation which was refused sponsorship into closer contact with WUS and because the Committee could develop to the point where it took over some of the powers of the General Assembly and became in effect an upper chamber of WUS. If that happened, the IUS would be in a position to formulate policy for WUS.



4) Finally, it was agreed by the majority of the committee that the purpose for which the committee was officially set up - to obtain advice on the programme of WUS - could as well be done in other ways.

However, the commission was not in agreement on the question of informal consultations. One group felt that if WUS at some future time thought these were necessary, that was for WUS to decide and Pax Romana had nothing in principle against it. They felt that a Catholic organisation such as ours, comprising many exiled federations against which IUS had worked in the past and continued to work, should not take the initiative to hold consultations, formal or informal, in which IUS could take part. On the other hand, the other group felt that Pax Romana should take the initiative in proposing informal consultations with all university organisations.

Miss Miriam Hederman (D.C.) spoke in favour of the amendment for the following reasons:

- 1) It gave the possibility to the representatives of taking a positive attitude for which it would be easier to gain the sympathy of the neutral organisations in the Assembly.
- 2) it gave the representatives an opportunity, if defeated, to continue quite legitimately to complain about the Consultative Committee as it presently existed. If they took the purely negative attitude, they were psychologically handicapped in their approach to the Assembly.

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However, she also recommended that Point 4 of the Resolution be suppressed as she did not think it wise to refer again to the Helsinki Assembly and run the risk of reintroducing the confusion that existed there.

During the long discussion that ensued the following arguments were introduced:

Although it was desirable to make contacts with students behind the Iron Curtain (one of the reasons put forth in favour of informal consultations) contact with IUS was not the means of doing so. It was suggested that Pax Romana might set as condition of entry into contact with IUS that it take a positive attitude to the re-establishment of our federations in Soviet-dominated countries. There was a difference of opinion as to whether changes in Russian policy could affect the situation of our students behind the Iron Curtain. Some people felt that changes were taking place and that it was not certain that IUS would always remain communist and that an open attitude must be maintained. However, Laszlo de Marothy (D.C.) said that his experiences and recent discussions with Hungarian students did not give any indication of changes that warranted our taking up any contacts with Communists. He opposed any such contacts for the sake of those students still in Iron Curtain countries. The German, Austrian and American delegations joined in his opinion and expressed the opinion that IUS, if not a Cominform agent, certainly acted like one and that for that reason, contacts were fruitless.

The Assembly was reminded at this point that some contacts already existed. Pax Romana already attended meetings in which there were delegates from IUS - because it participated in the Non-Governmental Associations. This was not a new approach which was being discussed and a perpetual attitude of refusal was more political than apostolic. Also the Consultative Committee had been formed and was in existence without Pax Romana. This group thought that it would be better to try to influence the neutral organisations in this committee than to stay out of it. They thought that this would gain more sympathy on the part of WUS. The point was also raised that it was the position of WUS that was to be decided not the position of Pax Romana on which all were in agreement.

Kaptin Adisocarta (OSCO) introduced another aspect of the problem. He pointed to the variety of situations in different regions and particularly to that of Asia where the position was very different to that of the exiled groups.

Asia was still in formation - its shape was not yet determined - as was that of Europe or the Americas. It was not yet ready and must therefore seek always to collaborate and cooperate with all its elements. The best method to form Asia was through mutual sympathy and tolerance and not by mutual exclusion.

He said that collaboration did not mean that we accepted the principles of communism but only that we were willing to work in those areas and on those projects which were not communist. In Asia where mutual tolerance was required above all things, an attitude of exclusion was wrong. He therefore felt that a totally negative position as stated in the resolution was not possible and that the black and white statement of Point 5 of the resolution was against the realities of the Asian situation.

The President agreed with the speaker from his experience in India where Catholics were a small minority and had to look for a via media in which there was always a communistic influence. If the Assembly took a position not to have anything to do with a group where there were Communists, it gave a directive which was impossible for the Asian federations to follow.

On request, the General Secretary said that the representatives were officially Ramon Sugranyes de Franca (Gen. Sec of ICHICA) and Kevin McDonnell (Great Britain). However, as neither was able to be present, Mr. Sugranyes had given his proxy to Joseph Euriacose and Kevin McDonnell had given his to Philip Lon Fookseng. He reminded the Assembly that one of these delegates had specific instructions from the member and therefore could not follow a recommendation from the Assembly in contradiction to these instructions. The other delegate also could act against the recommendation as he was a free agent. He brought up this point only to remind the Assembly that it could not be annoyed if afterwards the delegates had not followed its wishes.



The Assembly then moved to a vote on the Amendment. On the request of the Assembly the vote was made by roll

Amendment was carried (19-16-0).

Voting for were: Gold Coast, Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay, Canada, Ceylon, Philippines, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy (Masc. and Fem), Poland, Portugal and Spain (Mas. and Fem).

Voting against were: South Africa, Ecuador, United States (IFCCS and INCF), Austria (KHO and Cartellverband) Germany, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Latvia, Hungary, Ukrain, New Zealand and British West Indies.

It was resolved: - .

1956:12 THAT the Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana recommends to the participants from the Pax Romana milieu in the WUS Assembly

- 1) that they propose informal consultations by WUS with all international university and student organisations in preference to the continuation of a formally-constituted Consultative Committee, particularly with an organisation from the Pax Romana milieu in the leadership of WUS;

Considering,

- 2) that the advantages of a widely representative Consultative Committee (mutual contact and advice on the programmes) can be more effectively attained by other means, such as informal consultations, WUS programme committees, UNESCO meetings, etc.;
- 3) that such a formally-constituted Committee might well limit the power of the General Assembly which must remain as the ultimate governing body of WUS;
- 4) the decision of the 1955 Helsinki Assembly of WUS that IUS at that time did not offer the sincere and genuine sponsorship required by WUS Statutes;
- 5) the partisan purposes of IUS. Carried 25-0-10

Voting for were: South Africa, Gold Coast, Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay, Canada, United States (IFCCS and INCF), Ceylon, Philippines, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy (Masc. and Fem.), Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain (Masc. and Fem.) and British West Indies.

Abstentions were: Austria (KHO and Cartellverband), Germany, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Hungary, Latvia, Ukraine and New Zealand.

2. Re Invitation of IUS - as a result of its discussion the Commission presented the following resolution to the Assembly.

Be It Resolved:

THAT the General Secretariat reply to the invitation of the International Union of Students, giving reasons for the refusal of Pax Romana to participate in their meetings and that the Federations be informed of this reply in a circular letter.

The following amendment was proposed to the resolution:

THAT the principal reason for the refusal of Pax Romana to make contacts with IUS, is that IUS does not respect the liberty of Christian students to form federations in the communist countries. (Gross-Switzerland;Reinstadtler-MECCS- United States)

Jean Arès (D.C.) opposed the motion on the grounds that it was not IUS which refused the formation of groups and that it probably took no official stand but that it was the government of the countries concerned. However, the General Secretary remarked that it was clear that IUS had always supported the policy of the governments in suppressing our groups and had always defended that policy in public.

There was some discussion on whether a letter should be send directly to the IUS or whether an open letter should be published in the Journal or Press Service. There was no decision reached on this point and the vote was taken on the motion as amended.

Be it Resolved: -

1956:13 THAT the General Secretariat reply to the invitation of the International Union of Students, giving as principal reason for the refusal of Pax Romana to participate in their meetings that the IUS did not respect the liberty of Christian students to form federations in the communist countries, and that the Federations be informed of this reply in a circular letter. Carried 15-8-9

The Commission on International Relations submitted one more motion to the Assembly.

Be it Resolved : -

1956:14 THAT, in view of the misunderstanding which has arisen concerning the position of Pax Romana vis-à-vis the IUS Consultative Committee that the General Secretary prepare

a short letter to be published as widely as possible explaining the said situation in 1955-1956.



b) Entraide

The Commission presented the following motion to the Assembly:

Be it Resolved : -

1956: 15 THAT, in view of the necessity of developing Pax Romana in Africa, the Interfederal Assembly express its desire to hold an African Seminar at the end of 1957 in Africa. That Entraide in 1956-1957 be centred on this project.
Carried Unanimously

The Commission also reported that it had discussed the role of Entraide and had concluded that primarily it was to develop international understanding and international awareness within the framework of Pax Romana and to widen the horizons of our members. It was on the spiritual and intellectual planes as well as on the material that this was to be realised.

The Commission then added the following resolutions.

The Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana resolves: -

1956:16 THAT all Federations be asked to study the Entraide project outlined in Appendix III of the Report of the General Secretary and that they notify the Secretariat of their possibilities in this regard. They are especially asked to study the possibility of obtaining a grant for one African student and the General Secretary is urged to take up direct contact with the African student groups this year in order to obtain subject material for publicity.
Carried Unanimously

The following suggestions were made for the preparation of the Seminar.

- a) that the Federations should assist the African students in the preparation, on the intellectual and material levels;
- b) that interest in Africa and especially in the Seminar should be promoted through publications - i.e. articles in the Journal, articles in national Catholic papers and student publications. Also that the African Newsletter be sent to all Federations;
- c) that the Federations in the coming year study problems in Africa, i.e. Catholic Church in Africa and African universities, the development of an African community.
- d) that the Federations arrange special meetings on these problems and formation seminars and that their national conferences treat the questions as study themes;

- e) that Pax Romana day or days in 1957 be devoted to the theme of Africa;
- f) that prayers be offered for students in Africa.

1956:17 THAT the idea of mutual assistance and contact on a material, intellectual and spiritual level should be developed between any two Federations or groups in different countries according to the needs of the Pax Romana Entraide programme. Carried Unanimously

The specific means to this end were outlined as follows:

- a) that personal contact be maintained through correspondence;
- b) that contacts be made between universities;
- c) that student exchange be promoted - i.e. African students to Europe or the United States before the African Seminar;
- d) that neighbouring Federations invite each other to their meetings and that they cooperate in certain projects.

c) Future Meetings

The Commission on Future Meetings presented the following motions to the Assembly.

Be it Resolved:

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1956:18 THAT all Federations be requested to give more attention to the training of their leaders. To this end that training seminars, similar to that held in Geneva and Estavayer be organised. Carried 31-1-0

1956:19 THAT the Interfederal Assembly express its gratitude to the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs and to the Asia Foundation for the considerable aid they have given to make it possible to bring participants to the Interfederal Assembly of 1956. Carried Unanimously

1956:20 THAT the Interfederal Assembly wishes to express its gratitude to the Philippine Federation for its very kind invitation to hold the 1959 Interfederal Assembly in the Philippines. However, that the Assembly stress the importance of strong financial support if such a meeting is to be a success. Carried Unanimously

1956:21 THAT the General Secretariat continue to look for resources to assure an international participation in Pax Romana meetings. Carried Unanimously

1956:22 THAT the next Interfederal Assembly and Formation Seminar be held in Cuba and that the theme be "The Civic Responsibility of the Student".



d) Regional Work

1. Africa

As a result of its deliberations the Commission recommended the following programme of Action for Africa for 1956-1957

- 1) organisation of Pax Romana Day by our Federations - special attention should be given to the preparation of the African Seminar. That Pax Romana Day be celebrated as a climax of a programme lasting several days;
- 2) publication of the African Newsletter at Makerere University College of East Africa - two numbers should be issued before the end of this year;
- 3) visit to the different Federations in view of the proposed African Seminar by a member of the General Secretariat (preferably the General Secretary) and that special attention be given to the problems of the territories visited;
- 4) preparation of the African Seminar by different groups;
- 5) more attention should be given by our groups in Africa to students who are going to study in Europe or America. Information should be gathered and sent to Fribourg;
- 6) considering the importance of the development of the activities of Pax Romana in Africa, the General Secretariat be requested to seek the means of obtaining the services of an African staff member;
- 7) Special attention should be given to the finding and forming of leaders for the African Seminar;
- 8) contact between African Federations and Asian Federations be increased;
- 9) the General Secretariat contact the African priests studying in Rome with a view to bringing them into closer association with the activities of Pax Romana.

Report Adopted Unanimously

2. Asia

The Commission on Asia presented the following programme of Action for 1956-1957:

- 1) organisation of Pax Romana Day by our Federations - special attention should be given to the preparation of the African Seminar.
- 2) training course in Singapore in August of 1956.

- 3) four months' field work by the Asian Assistant Secretary - it is envisaged that he will visit Indonesia, Burma, Viet Nam, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaya (special project);
- 4) inter-Asian student leader exchange...to continue our efforts to stimulate contact between the Federations, a long term project could be envisaged which would allow Federation leaders to obtain scholarships for other Asian countries (e.g. Burma and Malaya could combine resources to form a scholarship for a student leader from Japan, Viet Nam or the Philippines ; Apart from his studies the grantee would work with the Malayan Federation);
- 5) more attention should be given by our groups in Asia to students who are going to study in Europe or America. Information should be gathered and sent to Fribourg;
- 6) in consequence of the growing tendency of Asian-African collaboration in student affairs, the General Secretariat be requested to contact foundations and other sources in order that travel grants may be secured for a few Asian student leaders to attend the envisaged Pax Romana African Seminar in the coming year;
- 7) the results of the training course in Singapore be studied carefully in order that future meetings of this type may be organised in other parts of Asia;
- 8) in view of the forthcoming visit of the Assistant Secretary to Burma, the application for affiliation of the Association of Catholic Students of Burma be referred to the next Interfederal Assembly ;
- 9) the General Secretary contact the Asian priests studying in Rome with a view to bringing them into closer association with the activities of Pax Romana;
- 10) the national Federations in Asia try to aid young graduates returning from abroad to be reintegrated into the national life.

The Commission also expressed its gratitude to the Philippine Federation for providing the money to allow the Asian Assistant to go from Hong Kong to Manila and to stay in Manila. Also they wished to thank this Federation for grants for 20 students from Viet Nam.

Report Adopted Unanimously

3. Europe (see all Appendix V)

The European Commission presented the following programme of Action for 1956-1957:

- 1) organisation of Pax Romana Day by our Federations - special attention



should be given to the preparation of the African Seminar;

- 2) the Secretariat try to encourage a broader participation in meetings with an international character organised by our Federations - such as Gemen (Germany), Krensmünster (Austria) and the UCS Summer School (Great Britain), and the pilgrimage to Chartres.
- 3) organisation of camps by the Federations with the participation of foreign students. Encouragement of the collaboration of the Federations in assisting groups of foreign students, especially in France, Germany and England. That the European Federations develop their contacts with the Overseas Student Coordination (OSCO);
- 4) encouragement of the organisation of bi-lateral and multi-lateral meetings between federations and the fostering of the project to send out invitations to other Federations to attend annual meetings;
- 5) organisation in 1957 of a Formation Seminar for European student leaders.

The Commission also expressed its gratitude to the German Federation for making it possible to hold the first International Formation Seminar of Pax Romana for Europeans.

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Report Adopted Unanimously

4. Latin America

The Latin American Commission submitted the following recommendations for work in 1956-1957:

- 1) **organisation of Pax Romana Day** - special attention to the preparation of the African Seminar;
- 2) preparation and organisation of the 1957 Interfederal Assembly in Cuba - theme, "The Civic Responsibility of the Student";
- 3) two regional meetings - one for the Atlantic Zone in 1956 and a Training Seminar for Central America at the beginning of 1957;
- 4) retention and improvement of the Boletín Iberoamericano de Información for the coming year - more attention in it to civic education. Also efforts should be made to start finding subscriptions for it;
- 5) meeting of the Directors of the Latin American Federations in Cuba prior to the Assembly;

- 6) voyage of the Latin American Assistant Secretary to the Federations. If possible, he will attend the regional meeting in Central America, will talk with Federation leaders about the possibility of introducing WUS into the universities of Latin America and will occupy himself with the setting up of the Young Graduate Service centres;
- 7) Pax Romana Young Graduate Service - it is hoped that this service will start its activities in a number of university centres at the end of 1956;
- 8) retention and development of the regional Sub-Secretariat for Mexico, Central America and the Antilles - it should try to send out a regional Bulletin and to foster contacts in the region;
- 9) efforts should be made to try and hold a special meeting of Federation chaplains during the Interfederal Assembly;
- 10) considering the lack of proper civic orientation forms one of the bases for the political and economic instability of the countries in Latin America, the Federations in this region be asked to put more emphasis in their Programmes on the formation of such a spirit in students;
- 11) a study be made by the Latin American Federations of the possibility of developing JUS on their continent;

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In addition, the Commission made the following recommendations in regard to the Information Bulletin for Latin America:

It wished to note its pleasure that the Secretariat had been able to obtain money in order to permit the continuation for a certain time of this publication but it wished to emphasize that financial support should be obtained through subscriptions. Also, it expressed its appreciation to the Director for the very excellent work he was doing and wished to recommend that in the coming year he give more emphasis to the civic formation of students.

Report Adopted Unanimously

5. North America

The following is the programme of Action submitted for approval to the Assembly for North America:

- 1) organisation of Pax Romana Day - special attention to preparation of the African Seminar;
- 2) retention and development of the North American Commission - among



its activities it should explore the possibility of developing the campaign for Friends of Pax Romana and subscriptions to the Journal;

- 3) organisation of a Formation Seminar in North America in 1956;
- 4) visit of the General Secretary to North America after the Interfederal Assembly of 1957;
- 5) participation by the Federations in the Interfederal Assembly in Cuba in 1957. Before or after the Assembly a small delegation should visit Central America;
- 6) one Federation designated by the North American Commission should undertake to study the relations of the Federations with other international organisations like UNESCO National Commissions;
- 7) the North American Commission should try to coordinate and stimulate efforts being made to bring aid to foreign students;
- 8) The Federations in the North American Commission should make a big effort to send observers to the annual meetings;
- 9) the Coordinating Meeting of the North American Commission be held as early as possible in the school year so that the Federations may make full use of the conclusions of the Interfederal Assembly;
- 10) the Federations in North America send the names of delegates to international Pax Romana meetings both to the Director of the North American Commission and the General Secretariat so that one might be chosen to represent the Commission at these meetings.

Report Adopted Unanimously

Point 12 Publications

The Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana Resolves: (submitted by Commission)

1956:23 THAT the English and French editions of the Journal be continued and that 6 issues of 3 pages each be published; that the possibility be studied of adding a supplement two or three times annually, treating specific problems. This latter be especially directed to graduates. Carried Unanimously

The following recommendation was then submitted to the Assembly:

THAT the Pax Romana Journal be published in the English edition in magazine format, that the contents be directed especially to students and that, if possible, special supplements be published

for graduates during the year. (Wood-Great Britain: Setaro-MNCF-United States).

In support of the recommendation the delegate from Great Britain gave the following reasons:

1. in its present form the Journal is not at all attractive to English-speaking students;
2. it is very difficult to include magazine articles for students and graduates. There is always the danger of falling between two stools. It would be much better to make the magazine either for students or graduates;
3. because it is the main contact organ of Pax Romana, the Journal should reach as many students as possible. The special supplement could be directed to graduates to give them a publication.

Rafael Garcia (Ecuador) was of the opinion that a change in format would be very expensive and that it would be better to sacrifice this recommendation in favour of putting out a Spanish edition. Guillermo Ungo (D.C.) agreed with this speaker and added that he did not think the format was the prime factor in selling the Journal. Furthermore, the French delegate added that the format was a question also for the French edition and that without more technical information on hand, it was impossible to come to any decision at this point.

As a result of the discussion, the movers agreed to withdraw their recommendation and the following was substituted:

The Interfederal Assembly recommends:

1956:24 THAT the Secretariat continue to work towards the publishing of a Latin American Journal as soon as possible and that it investigate the possibility of changing the format of the English and French editions to make them more attractive. (Setaro-MNCF-United States:Adhémar-Denmark) Carried 23-0-1

The Commission on publications presented a number of other resolutions to the Assembly.

Be it Resolved: -

1956:25 THAT publication of the Press Service be continued in French and English and that the editors of Federations newspapers try to use more of this information. Carried 30-0-2

1956:26 THAT publication of the Boletin Iberoamericano de Informacion be continued and publication be recommended of the African Newsletter. Carried Unanimously

1956:27 THAT a network of correspondents be developed to help in giving material for the Journal and for regional publications. Carried 30-0-2

1956:28 THAT a booklet on University Catholic Student Action be published, especially to help groups in Asia and Africa. Carried Unanimously

1956:29 THAT in order to increase subscriptions to the Journal, all Federations be asked to advise the Secretariat in advance of their meetings so that extra copies can be obtained for publicity. Carried Unanimously



Point 13 Elections

1. President

Miss Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo was unanimously elected as President of IMCS for 1956-1957. Miss Pintasilgo thanked the Assembly for the confidence they had placed in her and said it was her desire to work for the movement, in particular by continuing the work of Joseph Kuriacose. With him she had come to a better understanding of the needs of the movement and she hoped that in the coming year she might be able to contribute to the progress of Pax Romana.

2. Vice-President

The candidates nominated for Vice-President were:

Mr. Jean Arès - Canada
Mr. Ladislas de Marothay - Hungary

A vote was taken and Mr. Arès was elected (Arès 38-Marothay 20-Abs. 3)

3. Sub-Secretariats

The following directors were elected to the Sub-Secretariats:

Missions - Fr. Masson (re-elected)
Arts - Dr. Leonhard Kùppers (re-elected)
Technology Students - Mr. Pierre Finet (re-elected)
Social Formation and Action - Dr. Klùbbers (elected to replace Erich Tradt on the recommendation of the former director)

1956:30 The Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Mr. Erich Tradt for having made the Social Secretariat the best of all those attached to Pax Romana. Carried Unanimously with a standing ovation

4. Directing Committee

The following persons were elected to the Directing Committee for 1956-1957:

Mr. Diarmuid O'Scannlain - United States MFCCS
Mr. Rupert Rasanayagam - Ceylon
Mr. Guillermo Unge - El Salvador
Mr. Georg Juermeling - Germany
Miss Miriam Hederman - Ireland
Mr. Yves Vadé - France

5. Candidates to the Directing Committee

The Assembly nominated the following countries to submit candidates for the 1957-1958 Directing Committee:

Cuba(JUC), Ecuador, Great Britain, Italy (Masc), Malaya, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Spain (Masc), Sweden, Switzerland (SES), Ukraine-OBNOVA, MNCF.-United States.

6. Treasurer

The Assembly elected Mr. Auberger by acclamation as Treasurer for 1956-1957. At the same time it presented the following resolution: -

1956:31 The Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana wishes to express its most sincere gratitude to Mr. Albert Auberger and to the members of the Finance Committee for the valuable assistance given by them to the Movement.

7. General Secretary

Thom Kerstiēns was unanimously elected as General Secretary for two more years. Mr. Kerstiēns said that he appreciated the confidence expressed by the Assembly and took the occasion to remark that he was very impressed by the quality of the delegates at this Assembly.

Point 14 - Conclusion - Other Business

The following resolutions were presented by the Assembly :

Be it Resolved : -

1956:32 THAT the Interfederal Assembly express its profound gratitude to the Katholische Hochschuljugend Oesterreichs for the great amount of work it has done to make it possible to hold the Assembly in Vienna. Carried by ovation

1956:33 THAT the Interfederal Assembly express its sincere gratitude to the Ecclesiastic Assistant of Pax Romana, Msgr. Emilio Don Guano for having created a true Christian spiritual community during the meetings. Carried by ovation

1956:34 THAT the Interfederal Assembly express to the retiring President, Joseph Kuriacose, its heartfelt appreciation for his devotion and leadership during the past two years. Carried by ovation

The President then thanked the delegates who had prepared themselves so well for this Assembly and who had made it a really valuable meeting and he thanked the staff of the Secretariat who had made this preparation possible by providing the necessary documentation. Finally, he wished to express his thanks to the Directing Committee and to the General Secretary without whose help he said that he could not have conducted the meetings. he expressed the wish that all he had learned in Pax Romana would be of some use to his region when he returned.

As there was no further business the 1956 Assembly was closed with prayer.

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Ecclesiastical Assistants

Rev. Emilio Guano	172 via Aurelia Rome, Italy
Rev. Dominique Louis O.P.	Couvent St. Hyacinthe Fribourg, Switzerland

Directing Committee

President - Joseph Kuriaose	c/o Graduate School, Princeton Univ Princeton, New Jersey, USA
Vice-Pres.-- Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo	Avenue Duque de Loulé 90 Lisbon, Portugal
Jean Arès (Canada)	The Queen's College Oxford, England
Miriam Hederman (Ireland)	71 St. Stephen's Green Dublin, Ireland
Ladislav de Marothy (Hungary)	18 rue des Joyeuses Entrées Louvain, Belgium
Guillermo Ungo (El Salvador)	3 a C.P. 39 San Salvador, El Salvador

Candidates to the Directing Committee

Joyce Gillow (Great Britain)	3 Doughty Avenue Eccles, Lanc. England
Rupert Rasanayagam (Ceylon)	80 Biyaganama Road Kelaniya, Ceylon
Yves Vadé (France)	18 rue de l'Eglise Moret sur Loing, France
Georg Wuermeling (Germany)	Robert Koch Strasse 61 Bad-Godesberg, Germany

Sub-Secretariats

Dr. Franz Klüber	Johannisstr. 12 Münster, Germany
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General Secretariat

Gen. Secretary - Thom Kerstiëns	14 rue St. Michel Fribourg, Switzerland
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General Secretariat (cont'd)

Patricia Maguire
 Jaime Cordova
 Reiner Limbach
 Philip Loh Fookseng
 Marie-Madeleine Gerber
 Nancy Walsh

Federations Represented Directly (* represents a delegate)EuropeAustria - Katholische Hochschuljugend Oesterreichs (KHO)

* Hans Soukup 6 Ebendorferstrasse
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* Hugo Bogensberger 6 Ebendorferstrasse
 Vienna, Austria

Erika Mieditz 6 Ebendorferstrasse
 Vienna, Austria

Cartellverband der Kath. Oesterreichischen Hochschul-
 verbindungen (CCV)

* Richard Tiefenthaler
 Aurilliastrasse 2
 Bergenz, Vbg. Austria

Denmark - Academicum Catholicum - Katolsk Studentergruppe

* Axelle Thon Adhémar Bellevue 32
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France - Fédération Française des Etudiants Catholiques (FFEC)

Rev. A. Faidherbe 35 rue de la Glacière
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* Yves Vadé 18 rue de l'Eglise
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Germany - Katholische Deutsche Studenten-Einigung (KDSE)

* Helmut Lehne Koblenzerstrasse 65
 Bonn, Germany

Maria Luepschen Knechtstedener Str. 30
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Editha Nassen Koblenzerstrasse 65
 Bonn, Germany



Germany (continued)

Franz Rosch
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Bonn, Germany

* Hans Tietmeyer
Koblenzerstrasse 65
Bonn, Germany

Great Britain - Union of Catholic Students of Great Britain (UCS)

* Joyce Gillow
3 Doughty Avenue
Eccles. Lanc. England

* Bryan Michael Wood
146 Manwood Road
London, England

Ingrid H. Tauber
Towerfields, Keston
Kent, England

David Peel
A6 Caroline Street
Saltaire Shipley, York. England

Ireland - Irish Association of Catholic University Students (IACUS)

* Michael Whelton
23 a St. Patrick's Hall
Cork, Ireland

* Thos. F. Dowdall
Carrigdrive, Blackrock Rd.
Cork, Ireland

Italy - Federazione Universitaria Cattolica Italiana (FUCI)

(Masc.) Rev. Lorenzo Vivaldi
Via Monzoni 11/3 ss
Savona, Italy

* Carlo Gregolin
4d Via Conciliazione
Rome, Italy

Augusto Falaguerra
Via Sofocle 4
Milan, Italy

(Fem.) * Carla Madricardo
4d Via Conciliazione
Rome, Italy

Luxembourg - Akademiker-Verein-Assoc. Luxemb. des Univ. Catholiques (ALUC)

* Jean-Paul Harpes
2 rue Aldringer
Luxembourg

Rev. P. Elcheroth
197 Ave. de la Fayencerie
Luxembourg

Luxembourg (continued)

- * Georges Muller 2 rue de Hollerich
Luxembourg
- Jules Molitor 6 rue de la Grève
Luxembourg

Netherlands - Unie van Katholieke Studentenvereniging in Nederland (UNIE)

- * Frans Alting van Geusau Hugo de Grootstraat
No. 3 Utrecht, Netherlands
- * Herman Geertman Hertogstraat 53
Nijmegen, Netherlands

Portugal - Juventude Universitária Católica do Portugal (JUC)

Francisca Rita Alves Bagio Av. Antonio Augusto
Agimar 84 r/c d -
Lisbon, Portugal

- * Maria Emilia Lobo Alves Av. Antonio Augusto Aginar
84 r/c d - Lisbon, Portugal

* Maria T. Santa Clara Gomez Rida Escola Politecnica
255/1 Lisbon, Portugal

Spain - Juventud Universitaria Masculina de Acción Católica Española (JUC)

Rev. Luis-José Alonso Gonzalez
Juan Herrera 4 Madrid,
Spain

- (Masc) * Celestino Concepcion Guerra
Apdo 2 Sta. Cruz
Palma, Canary Is. Spain
- * Cruz Martinez Gomez Conde de Xiquena 5
Madrid Spain
- Eloy Parra Abad Vallehermoso 72
Madrid, Spain
- (Fem) * Concepcion Llaguno Heroes 10 de Agosto 11
Madrid, Spain
- * Luisa Martinez Archacoderra Heroes 10 de Agosto 11
Madrid, Spain

Philippines - Student Catholic Action of the Philippines (SCA)

* Maria Isabel Diaz c/o SCA 2472 Taft Avenue
Manila, Philippines

Africa

South Africa - National Catholic Federation of Students of S. Africa

* Colin Gardner Wadham College,
Oxford, England

Gold Coast - The Aquinas Society - Pax Romana Federation of the
Gold Coast Catholic Students (affiliated 1956)

* John Quansah Legion Hall, Univ. College
Achimota, Gold Coast

Uganda - St. Augustine's Society (non-affiliated)

Nicholas Muraguri Box 262, Makerere College
Kampala Uganda

Latin America

Argentina - Juventud Universitaria Católica de la Asociación de
Profesionales y de Estudiantes de la Acción Católica Argen.

* José Antonelli Rioja 781
Buenos Aires, Argentina

British West Indies - Catholic Students' Club of the University
College of the West Indies (affiliated 1956)

* Albert B. Alleyne Univ. College of the West Indies
Jamaica, Br. West Indies

Costa Rica - Juventud Universitaria Católica Costarricense (JUC)

* Oscar Enrique Mass Herrera Avda 4a Calles 22-24
San José, Costa Rica

Cuba - Juventud Universitaria Católica de la Federación de la
Juventud Masculina de Acción Católica Cubana (JUC)

* Manuel Fernandez Perez San Nicolas 102
Habana, Cuba

Ecuador - Juventud Universitaria Católica (JUC)

* José Rafael Garcia Vargas 701
Quito, Ecuador



El Salvador - Agrupación Cultural Universitaria Salvadoreña

- * Francisco S. Tobar Avenida España 44
San Salvador, El Salvador

Mexico - Movimiento Estudiantil y Profesional de la Acción Católica de la Juventud Mexicana (MEP)

- * Tarsicio G. Garcia Diaz
Guadalajara 67 A
Col Roma, Mexico

Uruguay - Federación Uruguaya de Estudiantes de Acción Católica

- * Julio Cesar Lupinacci Avda. Brasil 2697
Montevideo, Uruguay

North America

Canada - Fédération des Etudiants des Universités Catholiques du Canada (FEUCC)

- * Louis Toupin 49 St. Sulpice
Oka, Canada

U.S.A. - National Federation of Catholic College Students (NFCCS)

- * Thomas Reinstedtler 614 Cochran Road
Pittsburgh Penn. USA

- * Paul Sigmund 247 Bent Rd.
Wyncote, Penn. USA

- National Newman Club Federation (NNCF)

- * Richard Dremuk 22-51 35th Street
Astoria 5, New York, USA

- * Ferdinand Setaro 153 Chandler Avenue
Staten Is. 14, New York, USA

Federations Represented Indirectly

- New Zealand - University Catholic Society - proxy to Great Britain
Uruguay - Federacion Univ. Feminina - proxy to Masc. Federation

Observers

- Kaptin Adiscomarta - Overseas Student Coordination (OSCO)
Pagestraat 15, Tilburg, Netherlands.
- Ives Capitaine (Switzerland) Ave. Dapples 15, Lausanne, Switz.
- Rev. Colin Collins (S. Africa) 300 Pretoria St., Pretoria, S.Africa
- Rev. Henri Conus (Switzerland) Foyer des Etudiants,
24 Ave de la Gare, Lausanne, Switz.

REGIONAL WORK1. Africa

- 1) Organisation of Pax Romana Day by our Federations - special attention to the preparation of the African Seminar... and the Day to be celebrated as a climax of a programme of several days.
- 2) Publication of the African Newsletter at Makerere University College of East Africa - two numbers before the end of 1956.
- 3) Visit to Federations by member of General Secretariat (preferably General Secretary) - in view of proposed seminar. Special attention to problems of the territories visited.
- 4) Preparation of the African Seminar by the groups.
- 5) Attention to students going to study in Europe and America - information to be gathered and sent to Fribourg.
- 6) Considering the importance of the development of activities of Pax Romana in Africa, the General Secretariat seek the means of obtaining services of an African staff member.
- 7) Special attention to the finding and forming of leaders for the African Seminar.
- 8) Contact between African Federations and Asian Federations to be developed.
- 9) General Secretariat to contact African priests studying in Rome in order to bring them into closer association with the activities of Pax Romana.

2. Asia

- 1) Organisation of Pax Romana Day - attention to the preparation of the African Seminar.
- 2) Training Course in Singapore in August of 1956.
- 3) Four-months' field work by Asian Assistant in Asia (Indonesia, Burma, Viet Nam, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaya) - special project.
- 4) Inter-Asian student leader exchange... long term project to stimulate contact between the Federations.
- 5) Attention to students going to Europe and America to study - information to be gathered and sent to Fribourg.
- 6) In consequence of growing tendency for Asian-African collaboration in student affairs, the General Secretariat be requested to contact foundations and other sources to obtain travel grants for a few Asian student leaders to attend African Seminar.



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- 7) The results of the Training Course in Singapore to be studied carefully in order that future meetings of this type may be organized in other parts of Asia.
- 8) In view of forthcoming visit of Assistant Secretary, to postpone affiliation of Burmese Federation until the next Assembly.
- 9) General Secretariat to contact Asian priests studying in Rome in order to bring them into closer association with the work of Pax Romana.
- 10) The Federations to try and aid young graduates returning from abroad to integrate them into national life.

3. Europe

- 1) Organisation of Pax Romana Day by our Federations - special attention to the preparation of the African Seminar,
- 2) The Secretariat try to encourage a broader participation in meetings with an international character organised by Federations.
- 3) Organisation of camps by the Federations with participation of foreign students - collaboration with groups working with foreign students (OSCO) and between Federations.
- 4) Encouragement of the organisation of bi-lateral and multi-lateral meetings between federations, the fostering of the project to send out invitations to other Federations to attend annual meetings.
- 5) Organisation in 1957 of a Formation Seminar for European student leaders.

4. Latin America

- 1) Organisation of Pax Romana Day by our Federations - special attention to the preparation of the African Seminar.
- 2) Preparation and Organisation of the 1957 Interfederal Assembly in Cuba - Theme, "The Civic Responsibility of the Student".
- 3) Two regional meetings - one for the Atlantic Zone in 1956 and a Training Seminar for Central America at the beginning of 1957.
- 4) Retention and Improvement of the Boletín Iberoamericano de Información for the coming year - more attention in it to civic education - efforts to be made to find subscriptions.
- 5) Meeting of the leaders of the Latin American Federations in Cuba prior to the 1957 Assembly.
- 6) Voyage of Latin American Assistant Secretary to the Federations. If possible he will attend the regional meeting in Central America, will talk with Federation leaders about the possibility of introducing



WUS into the universities of Latin America and will occupy himself with the setting up of the Young Graduate Service centres.

- 7) Pax Romana Young Graduate Service - it is hoped that a number of centres may begin work in 1957.
- 8) Retention and development of the regional Sub-Secretariat for Mexico, Central America and the Antilles - it should try to send out a regional Bulletin and to foster contacts in the region.
- 9) Efforts should be made to try and hold a special meeting of Federation chaplains during the Interfederal Assembly.
- 10) Federations to put more emphasis on the formation of a civic spirit among students.
- 11) Study of the possibility of developing WUS in Latin America.

5. North America

- 1) Organisation of Pax Romana Day by our Federations - special attention to the preparation of the African Seminar.
- 2) Retention and development of the North American Commission - among its activities it should explore the possibility of developing the campaign for Friends of Pax Romana and subscriptions to the Journal.
- 3) Organisation of a Formation Seminar in North America in 1956.
- 4) Visit of the General Secretary to North America after the Interfederal Assembly of 1957.
- 5) Participation by the Federations in the Interfederal Assembly of 1957 - before or after a small delegation should visit Central America.
- 6) One Federation designated by the NAC should undertake to study the relations of the Federations with other international organisations (UNESCO).
- 7) NAC to try and coordinate and stimulate efforts being made to bring aid to foreign students.
- 8) Federations in NAC to make a big effort to send observers to annual meetings.
- 9) Coordinating Meeting of the NAC to be held as early as possible in the school year so that the Federations may make full use of the conclusions of the Interfederal Assembly.

- 10) Federations to send names of delegates to international Fax Romaná meetings both to the Director of the NAC and the General Secretariat in order that one might be chosen to represent the NAC. etc.

ENTRAIDE

- 1) That Entraide 1956-1957 be centred on the project for the African Seminar.
- 2) That Federations be asked to study Entraide Project outlined in Appendix III to the report of the General Secretary and notify the Secretariat of their possibilities in this regard. That they investigate the possibility of obtaining one grant for an African student to attend the meeting.
- 3) That the idea of mutual assistance and contact on a material, intellectual and spiritual level be developed between any two Federations or groups in different countries.

FUTURE MEETINGS

- 1) In order to train leaders that training seminars be organised, in the different continents.
- 2) That the 1957 Interfederal Assembly and Formation Seminar be held in Cuba with the theme, "The Civic Responsibility of the Student".

PUBLICATIONS

- 1) That the English and French editions of the Journal be continued and that 6 issues of 8 pages each be published; that the possibility be studied of adding a supplement two or three times annually, on specific problems.
- 2) That the Secretariat continue to work towards the publication of a Latin American Journal and that it investigate the possibility of changing the format of the English and French editions.
- 3) That publication of the Press Service be continued in French and English and that the editors of Federation newspapers be urged to make reprints.
- 4) That publication of the Boletín Iberoamericano de Información be continued and that publication of the African Newsletter be recommenced.
- 5) That a network of correspondents be developed to help in giving material for the Journal and for regional publications.

- 6) That a booklet on University Catholic Student Action be published, especially for groups in Asia and Africa.
- 7) That in order to increase subscriptions to the Journal, all Federations be asked to advise the Secretariat in advance of their meetings so that extra copies can be obtained for publicity.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- 1) To continue our contacts with the Youth Department of UNESCO and with ECOSOC.
- 2) To continue to develop contacts with other Catholic Organisations through the Conference of the International Catholic Organisations.
- 3) To undertake a study of the relations existing between each of our Federations and
 - a) the national commissions of UNESCO
 - b) the national commissions of WUS
 - c) the national committees of WAY
 - d) the national union of students
- 4) To continue preparation of a Conference on "Man in the University and in Society " planned for 1958.
- 5) To develop contacts with WUS and to investigate its introduction into Latin America.
- 6) To undertake a study of our relations with the International Union of Students.

SUB-SECRETARIATS

To promote the development of closer contacts between the Sub-Secretariats of IMCS and ICMICA.

* * *



A. Financial Statement 1955 (in Swiss Francs)

<u>Receipts</u>		Budgeted	Received
Dues	IMCS	13,000	9,190.48
	ICMICA	7,000	5,247.11
State of Fribourg		5,700	5,700.-
Friends of Pax Romana		6,000	3,016.15
Benefactors		25,000	31,902.01
Journal		15,000	10,763.99
Scrinium		3,500	2,349.47
Other Publications		5,000	759.10
Gifts and Diverse		65,500	55,182.95 *
*In this sum is included 34,175, gift of the Holy See for 1956.		145,700	124,111.26
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Office Rent and Maintenance		6,600	6,420.-
Salaries		66,000	70,190.-
General Expenses		20,100	17,627.14
Voyages and Conference Representation		6,200	6,393.30
Meetings, Committees, Assemblies		7,000	6,782.25
Sub-Sects. Regional Offices		5,500	3,025.-
Journal		15,000	7,954.30
Scrinium		17,800	19,691.30
Other Publications		1,500	873.10
		<u>145,700</u>	<u>139,016.39</u>
Total Receipts			<u>124,111.26</u>
Deficit for Year			<u>14,905.63</u>



Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Comparative Balances at December 31st, 1952-53-54-55

<u>ASSETS</u>	31.12.52	31.12.53	31.12.54	31.12.55
Cash on Hand	660.82	712.41	7.629.65	1.486.70
Postal Cheque Acct.	811.17	515.54	1.383.02	324.96
Cash in Bank	4.365.40	7.602.51	6.285.92	25.410.50
Books	1.-	1.-	1.-	1.-
Furniture and Equipment	1.-	1.-	1.-	1.-
Accts. Receivable	834.35	1.020.25	1.332.65	1,206.25
Balance (Loss)	42,166.59	21,815.12	.....	11,044.79
	<u>48.840.33</u>	<u>31.667.83</u>	<u>16.633.24</u>	<u>39,475.20</u>

LIABILITIES

Accts. Payable	25,240.-	26,893.90	2,670.30	20,000.-
Relief	23,600.33	4,773.93	.....	.....
Reserve				
a) South America .....	.....	.....	2,807.75	2,307.75
b) Asia .....	.....	.....	7,294.35	5,042.45
c) Maguire .....	.....	.....	.....	11,625.-
Balance (Profit) .....	.....	.....	3,860.84	.....
	<u>48.840.33</u>	<u>31.667.83</u>	<u>16.633.24</u>	<u>39,475.20</u>



Explanation of the Account - Dues of IMCS Federations

Dépouillement du compte "COTISATIONS DES FEDERATIONS MIEC" = 31.12.1955

<u>AFRIQUE DU SUD</u>		
National Catholic Federation of Students (1955)	Fr.s.	60.-
<u>AUSTRALIE</u>		
University Catholic Federation of Australia (1954)		296.25
<u>AUTRICHE</u>		
Katholische Hochschuljugend Oesterreichs (1953 partiel)		16.-
Oe.C.V. (1952 partiel)		64.-
<u>BOLIVIE</u>		
J.U.C. masc. (1954)		17.45
J.U.C. fem. (1954)		17.45
<u>BRESIL</u>		
J.U.C. masc. (1953)		53.-
(1954)		50.-
J.U.C. fem. (1954)		50.-
<u>CANADA</u>		
F.E.U.C.C. (1954)		640.50
C.F.N.C. (1955)		314.60
C.F.C.C.S. (1955)		107.60
<u>COREE</u>		
National Conf. of Korean Cath. Student Ass. (1955)		42.50
<u>CEYLAN</u>		
Ceylon Catholic Students' Federation (1953)		40.-
(1954)		40.-
(1955)		60.-
<u>CUBA</u>		
A.C.U. (1954)		63.35
(1955)		64.-
J.U.C. masc. (1955)		63.40
J.U.C. Fem. (1953)		63.50
(1954)		63.50
(1955)		63.50
Unión de Universitarias Católicas (1955)		63.60
<u>DANEMARK</u>		
Academicum Catholicum (1954)		49.-
<u>FRANCE</u>		
F.F.E.C. (1954)		339.-
<u>GRANDE BRETAGNE</u>		
U.C.S. (1954)		180.-
(1955)		240.-
<u>INDES</u>		
A.I.C.U.F. (1954)		150.-
(1955)		150.-
(1956)		200.-
<u>INDONESIE</u>		
P.M.K.R.I. (1954)		30.-

à reporter 3.652.20

Cotisations des fédérations MIEC	2.-
	3.652.20
<u>IRLANDE</u>	
I.A.C.U.S. (1955)	240.-
<u>ITALIE</u>	
FUCI masc. (1954)	466.90
FUCI fem. (1954)	466.90
<u>LITHUANIE</u>	
"Ateitis" (1954)	106.38
(1955)	114.89
<u>LUXEMBOURG</u>	
A.L.U.C. (1954)	148.70
<u>MALAISIE</u>	
Cath. Students' Society, University of Malaya (1955)	42.-
<u>MEXIQUE</u>	
M.E.P. (1955)	63.50
Corporación de Estudiantes Mexicanos (1954)	64.05
Unión Femenina de Estudiantes Catol. (1954)	64.05
<u>NOUVELLE ZELANDE</u>	
University Catholic Society of New Zealand (1954)	120.-
<u>PAYS-BAS</u>	
Unie van Kath. Studenten Verenigingen (1955)	302.40
<u>POLOGNE</u>	
"Veritas" (1954)	120.-
<u>PORTO RICO</u>	
Centro Universitario Católico (1954)	84.90
<u>PORTUGAL</u>	
J.U.C. masc. (1955)	53.-
<u>ROUMANIE</u>	
Federala Astru (1954)	22.50
<u>SUISSE</u>	
Société des Etudiants Suisses (1955)	400.-
"Renaissance" (1954)	150.-
(1955)	50.-
<u>UKRAINE</u>	
"Obnova" (1955 solde)	43.11
(1956 partiel)	42.-
<u>URUGUAY</u>	
F.U.E.A.C. masc. (1954)	55.-
F.U.E.A.C. fem. (1954)	100.-
(1955)	85.-
<u>U.S.A.</u>	
N.F.C.C.S. (1955)	1.280.-
N.N.C.F. (1955)	853.-
	<u>9.190.48</u>

N.B. Les cotisations versées sur nos comptes à l'étranger durant 1954 mais non encore transférées à Franbourg au moment de la clôture apparaîtront dans nos comptes de 1956.

Explanation of the Account - "Friends of Pax Romana" - 31.12.1955

United States of America	sw. francs	1.511.90
Canada		795.28
Switzerland		768.85
Italy		712.05
Sterling Area		636.75
Netherlands		614.75
Belgium		591.11
France		281.75
Latin America		36.85
Germany		30.42
Austria		27.60
Spain		25.00

TOTAL 6.032.31

Directed to the Account for the Journal

French Edition	1.508.08
English Edition	1.508.08

Receipts Friends Total 3.016.15

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Explanation of the Account for the Journal

RECEIPTS

French Edition	sw. francs	6.250.04
English Edition		4.513.95
		<u>10.763.99</u>

EXPENDITURES

French Edition	4.202.55
English Edition	3.751.75
	<u>7.954.30</u>

Profit at 31.12.1955 2.809.69



SITUATION INTERMEDIAIRE

1er janvier-30 juin 1956

RECETTES - RECEIPTS

	Budgeté	Reçu	à recevoir
1) Cotisations - Dues MIEC	10.000	4.141.08	5.858.92
MIIC	6.000	5.830.32	169.68
2) Canton de Fribourg	5.700	2.850.-	2.850.-
3) Amis - Friends	4.000	2.213.92	1.786.08
4) Bienfaiteurs - Benefactors	20.000	23.160.78	./ 3.160.78
5) Journal	14.000	3.627.12	10.372.88
6) Scrinium	5.000	-----	5.000.-*
7) Publications	2.000	270.18	1.729.82
8) Dons et divers - various	70.000	25.876.50	44.123.50
9) A trouver ou déficit To be found or deficit	10.800	-----	10.800.-
10) Donateurs - Donors	-----	767.75	./ 767.75
	<u>147.500</u>	<u>68.737.65</u>	<u>78.762.35</u>

* La publication de Scrinium a été suspendue.

Situation Intermédiaire: 1er janvier-30 juin 1956



DEPENSES - EXPENDITURES

	Budgeté	Dépensé
1) Salaires - Salaries	63.600	26.037.50
2) Location des bureaux	5.700	2.850.-
Entretien	900	---
3) Dépenses administratives:		
a) matériel - equipment	6.000	2.674.65
b) téléphone - télégrammes	1.500	784.25
c) port - postage	4.500	2.709.45
d) charges sociales/social security	5.000	3.008.20
4) divers - miscellaneous	1.000	1.103.19
4) Voyages et représentation - Travel	6.000	3.381.05
5) Réunions - Meetings		
a) Assemblée MIIC/ICMICA	5.500	132.50
b) Séminaire de Formation	3.000	27.20*
c) Assemblée MIEC/IMCS	3.000	-----
d) Conseil et Comité Directeur Council and Directing Committee	2.000	2.303.75
6) Subsidés aux Sous-Secrétariats, Secrétariats spécialisés - Sub-Secretariat Grants	2.500	873.50
7) Subside à la Commission Nord-Américaine- Grant to the North American Commission	1.300	-----
8) Publications		
a) Scrinium	23.000	-----
b) Journal	9.000	5.787.35
c) Divers - miscellaneous	4.000	-----
	147.500	51.672.59
	147.500	51.672.59

* Les dépenses du Séminaire de Formation figureront dans les comptes de fin d'année.

B U D G E T

1957

RECETTES - RECEIPTS

1) Cotisations des fédérations			
Dues paid by federations	a) MIEC/IMCS	9.000	
	b) MIIC/ICMICA	7.000	frs.s. 16.000
2) Canton de Fribourg			5.700
3) Amis - Friends of Pax Romana			4.000
4) Bienfaiteurs - Benefactors			25.000
5) Journal			12.000
6) Publications			2.000
7) Donateurs - Donors			16.500
8) Dons et divers - Donations and various			70.000
			<hr/>
			frs.s. 151.200
			<hr/> <hr/>

DEPENSES - EXPENDITURES

1) Salaires du personnel - Staff salaries			
a) MIEC/IMCS (6 personnes)		43.600	
b) MIIC/ICMICA (4 personnes)		35.400	79.000
2) Locaux - Secrétariat Building			
a) Loyer - rent		5.700	
b) Entretien - maintenance		900	6.600
3) Dépenses administratives - Administrative expenses:			
a) Matériel - office equipment		7.000	
b) Téléphone, télégrammes		1.500	
c) Port - postage		5.000	
d) Charges sociales		4.500	
4) Divers		1 000	19.000
4) Voyages - Travel: A) Europe		8.000	
B) Hors-d'Europe		5.000	13.000
5) Réunions - Meetings:			
a) Conseil, Comité Directeur - Council and Directing Committee		2.000	
b) Assemblées MIEC - IMCS Assembly		7.500	
c) Assemblées MIIC - ICMICA Assembly		2.500	
d) Séminaire africain/African Seminar, (2 personnes)		4.800	
e) Publicité - Publicity		3.000	19.800
6) Subsidés aux Sous-Secrétariats et aux Secrétariats spécialisés - Sub-Secretariat Grants			2.500
7) Subside à la Commission Nord-Américaine Grant to the North American Commission			1.300
8) Publications: a) Journal		8.000	
b) Autres - miscellaneous		2.000	10.000
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			frs.s. 151.200
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SPECIAL PROJECTS

During the last year, there were not any special projects paid by foundations. But we have recently received the following gifts:

1. Latin American Bulletin	§ 3.905.40	sw. fr. 16.597.95
This sum assures the continuation of the publication of this bulletin from July 1st, 1956 to October 1st, 1957.		
2. Salary for the Latin American Asst. May 1st, 1956 - December 31st, 1957	3.483.-	14.802.75
3. Participation of 7 Latin American students in our meetings in the summer of 1956.	14.964.-	63.597.-
4. Participation of a student from India in our meetings in the summer of 1956	1.277.-	5.427.25
5. Voyage in Asia of the Assistant for Asia	1.500.-	6.375.-
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	§ 25.129.40	sw. fr. 106.799.95

In addition, through our intermediary, the Federations in the Philippines and Ceylon received travel grants to permit them to send one delegate each to our meetings in the summer of 1956.

The explanation of these sums will appear in the accounts at the end of the year.

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Additional Requests for Affiliation to Pax Romana IMCS

Pax Romana Federation of the Gold Coast Catholic Students

At the present this federation includes groups at the University College of the Gold Coast and Kumasi College of Technology. Its stated purpose is to "foster and thereby deepen the Spiritual, intellectual and social interests, in this order of importance, of Catholic students in institutions of higher learning.

Although the federation is very new, a representative, the Vice-President, is at the Assembly this year.

In the letter of the Archbishop, granting approval, the following is said:

"I have no doubt that this organisation will do much towards widening the Catholic outlook of our students and thus inspiring them with a keener interest in things Catholic and a greater appreciation of our holy Faith.

"As far as my approval is required, and in as far as I am competent to give it, I do so with a big heart, praying that God may crown your efforts with success."

University Catholic Students' Association - Rangoon (Burma)

The aims of the federation are:

- to promote the study and practice of the Catholic Religion among members .
- to promote such religious, intellectual and social activities as may be from to time decided on by the Executive Committee.

It has the approval of the Archbishop of Rangoon and is under the direction of a full executive and a Chaplain, Rev. Father A. Sellos, who has been in close contact with the Secretariat for some time.

The Federation sponsors an annual retreat, monthly meetings, lectures and social activities. It is also in close contact with our Federation in Malaya.

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Note. The other requests for affiliation for 1956 may be found in Appendix II to the report of the General Secretary.



(Note: Reports of the other regional commissions are incorporated into the administrative sessions).

The European Commission reviewed the decisions of the Interfederal Assembly of Leicester in regard to Europe and also the activities of the past year in this region. It noted with pleasure that contacts had improved among the European federations, through a greater participation by leaders from other countries in national meetings and a larger participation in international gatherings, such as Gemen, Krensmünster, etc. Bi-lateral exchange of students is organised principally by the KDSE and is a project which should be developed by other federations.

In view of the differences of opinions which have existed for some years in regard to the European Days, it did not seem advisable to organize a similar meeting in 1956. Furthermore, it does not appear necessary to undertake again the European Bulletin, for the publications of the Federations give sufficient information.

However, the collaboration between European federations must be developed on new bases. Towards this end, the commission accepted with many thanks the offer of the KDSE to organize a Formation Seminar for European leaders, as is set out in Point 5 of the Programme of Action for Europe. The following themes have been suggested for this seminar:

- The Place of Laymen in the modern World
- The Responsibility of Laymen in the Christianisation of the Student Milieu
- The Civic Responsibility of Students
- The Problems of Students who enter the University and the Duties of the University towards them
- Foreign Students and Students Behind the Iron Curtain

Several members of the commission wish to submit to the particular attention of the organizers, the possibility of studying in the Seminar The Role of the Local Community of Catholic Students. Commission No. 1 on the Study Theme at this present Assembly stated that the local group was the living cell of each federation as well as of the entire movement. It would be interesting to know the different ways in which such groups are constituted in European countries, and to reflect on those elements which they must possess in order to give their members an integral Catholic formation and to realize a truly apostolic work.

In addition to the Programme of Action Adopted by the Assembly, the Commission added the following recommendations for the work in Europe in 1956-1957.

1. Regretting the failure of the project of the project of the General Secretary to obtain financial aid to establish a clearing house for foreign students in Fribourg, we asked the Secretariat to undertake new steps in order to obtain this assistance.

2. In order to facilitate the solution of the Problems of Foreign students, the following is recommended:
- a) that the European federations develop their contacts with Overseas Student Coordination (OSCO)
 - b) that the General Secretary and the Federations maintain regular contact with ecclesiastical authorities, governmental and non-governmental organisations which can furnish information, advice and assistance in the problems of foreign students (preparation and adaptation to new circumstances, lodging, spiritual assistance, etc).
 - c) that all possible information be obtained by missionary authorities, governments and the Federations, in order that that the addresses of those students who intend to study in foreign countries can be given in advance to the Federations in those countries where they are going.
 - d) that the local groups of the Federations take care of foreign students as soon as they arrive, helping them:
 - 1. to resolve the problems mentioned above
 - 2. to make contacts and friendships among students in the country to which they are going
 - 3. to obtain rights equal to those of students in the country to which they are going - in all students groups and associations.



Appendix to the report of the European Commission:

SITUATION OF THE CHURCH AND CATHOLIC STUDENTS IN POLAND

The following views on the situation of the Church and Catholic students in Poland come from a direct, reliable and authoritative source, whose identity is known to the General Secretary.

Recent changes in Poland are considerable and far-reaching. There is a deep crisis - ideological economic, and indeed in every aspect of the Party and the ruling regime. This crisis cannot be resolved in the foreseeable future, and may bring about a total decomposition of the Communist system. One aspect of these changes is a total loss of fear, which had been a dominant factor in life there. Even the recent Poznan events are one more proof of the powerlessness of the Communist regime, and, in spite of the immediate repressions, they will not halt the process of the country's liberalization. It would be a mistake to treat any Communist organization as a monolyte. There is deep ferment everywhere, and for this reason any contact that an outsider may have with individuals does not necessarily mean that he will be confronted with an official policy, but this may contribute to further the ferment in the direction of freedom.

In one respect, however, there has been no 'thaw' or relaxation: as far as the Church is concerned. Communists, bewildered and divided as they are in every other way, are here united, so that one might almost say that the attitude towards the Church is now practically the only positive bond for all communists. That is why the Cardinal-Primate is still in internment and the decree concerning the ecclesiastical appointments still stands.

Nevertheless the fight against religion has been utterly lost by the Communists. The above-mentioned decree is rarely enforced, and Cardinal Wyszynski is the highest moral authority in the country. Poland is experiencing the most flourishing religious revival in her history. Churches are invariably filled to overflowing, mainly with young people. Never have more people lived the Sacramental life. The number of vocations for priesthood has gone up beyond all comparison since before the war. There are no fewer seminaries than before the war, and they are filled to capacity. In every seminary 120-150 candidates have to be refused admission every year for lack of space and facilities. And it must be added that people deciding on priesthood now do not do it for the sake of a career or good living, but choose the life of total sacrifice. To single out a religious order at random: the Cominicans had recently 48 novices in one year - a record number in the history of the Polish province of the Order. Of these 45 have completed the novitiate.

One of the heaviest blows for the communists has been the failure to capture the youth. Contrary to everybody's expectations there are hardly any convinced communists among young people. The minority are cynics, the majority of young people are believers. Practically everyone attends of his own free will courses of religious instruction, Masses, etc. This is the case even with special atheist schools. The few children in such schools, who do not attend religious services or courses, are quietly but consistently boycotted. They are like air - not seen, completely ignored. At anti-religious meetings unbelievers are invariably outnumbered (1 to 8) and easily defeated in discussions.

The position of Catholic students is difficult, but they have passed the test of endurance with flying colours. At the Catholic University of Lublin - the only Catholic university behind the Iron Curtain - they are a strong community, with a high intellectual and spiritual standard. At all other universities there are similar strong groups of Catholic students. They are not allowed to get organized and have to remain without external organizational forms. They are communities rather than organizations. But their underlying solidarity is a stronger bond than any that could be created by any external forms.

These students long for contacts with their brethren in the free world. They cannot send official representatives abroad as there are no organizations they could represent. But they could perhaps be invited as individuals. The same applies to graduates - professors, intellectuals. The exiled federation, which already has some contacts with the Catholic circles in Poland, would be best suited to investigate the possibilities in this respect and to inform the General Secretary of the results. The important thing is that such invitations should be sent not to institutions or authorities - who often being communist-directed might send their own people, both unsuited or unrepresentative. Official invitations might be responded to by the so called progressive Catholics, collaborating with and sponsored by the communist regime. (It must be added that there are not many of them and their practical importance in the country is none, but as they are supported by the regime, they are given easy facilities to go abroad and cause confusion.

Last but not least, when we speak of mutual contacts, we ought not forget the most important contact of all - the community of prayer with those, who through the years of hardship and persecution have, often at a very high price, preserved their faith and integrity, for their own sake, and for that of all the world.

B.T.



The Sub-Secretariat for Social Formation and Action of Pax Romana-IMCS which has been located at Münster (Westphalia) since 1953 must this year renew its staff. The Director is obliged to resign for professional reasons but will remain as a collaborator for some time to come. He would like to take this opportunity to thank sincerely all those who during the last few years have assisted in the work of the Sub-Secretariat and have made our work valuable for the Federations. The task of the Sub-Secretariat can be continued only with the aid of the Federations and we ask them for this collaboration.

We would like to propose as new Director of the Sub-Secretariat, Dr. Franz Klüber of the Institute for Social Science in the University of Münster. Dr. Klüber has been active in the work of the Secretariat for a long time.

This year the Sub-Secretariat has realised the following tasks:

1. Collection of Books

The collection of books for Asia has been continued this year, especially for Indonesia and Japan. On a smaller scale both Denmark and Sweden have received books. The collection of books during the last two years reaches an amount of 700 to 800 marks. The distribution of these has been made possible thanks to gifts which have been received and we are especially grateful to UNITAS, the Association of German Catholic Students and to Herder Editors. We request that the Federations also send books to the Federations in Asia and Africa.

2. Publications

- a) Liaison Bulletin - Unfortunately this had to be suspended after No 2, 1955, principally for financial reasons. "Ordo Socialis", the German review of Social Science, has however offered to publish our articles so that to some extent we have been able to keep our Federations informed about the social work of Pax Romana. We hope to be able to improve and increase this part of our work. The Federations will continue to receive copies of this review free of charge.
- b) The working document "Justice" can now be printed in English; we shall see if the financial situation will permit us to publish it this year. We must remark in this regard that the sale of our publication "Natural Law" has netted 25 marks until the present so that the expenses can not be met in this way. The Social Sub-Secretariat has made an agreement with the "Social Guild" of Oxford by which documents will eventually be published there in English. We would like to draw your attention to the excellent series of documents already published by this group.
- c) We have published a special report on the Social study week

of 1955 at Altenberg (near Cologne). This might also serve as a working paper for the social activity of the Federations.

3. Meetings

- a) Social Study Week, 1955 at Altenberg (near Cologne) - October 24th-29th. This meeting in which delegates from 12 countries took part, had as theme "The Foundations of the Social Order". The lectures have been published in a special document of the Sub-Secretariat.
- b) Regional Meeting in Sweden from the 14th to 16th of April 1956. Lectures, followed by discussions, were given on natural law and social principles. In addition, Dr. Klüber gave a public lecture at Stockholm and Uppsala to the Universities in these cities - which might be considered as a remarkable result in Sweden.
- c) Regional Meeting at Fredensborg, Denmark, from the 26th to 29th of April, 1956, on the theme: "The Catholic Conception of Society, opposed to those of Marxism and Liberalism". A regional meeting had already been organised in Denmark in the preceding year.

These two regional meetings were organised by the Danish and Swedish Federations in difficult circumstances and have had good results. We hope that these Scandinavian regional meetings will become a tradition. The reports can be found in "Ordo Socialis".

- d) Social Study Week of 1956 will be held in Bakum, Netherlands. (The Programme is attached to this report).

4. Miscellaneous

The Federations are requested to nominate for the coming year social delegates who would be responsible for the work in the Federations and for contact with the Secretariat.

We must note that a great amount of the **gifts** we receive are put at our disposition for specific reasons and cannot therefore be employed for the Liaison Bulletin.

Erich Tradt

The Geo-Apostolate of Pax Romana



Introduction of the Theme

Mr. Jean Arès (Directing Committee) introduced the study theme of the Assembly, noting that it was the first time that the International Movement of Catholic Students had brought together so many participants from outside Europe and that it was therefore very fitting that the theme be centred on the development of Pax Romana throughout the world - especially in Asia, Africa, Latin America and North America. He said that the discussion would attempt to create a spirit of community and to study the most efficacious means of expanding the Kingdom of Christ especially in the university.

There would be three commissions on the following topics:

- a) The Necessity for a University community - which would provide an exchange on the practical level among the various leaders so that the participants might profit from the experience of these leaders.
- b) Participation of the Catholic Student in the University Community - which would discuss the needs of a community and the formation of leaders.
- c) The Role of the Priest in the University Community -

Mr. Arès admitted that these divisions had not been chosen for their logic but in order to cover the needs of the university apostolate throughout the world. Through a precise study of these points, it was hoped to demonstrate that Pax Romana was something more than an institution and that it was possible to have a common faith and common apostolic experience.

Note: Background documents for these three commissions were sent out prior to the Assembly to all federations and participants and have therefore not been included in this report.

Report of Commission I - The Need for a University Community

Pax Romana is one of the means of incarnating Christ in the world. And by Pax Romana, we do not mean the Secretariat, the Directing Committee, the Interfederal Assembly: Pax Romana is every group working for the apostolate in the university and professions. And each group is Pax Romana. For Pax Romana is the brotherhood in Christ of all those who accept the responsibility of doing the work God wants to be done in and through the universities and professions.

The Universities and professions are themselves communities with a responsibility - that of communicating an intellectual life for the benefit of the wider community. Each profession contributes through its own speciality, its special gift, as a living community to the world.

The work of the University, the work of the profession, the transmission of a culture or civilisation (are we not all faced with a crisis in our own, challenged to build a new one?), these are things of the world, secular affairs. Is God therefore not interested in them? We have the answer: "All that rings true, all that commands reverence and all that makes for right; all that is pure, all that is lovely, all that is gracious in the telling; virtue and merit, wherever virtue and merit are found - let this be the argument of your thoughts" (St. Paul: Phil). The whole range of activities of this University and professional milieu, every valid human endeavour in it must be uplifted and permeated. It is, after all, an old Pax Romana motto, "Restore all things in Christ". For what is our aim if not, out of love for Christ, to hasten his second coming, to hasten the completion of his Mystical Body by incorporating through our presence, witness and action "all that rings true"?

The full plans of God in the full dimensions of the world, that is our adventure - it is an adventure because we are always seeking to synthesize more. And the full plans of God give a role to the laity, that of communicating the spirit of Christ, under the direction of the hierarchy, to the structures of the world. A layman is interested in the things of the world for their own sake (not as a means to a higher end). And by Confirmation we are commissioned to carry the spirit of Christ into the things of the world. What an adventure, for everything in the world calls to us! Christ prays not that we may be taken out of the world but that we may be love in it.

Our part of the world is the Universities and professions, communities whose responsibility is to be engaged with and to contribute to the cultures of the world. Our responsibility is to be at work in these communities, helping our brothers in them, making the communities ring true to their ends, by our presence making Christ present, and through our participation in the liturgy, the inner life of the Mystical Body, presenting and offering the works of our communities to God. This is no mere ideal. We can leave ideals to dreamers: instead, let us live these things.



Our Community

Pax Romana, clearly then, must itself be a community - and at all levels. Besides every part or cell of the Mystical Body, in order to be valid, must exist as a community, a community orientated and moulded by love and by all that is implied by love.

What, in practice, is this "community spirit", and how can it permeate a vast international movement? The living cell, the basic reality of Pax Romana is the local group, and in a good group, with its comparative simplicity and intimacy, we may see how a community can work.

A local group is somewhat like the Mystical Body itself. It has a purpose: there is a definite milieu into which it is taking Christ. It must have a leader who keeps the group rooted to its task and who thinks ahead of the others. Yet the leader does not impress his ideas upon the others, he expresses the others; and all must be leaders in their own way within the group and within the milieu in which it is working. The group exists for the milieu and only (so to speak) incidentally for itself; and so the members enter the group in order to give themselves and only incidentally to receive. The life of the group - its "community spirit", if you like - will spring from the intensity of its corporate living and offering, its praying, working and relaxing; and this life will make its members challenge and confirm and form and enrich one another, each person not stifling but developing and contributing his or her individuality. And the vitality must always turn outwards, so that all people and all things may be restored in Christ.

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The Commission discussed how a community of this kind, a real dynamic life, could come to exist on the national and international levels. After an introductory talk (which is incorporated in the first part of this report) and too little introductory thinking, the Commission tried two methods of dealing with the problem. First we tried to get an idea of the present state of affairs, and a number of the people present gave brief accounts of their local groups and federations. This was interesting but inconclusive. We then set about discussing the problem in a slightly more abstract way. We arrived at a solution something like the following (it is based partly upon what some of the groups and federations already are trying to achieve).

The Local Group

The basic organisation for the work of the apostolate is the local group, which is sometimes formed in each Faculty, sometimes in each University. It may be called a "club" or a "society" or a "centre"; but in any case it has the same essential functions: to give an integral formation to its members, to participate in University life, to practice some specialised forms of apostolate (when the number of members permits it); to establish relationships with neutral and non-Catholic groups or organisations.

The groups work in Catholic or neutral Universities. They must give leadership formation to their members and must in every case, deal with the needs of the milieu for it would be impossible to establish an ideal group which would be successful in every part of the world.

The National Group

Local groups are to realize that their coming together into a national federation can help them in their local work and can also provide an answer to national problems.

A national federation must be strongly led by its council or central team, but this team must also 'express' and represent and coordinate. In fact the life of the federation must be a rhythm: there must be a flow of ideas coming from the thought and experience of the local groups as well as from the thought and experience of the central team. The whole work is given its value and is made one by prayer.

This pattern of national 'leadership and response' can be traced by the organization of national or diocesan seminars and leadership courses, by visits of the members of the central team to the local groups and by all forms of personal contact, by the national journal or newsletter, and by a formation which is based largely upon the idea of a community.

But the community must be a fact. The central team itself should be a dedicated unity: its members should try to work and grow together. And from this corporate prayer of the leaders, and from the liveliness of the federation's annual congress, seminars and other meetings, there should overflow, something which we can hardly discuss, the federation's "community spirit". This love, which should carry within itself many close friendships and contacts and an intense awareness of the problems of the nation, must in the end reach every member of every local group.

The International Group

On the international level it is all the more difficult to form a community; but in Pax Romana as a whole this spirit is, if possible, especially today, even more important. There must be a close and valuable cooperation of the national federations: we must join together in grappling with world-wide problems; we must take part in international affairs; we must lead in a world where there is a new great clash and intermingling of national cultures and we must see the value of the internationalism which rises above arrogant colonialism or excessive nationalism.

Here, too, there should be leadership and guidance and give-and-take between the central organ of Pax Romana and the national federations and between the federations themselves.



Regional work - which forms a stage between the national and international level - is valuable. By study-weeks and by a regular interchange of ideas and publications, federations can attain to a common thought and effort. In this kind of cooperation the Latin American countries have been successful; other regions, however great the cultural differences of their nations, must strengthen their attempts.

The Directing Committee and the General Secretariat, gathering all they can from the federations, must develop a body of thinking which can, in turn, be useful to the federations and to their local groups. These ideas, and an awareness of the value of Pax Romana, and the "community spirit" of Pax Romana would be largely developed and communicated to leaders of federations by congresses, formation seminars and close contact.

It is the responsibility of the national leaders to spread an international awareness within their federations. But the members of local groups and federations will have other opportunities to have international experience. We cannot overestimate the importance of the Pax Romana Journal and other publications between federations, of Pax Romana Days or of such organisational details as the appointment by the federations and groups of people who will deal especially with international affairs. Then, too, there could be more exchanges of students and more contact between travelling students and the federations of the countries they visit. But perhaps more important than all this is the vital contact between home students and the foreign students studying in their country. Here, indeed, is the modern international situation in a nutshell.

This international community will come about when people of all countries realize how true is the community of prayer.

General Recommendations of the Commission

Local and National Level:

1. national and/or diocesan seminars
2. visits of national executives to local groups
3. national bulletin or circulars
4. strive for community spirit in meetings
5. leadership training courses.

Regional and International Level:

1. community of prayer
2. regional meetings and seminars on specific problems
3. international seminars
4. exchange of students between federations and countries for visits and meetings

5. exchange of publications
6. development of regional publications
7. close contact with foreign students
8. development of Foreign Affairs Departments in Federations
9. contacts through correspondence, etc., through the
Entraide programme.

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Report of Commission No. 2 - The Formation of a University Community

1. The University Student - future leader of society

One of the most fundamental tasks of the University is to afford the student an integral formation. That is, the University must give the student not only a technical formation according to his profession, but also the necessary means to become, as an intellectual, a true leader in society. We include in this expression - "true leader" - everyone who is, by his special formation, capable of a strong and decisive influence on the community to which he belongs as a member. In this sense, leaders are those who accomplish a task of orientation and direction, whatever may be their posts.

The features of such a task may be summed up in the achievement of his own daily duties towards the family, the profession or the State. These duties must be carried out, informed by Charity and a full sense of Justice. A Christian integral formation should, therefore, be joined to a suitable technical basis, to a religious and philosophic background - the only way for the student to improve his knowledge about life and to develop, to the utmost, his own personality.

This preparation of true leaders, though it has a special value for the post-university life, should start as soon as the student enters the University. In fact, the community has from the beginning a great responsibility towards the student: to give him that formation he is expecting, to make him a leader, whatever may be his own particular vocation, so that he may make the best use of his personal gifts of mind and heart and so that he may promote the most favourable conditions for the welfare of the community. But - we must admit - the student has also a specific contribution to make to the community to which he belongs and it is his duty not to refuse it.

Federations of Catholic students have a very important role to play in this formation of the future leaders of the Society. On the one hand, they must help the University to fulfil its own task, by both improving University structures and by helping it to achieve its aim, as an institution. On the other, Federations must be, through their direction and activities, a true source of leaders who may be always competent in their work and full of Charity towards other people. So the formation of leaders must be one of the most important topics



in the programme of the Federations. On it depends the Catholic graduate's contribution to society. The Contribution of a Catholic to social life must be a coherent, original, effective and dynamic presence, giving rise to intelligent, efficient and charitable action.

11. - The Formation of a Catholic Graduate Leader

According to the statements of the Federation in this regard, we can emphasize three points which seem to be fundamental for the formation of a Catholic leader in our time:

- 1) the students must be given a sound spiritual formation, both religious and philosophical.

Federations are supposed to give their members not a superficial formation only suitable for the present moment, but a complete, sound formation for the future. A good teaching on Liturgy will make them more and more conscious of the life of the Church so that they will be fully aware of the true Christian community spirit. The Mass is the essential means of introducing the Students to the central mystery of the Liturgy.

As for theology, there is a real contribution they may bring to it, by their scientific and professional knowledge and training. As Christ is the centre of their lives, their intellect will submit to Faith. Notwithstanding this, must always take the precaution to fight against the common tendency to intellectual dilettantism.

Federations have organised courses on these subjects and tried to study and spread Church doctrine concerning the different problems of the modern world.

- 2) students must possess a clear and strong mind, which will enable them to think for themselves.

Federations stressed the importance of study and discussion in small groups, where the students can improve their judgement and present their own opinions. In circles of studies, lectures, seminars, etc., they not only deal with pure theological subjects, but also try to exchange their own ideas about the philosophical basis of various branches of learning or the connection among them, and chiefly, about a true conception of life.

- 3) students must be given the opportunity to accomplish some concrete task, to promote activities in different fields of action, to be in contact with the various problems and feel that they are responsible for the solution of these problems.

The main task of each Federation is to find the best way to get apostles, who will be Christ's bearers, wherever they are. This cannot be achieved

only by giving them a certain apostolic task, but by making them aware of the real needs of the modern world, of the Catholic community and of their own country. Before such realities, the students will become conscious of their duties towards their fellow creatures, not refusing Charity and self-sacrifice.

In many Federations some kind of social work has proved effective in calling the attention of students to their apostolic responsibilities; the medical missions, care of delinquent children, regular visits to poor districts, to prisons, etc., are very good means of releasing them from their selfishness and of improving their own lives, in order to better serve the community. And whenever this practical action is accompanied by a theoretical teaching, whenever the knowledge of the practical situation is followed by the knowledge of the general problem (as for instance, in the case of the assistance to delinquent children) - so much the better.

The Federation must help the students to discover their own apostolic vocation. For this purpose, it is necessary not only to open a very large number of fields of activity but also to make every student aware that he has a definite task to accomplish. Every student has a new approach to problems and makes an original contribution to community life. By personal action the leaders of groups within the Federations must help every student to realize his own task within the community and through it to fulfill himself.

Besides these fundamental points there are still other means of formation for the Catholic University leader which should not be forgotten; libraries and periodicals, for instance, can be extremely useful for the teaching and spreading of Church doctrine. Let us also remember that the main purpose of the Pax Romana Journal is to give formation to the members of the movement and it is their fault if they do not pay that publication the due attention it deserves and do not try to make it known to the simple student.

The Federations considered that it would be worthwhile to publish a book on leadership and the Directing Committee is requested to publish a pamphlet on how to be a leader or how to form a leader, giving general rules which can be adapted to the particular conditions and necessities of the Federations.

General Conclusions

From the experiences reported by the Federations and from the special attention devoted to the problem of how to form leaders the following points were stressed:

1. it is absolutely necessary, in order to form leaders, to make them aware of the problems on the international level. All the members present at this meeting have the special duty to create in the other members of their Federations an international spirit.



2. it is necessary to promote ever closer cooperation among the Federations, stressing their mission as an apostolic community - a missionary group not closed within its own walls but centred in Christ, seeking the personal sanctity of the members and spreading all over the world the love of God.
3. it is necessary for our Federations to make the students aware of the special needs of their countries, creating in them a full sense of responsibility towards their own community. Three conditions are particularly required: a precise knowledge of realities and problems; the possibility of apostolic work in different fields of action; a great interest in the personal vocation of every Federation member. The orientation and methods of our Federations should be revised in this light.
4. it is necessary to provide the Federations with an orientation and a technique on leadership, suitable to the special character of the movement - a movement whose members are, as university people, the future leaders of society and, as Catholics, the presence of the Church in every sphere of life.

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Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Report of Commission No. 3 - The Role of the Priest in the University

The discussion was prefaced by a brief remark from each delegate from the many areas represented at the commission. Hence, the relations between clergy and laity in the various countries were explained. This served as a basis for further discussion on the place of the priest in the university community.

The first point discussed was the importance of the role of the priest in the University. The priest is indispensable here - he is to bring Christ to the students and to help the students discover Christ within themselves. The religion of the students must attain an adult status equivalent to their academic attainments. Even if prior religious training was adequate for the time it will not suffice for the future. Likewise the role of the student in the apostolate of his milieu, must be well impressed in his or her young mind. Here the priest is a guide in the development of the realisation of the true nature of the place of the layman, in the church and in society and of the interdependence of the priest and the layman.

The priest-chaplain in the University community must administer the sacraments, teach and lead. He is the pastor of the Catholic University community. It must be clear that the most important quality to be seen in him is this ability to reach the students in the performance of his priestly and sacramental duties. However, his pastoral

work is not a question of the care of individual souls, but also a question of aiding in building a real community among the Catholic students. The development of the community in which every person finds his individual position through the realisation of a common ideal, is more important and lasting than any schematic attempt to produce a certain level of development. Everyone must attain an adult Christianity, aware of his own abilities and weaknesses and with all his thought and activities impregnated with a Christian community spirit.

The role of the chaplain is not as a lecturer from above but as a co-seeker of the answers to the common problems. He must inspire students to search avidly for an integrated personality. This necessitates that he himself must have a high degree of integrity, although if he has acquired a sense of perfection, then he is not likely to be able to share the immaturity and self-realisation of the students. He is, perhaps, the only person who can take an objective view of the process of formation of the student group so that he must be capable of directing it. On the other hand, the student must cooperate in all aspects of the chaplain's work, even in the pastoral care of the university parish. Since we are members of one body, we have a common responsibility for the spiritual welfare of our Catholic and non-Catholic neighbours alike. The work of students in so-called mission countries shows clearly that, under the direction of a priest, students can take responsibility for the spiritual life of the community at large and direct apostolic action.

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The role of the educated-Catholic layman in his community, after graduation, must be stressed. As a leader, in this latter community, the Catholic layman will probably be the best means the Church has to reach the less educated classes. It is almost essential that the priest be on an intellectual level at least equal to that of the average university professor. It was emphasized that this does not mean that the priest should possess a personality particularly similar to that of the professor but that any contact should be carried out at this intellectual level.

It was also noted that the priest is certainly competent in doctrinal and moral matters but he is not necessarily competent in matters pertaining to professional and social life. He should be the witness of the teaching of the Church but he should never forget the application of this teaching to social and professional life, is NOT his task. If he must be the inspirer of the life of the group, his views should not dominate in practical and organisational matters. If he is the person who in some cases should take the initiative in the group, in certain activities, he should clearly see that this is not his proper task and that it could even damage his sacerdotal position. The most important conclusions in the opinion of the commission were with reference to the shortage of chaplains. It was pointed out that in many cases the chaplain is one who must teach in the university work in nearby parishes or act as chaplain to other groups of laymen.



The various problems were seen to exist in practically every part of the world. Likewise the lack of time which the chaplain can give to the student groups is a major factor for the failure of the groups.

The importance of the formation of the University student and the essential role to be played by the priest in this formation must be forcefully pointed out to the hierarchies in many parts of the world.

One suggestion made for the solution of the problem of the shortage of **priests** was that the priests who were themselves studying be given work with the non-clerical students and actively aid in their formation. In most cases, it was concluded, priests studying in the University do not participate actively in this work. The commission felt that this group of priests forms a potential reserve of manpower that can be easily tapped to alleviate the shortage of chaplains. In view of this the commission urged strongly that the Interfederal Assembly take very special action in this area. It was urged that those ideas be presented to the Resolutions Committee of the Assembly and that the committee present a carefully worded resolution on behalf of Pax Romana to the hierarchy.

In conclusion, it was noted by the commission that the vital importance of this topic **for** the success of the movement was not indicated by the attendance at the commission meetings. It was hoped that the delegates to the Assembly would take careful note of the report of the commission and make a particular effort to explore further this vital question in their own federations in the future. The Commission **discussed** a number of important questions and hoped that it would be instrumental in stimulating discussions in this field.

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