



pax romana journal

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A Brief Look at the Movements

graduates

The task of presenting the year's work of *Pax Romana* in the narrow limits of the journal is a salutary exercise for the Secretary General. As he gets ready for the annual Plenary Assembly he must stop for a moment in order to reflect upon and evaluate the state of the Movement, its development during the past twelve months, the results attained, the occasions missed; it is a unique opportunity, for in the pressure of daily work such an appreciation is often difficult to make.

Throughout the past year the International Catholic Movement for Cultural and Intellectual Affairs has centered its thought around the apostolic aims of the Movement. Consideration of the ends essential to the Movement, its *raison d'être* as a Movement, indicate that there are four: the apostolate to Catholic intellectuals, the objective study of cultural problems seen in a Christian perspective, the presence of Catholic thought in international life and, finally, material, professional and intellectual mutual service among individual members. Of all these activities, it is the apostolate that is primary. Action on other levels is not effective if it is not backed by a serious effort to train members to the better and Christian accomplishment of their own intellectual duties and to inspire them with the conviction that the light of faith and the fire of charity will renew the face of the earth.

At the 7th Plenary Assembly in Toronto these apostolic ends were studied. It seemed to us at that time that the tasks of all 'intellectuals' — and by this we mean those who have been formed by the university to work with their minds — could basically be reduced to two categories: scientific search after truth and the practice of a liberal profession in the service of men and the community as a whole. It was decided then to study during two successive years these two aspects of the apostolate, while reserving the possibility of completing this study with an indispensable synthesis of its intellectual and professional aspects; for it is only the intellect that can orient practical action in the professional man just as, in the spiritual life, action always depends upon contemplation.

It is for this reason that the 8th Assembly, meeting in Bonn last year, took the Intellectual Apostolate as its theme, while this year's study during the Lisbon and Fatima meetings will be concentrated on the Apostolate in the Professions. It is clear that the study of apostolic methods and problems and the tasks which are imposed by them is only one part of the remaining job. But action as such can only be practiced through direct personal

contact with men and women engaged in professional work. Internationally it is difficult for the Movement to realise this contact. This is the responsibility of national groups and their local sections which should interest intellectuals personally by giving them a clear notion of their Christian responsibilities in the Church and in the world. All that the international Movement can do is stimulate the work of groups, offering them the opportunity to exchange their experiences by creating a climate of fraternal cooperation among them.

What we are trying to say is that the results of the study undertaken by the ICMICA Assembly at Bonn are not immediately visible. Effective work cannot be judged uniquely by encounters that meet with stunning success

or which are well attended, though these elements are important and cannot be totally neglected. What is of major importance is that a meeting should have a sincere and realistic vision of the intellectual world; it should awaken in the conscience of its participants a desire and a determination to do something about existing conditions.

Thanks to the good will of Msgr. Paul Wolf, Secretary General of the Katholischer Akademikerverband and organiser of the Assembly, the talks presented at the Bonn Assembly have now been published in a volume. These documents are a witness to the objectivity and realism which inspired our work. But this is still only a program. It will pass on to

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students

Our reports how to characterise in a few lines the work of a year that has been particularly rich both because of the blessings of God and the immense good will of our federations. For fear of minimising unintentionally the work of others, one hesitates to cite such and such an aspect; there is a fear, too, of giving the impression that an essential element of work is secondary. But these different elements are the things that guarantee the continued work of the Movement; and those factors not specifically treated in the articles on these pages are the things that represent the most important aspects of past and future activity. This affirmation is perhaps paradoxical. But it demonstrates that the greatest part of daily work in the General Secretariat cannot be reported on, can not be advertised and cannot be expressed in statistics; it is that work of 'thinking the Movement' and investigating the problems of federations that constitute the driving force of those who direct IMCS.

If, however, we were forced to point out several aspects, the first to be mentioned would be the grace received from the Lord. We left Krabbesholm with an abundant list of decisions and recommendations. Our human forces alone would never have allowed us to accomplish as much as we have in realising these decisions. Faced with this burden, we were particularly aware of our own limitations and grateful to the federations for the way in which they shared our profound conviction of the unique rôle of *Pax Romana* in modern society.

We must also thank the federations for their cooperation, their criticisms, their suggestions. While it is true that we could save a great deal

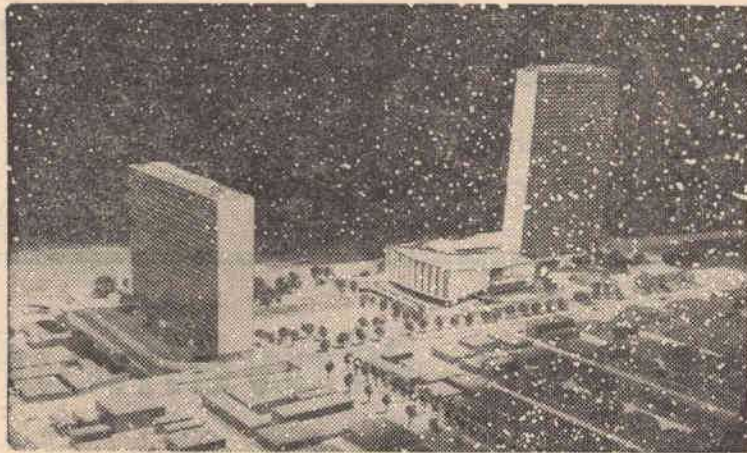
of money if we did not have to write several times to them in order to receive a reply, it is also true that correspondence with the federations and other university groups not yet officially affiliated to *Pax Romana* has never been so abundant. It is not for us to judge the value of this exchange; still, replies received to letters and circulars sent out from Fribourg indicate that our correspondents have profited genuinely from their *Pax Romana* contacts.

There is still too great a separation between the commitments made by the federations during meetings and the follow-up given to them. Sometimes this is caused by negligence; more often, federations are not sufficiently equipped to keep their promises. This year's experiences, in the framework of the decisions taken at Krabbesholm, should convince us of the necessity of two things: more modesty and realism in our ambition and the strengthening of local and national organisations in order that they will respond to numerous demands. This situation is not yet serious, but we detect a danger of international activities' developing without sufficient national backing. An examination of all the problems requiring our attention shows that there can be no let-up in our initiative. The Movement as such should be a beacon light indicating the way; it should constantly be stimulating federations to the indispensable effort needed to adapt themselves.

This has been a year full of confidence. We could have limited ourselves to working with affiliated federations and cooperating individually with each of them. But the Movement was privileged to work with particularly competent and dynamic leaders that inspired

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an architect's vision of the united nations



Work with International Organisations

The participation of a private organisation in official international life constitutes a spectacular affirmation of its vitality; but it also poses a number of problems whose practical solution is not always easy. A few words of explanation will demonstrate this.

The two *Pax Romana* Movements have for the last five years benefited from consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and consultative arrangements with Unesco; these two do not include the more or less well-developed contacts with other official institutions (the International Labour Organisation, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, etc.).

To put into practice the possibilities opened to us by these and other forms of consultation requires a considerable effort. It is an effort which we gladly make because of the possibilities of Christian work that are provided. But we cannot lose sight of the fact that this situation imposes responsibilities and duties of a very serious nature. Actually, to accomplish its mission in international life, *Pax Romana* should be able to count upon specially qualified and sufficiently numerous personnel both within and without the General Secretariat. Such personnel is especially needed in the major international centers: New York, Geneva and Paris where, in conformity with the statutes of consultation, organisations should have permanent representatives. In addition to this *Pax Romana* must have a budget sufficiently large to cover the sometimes very high expenses of representation without mentioning the personnel and administrative costs that necessarily flow from the maintenance of consultative status (preparation of documents, preparatory meetings, cooperation of specialists, etc.).

With this as background, it must be remembered that *Pax Romana* cannot pass certain limits in doing its work; and these limits at the present moment are determined by its human and financial possibilities.

Pax Romana cannot possibly be represented at all the meetings which it finds interesting. Nor can it intervene in an unlimited number of problems. Practically, the organisation, like all others, is forced to make an honest and conscientious choice, adapted to its real possibilities. It attends only those meetings which seem of particular importance and takes a

position only on a limited number of questions that it considers closest and most vital to its sphere of action. But given these conditions, it can reasonably be said that this year *Pax Romana* has made a real and positive contribution to international life.

consultants

Any attempt to provide details of these activities must necessarily begin with recognition of the work done by those persons who have helped the Movements out in the accomplishment of these important and difficult tasks. Hardly had Mrs. Owen McGovern been named *Pax Romana* consultant for the United Nations, when her death brought a sudden and tragic stop to her valued cooperation. At the present moment we are benefiting from the valuable services of Dr. James Harry Price who has already been our representative at several meetings. In Paris, Mr. Michel Fournier who for several years had been so brilliant a consultant with Unesco, was forced to take on new professional concerns. A successor must also be found for him. It is hoped that this can be done swiftly thanks to the devotedness of Professor Paul Mazin of Versailles. Finally, for the last two years we have been able to count upon the services of Miss Isabelle Archinard who has given very generously of her time to represent *Pax Romana* in Geneva. Recently Mr. Louis Sentis has been able to attend several meetings and Mrs. Jean-Paul Buensod is presently participating in the delegation of *Pax Romana* to the annual meeting of the Economic and Social Council.

Thanks must also be given to Ambassador Raoul Yrarrazaval and Mr. Benjamin Dávila, member of the ICMICA Council, who represented *Pax Romana* at the Chili meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America which met in Santiago in February of this year. Recognition must also be given to the kind assistance of Messrs José González Torres and Ernesto Rojas who represented the two Movements at the Regional Conference for Non-governmental Organisations sponsored by the Information Department of the United Nations in Mexico last May.

pax romana's work

Below is a précis of the most salient points of the work *Pax Romana* has accomplished during one year of cooperation in organised international life.

Economic and Social Council: *Pax Romana* was represented at the 17th and 18th sessions of Ecosoc (New York, April 1954 and Geneva, July 1954); at the Sub-commission for the Fight Against Discriminatory Measures (New York, January 1954); at the Commission on Human Rights (New York, February-April 1954); at the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva, March 1954) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (Santiago, Chile, February 1954).

The Movements submitted a written communication to the Sub-commission for the Fight Against Discriminatory Measures concerned with discrimination in teaching. This communication was seconded orally during the session of the Sub-commission. In addition to this, the Movements volunteered to aid the special rapporteur of the Sub-commission and to furnish him with more detailed documentation on discrimination in secondary and higher teaching.

The Movements also sent a rather long exposé on the draft covenants of Human Rights to the General Secretariat of the United Nations (cf. *Pax Romana journal* No 1-1954).

Pax Romana also participated in the celebration of United Nations Day by taking part in the exhibition organised at the Palais des Nations in Geneva in October 1953. Among other things, this exhibition gave the public some idea of the activities of several important non-governmental organisations.

Unesco: The Student Movement followed attentively all the meetings called by the Youth Department and cooperated actively in them. The allocation of two travel grants for leaders of IMCS groups in Latin America and Africa indicated the importance which Unesco attaches to the work of *Pax Romana*. It goes without saying that the Movement is grateful for this aid from the Organisation.

In October 1953 the two Movements were represented at the information meetings organised by the Unesco Secretariat to inform non-governmental organisations of the preliminary project for the 1955-1956 program; *Pax Romana's* representatives took an active part in the meeting, especially in the discussion of the programs of the Departments of Education and Cultural Relations.

We also followed closely the work begun at the European Conference for the Mental Health of Children.

The preparations of a scientific and cultural history of humanity have also been followed attentively. During February 1954 *Pax Romana*-ICMICA organised, in cooperation with the Catholic Coordinating Center for Unesco, another meeting of Catholic historians in Paris.

A special study launched by Unesco on the cultural ties existing between the Old and the New Continents also drew the particular attention of *Pax Romana*. In a note sent to Unesco the Movements stressed the importance of the Christian character of the initial contribution made by Europe to the New World and also pointed out the names of several specialists on the question.

High Commissioner for Refugees: Representatives of *Pax Romana* followed all the sessions of the Consultative Committee of the High Commissioner, in order to try to resolve individual cases of refugees and to furnish them with the possibility of working.

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imcs sub-secretariats

they have had a busy year

This year the activities of the sub-secretariats of IMCS have been extensive and varied, with perhaps one difference. A conscientious attempt has been made by the directors of the sub-secretariats and the General Secretariat to examine the whole system in order to see how it can be improved and rendered more effective. This reinvestigation shall be carried on during the coming Interfederal Assembly in the hope that a satisfactory conclusion may be reached which will place the sub-secretariats in the greater service of the federations and also indicate that the federations will be giving further emphasis to the all-important question of professional formation.

One issue of the Sub-secretariats' Bulletin was produced in 1954, bringing the total number of issues to four; another will be published after the Assembly. This latter will be a study of the rôle of each sub-secretariat in the general work of the Movement and in the particular work of the federations and will be prepared by the directors working together. It is hoped that in this way a further degree of unity will be introduced. In addition to this, particular attention will be given this year to their part in preparing the theme of the 1955 World Congress.

We present here a brief review of the major activities of each sub-secretariat:

Social Action and Formation: Placed under the supervision of a group of German students under the direction of Erich Tradt, the Secretariat this year has been especially active. Its first project for the year was the organisation of a study week on refugee problems that was held in Freiburg-im-Breisgau in the early part of November and which met with success. In addition to this the group has edited a handsome publication, four issues of which have appeared. It has placed heavy attention on the task of expanding its contacts and bringing people together in study meetings that will deepen understanding of the work which the Sub-secretariat exists to carry out. The next meeting of the Sub-secretariat will be held in conjunction with the August Congress of the KDSE, the German federation, which will be consecrated to a study of democracy.

Medicine: An article in the first issue of the *journal* published after the Krabbesholm Interfederal Assembly gave a lengthy report on the excellent meeting organised by this Sub-secretariat in Copenhagen last August. Discussion at that time centered on means of international cooperation among medical students and a study of the World Health Organisation and the White Pool. Since then, the Secretariat, under the tireless direction of Father Larère and his student assistants, Anne Marie Le Leannec and Alain Delagrangé, has continued its manifold work of contact with a wide group of correspondents. It is planning a survey and questionnaire on birth control for the ensuing year and will organise another international meeting in England during the World Congress.

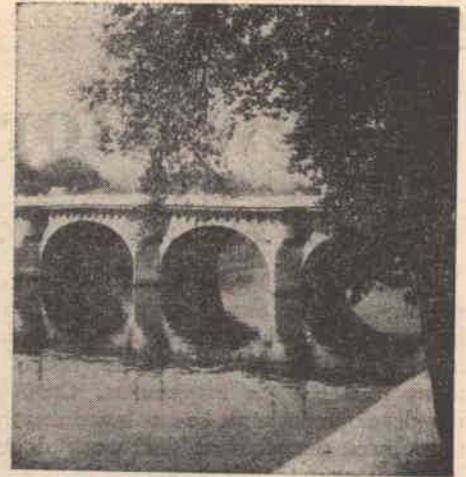
Pharmacy: Directed by Jean Ducroux, the Sub-secretariat for Pharmacy has continued the

policy established last year of making initial contact in countries not yet touched by the work of the Secretariat. To its growing list of correspondents it has added Australia and some of the Latin American countries. Two study outlines of high quality were brought out during the year. The first dealt with the problem of suffering and the second was a general survey of those acts and products which represent a threat to the stability of marriage and concern directly the pharmacist in the exercise of his profession. Both documents have appeared in English, French and Spanish.

Engineers: The directorship of this Secretariat was confided to Pierre Finet this year. One of the youngest organisms of the Movement, the Secretariat has been faced with initial problems of organisation. Extensive efforts were made this year to inform groups in other countries of its existence and services; emphasis was also laid on the necessity of forming groups of engineering students within each federation. It is hoped that on the basis of this it will soon be possible to publish a special newsletter for engineering students. Profiting from the congress being organised in Holland this July by the Engineers' Secretariat of ICMICA, the IMCS Sub-secretariat has decided to hold a special meeting for engineering students during which the social rôle of the engineer will be studied.

Missions: The Sub-secretariat, under the direction of Father Masson with the invaluable assistance of André Fontaine, once again devoted a major part of its energy this year to the eternal question of foreign students, trying to make other federations and student groups aware of the enormous work that remains to be done in this area. The second main item on their working schedule has been the organisation of the Mission Congress that will be held at Santiago de Compostela in Spain in early September. Readers of the *journal* will recall the Congress that was held in Aix-la-Chapelle in 1952. The present Congress will have somewhat the same purpose with one important difference: it will be restricted to a smaller group and will have more the nature of a study week.

Art: The newest of the IMCS Sub-secretariats has been under the direction of Rev. Father Küppers since its establishment. The organism has issued two editions of its bulletin. The first was devoted to a consideration of some of the problems posed by modern sacred art; the second was a presentation of the Sub-secretariat's range and concluded with the suggestion that it would be wise to hold a study meeting on sacred art in Düsseldorf, Germany in mid-April of this year. The meeting was held and brought together persons from some ten countries for a week of fruitful study and discussion. On the basis of this meeting and its other contacts the sub-secretariat hopes to tighten its work and extend it into other areas of the world. Its next bulletin will be a report on the study sessions.



a desire for cooperation was unanimous

european work

Since 1951 the European federations affiliated to *Pax Romana* have been tending towards greater cooperation among themselves. In 1953 during a special meeting held in Gemen, it was decided to establish a commission to study the means of improving this cooperation even further and to prepare the way for another meeting. This meeting, known as the European Days, took place in Hald, Denmark last July. The theme discussed was that chosen at Gemen: The Federations' Contribution to the Building of Europe. These sessions were supposed to permit the federations to decide upon the opportuneness of cooperation and the orientation that should be given to it. The fourteen European federations represented at Hald, recognising the value of such activities, decided that the European Days should take place each year. A commission made up of four members (from Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands) was elected and given the responsibility of preparing the 1954 European Days and of publishing, three times a year, a European Bulletin containing reports on the Days themselves and other common activities.

While the desire for cooperation was unanimous on the part of the European federations, the long discussion on the study theme chosen for the Hald meeting revealed fundamental divergences with regard to the ends and means of this cooperation. The problem of Europe being considered by certain federations as a purely political question, discussion was almost uniquely devoted to the positions which federations, as institutions of the Church, should adopt when faced with problems of national life. The joint resolution, issued at the end of the encounter, synthesised the 'tendencies' of the federations and confirmed that in all work of Catholic action the primary place should be accorded to purely spiritual activities; federations as such should hold themselves distant from concrete political problems in which they could not commit the Church. On the other hand, the resolutions purposely stressed the duty of the federations to concern themselves with the necessity of assuring a Catholic presence in political life; federations also have the responsibility of forming students in such a way that they will be able to assume responsibilities in the life of the nation.



regional work

New Horizons in Asia and Africa

Africa

From a few isolated contacts maintained in recent years, *Pax Romana's* work in Africa has blossomed in the brief period of a few months into something of major consequence and importance for the Movements. Credit for this development must be attributed mainly to two causes: the excellent 'field work' done by Miss Rosemary Goldie during the first Leaders' Meeting organised in Africa by the Permanent Committee for World Congresses of the Lay Apostolate and the fortunate chance which members of the General Secretariat and Directing Committee had to meet African students in recent months. These diverse contacts have permitted the Secretariat to undertake the basic work of gathering information and establishing communication in Africa.

There is too much talk of Africa as the 'dark' or unknown continent and one of the fundamental responsibilities of the Movements' initial work will be to show that the first term is to a great extent absurd and to dispel the ignorance implied by the second. Steps in this latter direction have already been taken with the publication of the special issue of the *journal* on Africa that pointed out the range of activities within the continent's university community and the quality of its people, especially as reflected in the articles of Bishop Rugambwa and Mr. Borna. As His Grace pointed out, Africa may well be 'the hope of the Church' and one of the most promising elements in the university community that is *Pax Romana*.

To say this does not mean that there are not vast difficulties to be overcome in Africa. Primary among these is the present sparseness of the university system. On the whole continent there are less than twenty universities and university colleges, widely separated from one another and sometimes ignorant of one another's existence. A primordial task facing *Pax Romana* is that of helping this dispersed community feel some sort of unity, to make it conscious of its common problems, to relate it to the rest of the student community in other

areas of the world. Until these basic conditions are established it would be folly to undertake more ambitious future planning.

Work in Africa must grow naturally, keeping in step with the gradual development of the indigenous university community. It must respond to the needs of the Africans themselves, arising from their desires and not from those of other peoples. Existing associations realise that this must be done patiently and that primary needs must be answered before all else. A hierarchy of progress is indispensable. In this work, particular attention must be devoted to the formation of effective cadres within each association. Local problems must first be grasped and, where possible, shared with others. When this has been done, further planning can be reasonably envisaged with the assurance of a solid basis.

Though the activities of *Pax Romana* have increased noticeably in Africa, it must be remembered that a vast basic task must still be accomplished. There are still significant parts of the continent which have not been touched; the next few months must stress this particular aspect in order that the bases of present operations may be broadened. It must also be remembered that, as with Asia, work with Africa cannot be seen merely as the responsibility of Africans. An important number of African students now study abroad and, in many sectors, are considered the hope of Africa. It is up to non-African federations to help them see the importance of an international community by providing them with a living example of the fraternity of men under the paternity of God within His Son's Mystical Body. It is also up to them to see that these students receive a formation that will help them participate in the developing apostolic work in Africa once they return.

It is on the basis of these considerations that the Interfederal Assembly of the IMCS will be called upon to take guiding decisions for the next year's work. They must be concerned not only with what must be done in Africa but also with what must be done outside Africa. In forming such decisions the federations of IMCS must realise — as must the federations of ICMICA — that these groups of African students with whom *Pax Romana* is now working are not only the hope of the student community but also of the intellectual apostolate which they will be called upon to form.

Asia

All activity of *Pax Romana* in Asia has been centered about two things this year: the Asian Seminar, adopted last year by the IMCS Interfederal Assembly, and the formation and encouragement of graduate groups. The latter task is necessarily difficult mainly because the cadres for graduate apostolic work do not exist or are not sufficiently experienced. In spite of this, concerted efforts are being made in India and Malaya to form graduates into articulate groups that will have a positive influence on Asian society. The activities of the Newman Association in India have been

reviewed in these columns before; the activities of the Malayan group which is now being formed have not yet begun. What is important is that apostolic restlessness, the essential preliminary for serious intellectual and professional activities by Christians, is there and is groping for expression in the establishment of coherent associations that will take into account the needs of the various societies in which they will operate.

The development of graduate groups in these countries and in other Asian lands will depend to a deep extent on the formation of an apostolic spirit among students and the informing of this spirit with the experience gathered by *Pax Romana* in the years of its existence. This, in a certain sense, is one of the basic purposes of the Seminar, though it would be inexact to create the impression that there is no apostolic work going on in Asia today. Preparations for the Seminar have shown that the federations are profoundly aware of the important place which they must assume in the life of the university community. Their national programs are centered about this main idea, as is indicated by the several regional conferences organised by the All India Catholic University Federation and the idea of travelling secretaries that is one of the basic working methods of the Catholic Student's Federation of Japan. These and other federations are chiefly devoted to arousing awareness among their fellow Catholic students; if this is not done, no apostolate can be formed.

What is lacking in Asia is experience and exchange of ideas. All the Asian federations are comparatively young, working in countries that are also, in a way, young; the federations are also associations of minorities that are overwhelmingly outnumbered by non-Christian groups. Because they wish to undertake extensive apostolic activity now, at the moment of greatest need, they must have the help of each other and the assistance of non-Asian groups. It is these things which the Seminar must give them.

Work with Asia has been of a two-fold nature. On the one hand there has been the lengthy preparation of the Seminar itself, a preparation that has seen immense efforts by the Asian federations. On the intellectual level they have worked lengthily and devotedly over their answers to the preliminary questionnaires on the social, moral and ideological transformations taking place in Asian universities, submitting replies characterised by their perceptivity and honesty. They have also made great efforts to provide basic documentation that will broaden the scope of the questionnaire and provide participants at the Seminar with an insight into particular problems, especially the general intellectual climate in each country. Technical preparation, though it presents almost insurmountable difficulties in a region as economically poor as Asia, has also been tackled with what can best be called a determined will to overcome all financial obstacles blocking the way to participation in the Seminar. But the Asian federations know that no amount of effort on their part will assure

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suggestions seemed to exceed human possibilities



Steady Development in the Americas

North America

The problems of the North American continent are often difficult for readers of the *journal* to envisage and understand. They fail sometimes to seize the enormity of the continent and the resultant difficulties which distance imposes upon the federations affiliated to *Pax Romana*. Not only are they removed from federations of other continents but they are separated from one another. The president of one of the United States federations is three thousand miles away from one of his most active regions. All the federation officers are at least that far away from the European scene where a majority of *Pax Romana's* joint activities take place.

In an effort to overcome the primordial problem of continental cooperation — without which international cooperation is almost impossible — the North American Commission was established at the Reims Assembly. The obstacles encountered by the Commission in trying to establish itself firmly on the continent demonstrated with even further clarity the particular difficulties of work in an area of roughly ten million square miles, two languages and more than two thousand institutions of higher learning. Against this background, it can be reasonably said that the Commission has made great strides since its establishment.

This year the measure of that progress was particularly prominent. The United States and Canadian federations accept the North American Commission as an important agency of encounter among them. They have supported with enthusiasm its reestablishment at Ottawa under the direction of Mr. Raymond Labarge and, during the April meeting in Buffalo, cleared the way for joint further action by defining distinctly the bases upon which the Commission will operate in the years to come.

This development which portends so well for future activity among the federations is the result of the patient effort of past directors of the Commission and the good will of the federations. The process of inauguration has been long and not without its difficulties; but a solid foundation has been laid and upon it further work may be carried on successfully.

Intellectual work among graduate federations and groups on the continent has increased noticeably this past year, representing another step in the important part North America is now playing in the ICMICA. Both Canada and the United States are represented on the ICMICA Council by members who have devoted long hours of their valuable time to improving *Pax Romana* work; both have exerted an enormous influence in the two countries to spread the work of the intellectual apostolate.

Particular mention should be made of the efforts of Sir Hugh Taylor, President of ICMICA, and the Canadian Federation of Newman Clubs to arouse interest in the Movement's developing work in Asia and the steps they have undertaken to increase the number of *Pax Romana's* friends in North America. But citing these things does not indicate the extent to which Canadian and United States

groups have increased their own activities in studying problems of significant interest to the modern world. The *journal* has already spoken in an earlier issue of the series of meetings organised in the United States on academic freedom and the influence of science and technology in the contemporary social scene. In its carefully organised celebration of *Pax Romana* Day the Canadian Federation of Newman Clubs also endeavoured to make its members aware of the rôle confided to the Movement in modern times and the vital part which affiliated federations must take if this rôle is to be filled.

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In any consideration of *Pax Romana* developments in North America, mention must be made of the activities of groups of Friends of *Pax Romana* that have blossomed in various parts of the United States. These are groups of young graduates who, not satisfied with the simple act of contributing funds to the Movements, have banded together for apostolic discussion designed to pin-point their position as Christian professional people in the twentieth century. Their activities are manifold, varying with each group, but each is inspired with a desire to obtain through joint discussion an increase of apostolic experience and a unified vision of professional responsibility.

Latin America

Readers of the *journal* have become familiar with the working plan for Latin America, the Copenhagen Plan which we have often spoken of in these columns during the last twelve months. When in July of 1953, on the eve of the Krabbesholm Interfederal Assembly, delegates from nine Latin American countries met in the Danish capital to study the means whereby a plan adopted in Toronto during the previous year could be changed into a living reality, it seemed that the suggestions made exceeded all human possibilities. At that time, the eight points of the plan were only enthusiastic aspirations, based on the deepest needs of the university community in Latin America, brought forth in long meetings that ignored the demands of sleep and fatigue.

What was inaugurated then and what has been accomplished since have surpassed our greatest hopes. And this has been done because the Latin American federations have been inspired in their work by a devotedness and generosity towards one another that is an example to the world university community. Each of the federations of this continent can now come to the Fluvi Interfederal Assembly, confident that it has participated in an excellent effort to develop the supra-national apostolate of *Pax Romana*.

The federations of *Argentina* can speak of their presence at the regional meeting held in Asuncion, Paraguay; of their efforts to prepare a second regional meeting that will be held in Buenos Aires; of the technical preparation they gave to the week of prayer and penance offered by the Latin American federations for the intentions of the Asian Seminar.

The federations of *Chile* can offer the example



in vast spaces, two thousand universities

of the efforts made to prepare another regional meeting for federations of the Pacific area that will take place in the near future in Valparaiso as well as the enthusiastic contribution of Antonio Lopez, Chile's candidate for the Directing Committee both during meetings of the Committee and during trips he has made in countries concerned with the regional meeting.

The federations of *Uruguay*, though hindered from sending delegates to the Asuncion regional meeting, brought a valued contribution to the meeting by their written communications.

The federation in *Salvador* will be able to speak about still another regional meeting, that of the Central American federations held in San Salvador. This encounter brought together a dozen or so federations for a study of the apostolic problems of this area during a week marked by its intense work, its enthusiastic preparations and the sacrifice that had gone into its planning.

The federation of *Paraguay* can point out the work it has contributed to the preparation of regional programs, its publication throughout the year of the Latin American Information Bulletin, the regional meeting of federations from the Rio de la Plata region, and the work of its national president, Jeronimo Irala Burgos, as a Directing Committee candidate.

The *Peruvian* federations can show the work they have done in preparing and bringing up to date a who's who of Latin American student leaders, the efforts made to reunite those students who were present during the Third Inter-American Catholic Action Week as well as their contribution to the Chilean federation's work in readying the Valparaiso regional meeting.

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students

from page one

it with a remarkable spirit of conquest. Thus, while we have often mentioned our accomplishments in Europe, North America, Latin America and especially in Asia — through the preparation of the Asian Seminar — 1953-1954 will be particularly remembered as the year in which *Pax Romana* began extensive activity in Africa. In doing this, new and heavy responsibilities have been assumed; but they have been assumed because we believe that we have no right to leave anyone outside of our Catholic university community. It was a year which opened new and vast horizons and which let us see that we are still far from having accomplished our primary goals. But it was also a year during which the universality of the Church was more evident than ever within the Movement. The tasks undertaken — and they are nothing but a slight beginning — need the cooperation of all federations, even though they may already be overburdened. The values, in question are too important; together we shall have to find the resources, imagination, energy and devotion that are needed.

This desire to spread the message of Christ has gone beyond the framework of the University. It has led the Movement to cooperate with international governmental and non-governmental organisations. A special document commenting on these relations will be presented to the Flueli Interfederal Assembly and thus it is not necessary to speak further about it here. Still, it is well to recall the cooperation between the Movement and numerous international Catholic organisations, especially those concerned with youth. It is also well to recall contacts and projects with World University Service and the World's Student Christian Federation. Since the Krabbesholm meeting noticeable efforts have been made to bring us closer to general youth problems and those of our fellow university people who do not belong to the Catholic Church.

The IMCS Secretary General could not finish such a report without thanking all those who have aided him in the realisation of his task. His thanks go first of all to the ecclesiastical authorities who have never ceased to encourage *Pax Romana* and who have recently appointed Monsignor Emilio Guano of Rome as the IMCS Ecclesiastical Assistant; then to his co-workers in the IMCS and ICMICA Secretariats whose generosity is equalled only by their patience; finally, to Directing Committee members and sub-secretariat directors, not to forget the General Treasurer and the members of the Finance Committee. At a time when federations are preparing to thank and congratulate the Secretary General for the work accomplished since the last Interfederal Assembly, he wishes to give to each what is his due; for this year has been deeply permeated with a living community of interest and self-giving.

Bernard Ducret.

**The Mission of the
University**

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latin america

from page five

The JUC of *Equator*, one of the organisations that has been in closest contact with the General Secretariat, has to its credit a detailed study it has made as a preliminary step in the preparation of a report on national unions of students and the expedition of a questionnaire on this report to all federations of South America.

The *Cuban* and *Porto Rican* federations can point to the efforts they made to prepare and send delegates, at their own expense, to the Salvador regional meeting and the promise made during that encounter to offer hospitality to the next regional sessions either at Havana or San Juan de Porto Rico.

The *Brazilian* federations can also speak of their participation in the Asuncion regional meeting, the work they have done with Latin American students living in Brazil and the continual and intelligent activity of Miss Maria de Lourdes Alves de Figueiredo, national president of the woman's branch of the federation and vice-president of *Pax Romana*, IMCS.

The *Costa Rican* and *Nicaraguan* federations can cite their participation in the San Salvador regional meeting and their growing interest in making something more living of their cooperation with *Pax Romana*.

The *Mexican* federations can speak of the sustained contribution they have made, their continual correspondence with the General Secretariat, the part taken by their delegates during the San Salvador regional meeting and their willingness to accept — on an experimental basis — the regional secretariat of *Pax Romana*, IMCS for the Mexican, Central American and Caribbean region.

In addition to a difficult and delicate national apostolate, the *Bolivian* federations can indicate the work they have put into the preparation of a report on the conditions and needs of Catholic student federations in this area. The federations have also participated in the meetings organised during the Third Inter-American Catholic Action Week and have cooperated closely with the preparations of the Valparaiso regional meeting.

Finally, the federations of *Guatemala* and *Panama*, in addition to requesting affiliation to *Pax Romana*, can offer first of all the enthusiasm that they brought to their participation in the San Salvador regional meeting and the zeal they have given to the preparation of a questionnaire on national student unions in the northern area of Latin America. In addition to this, they have directed the week of prayer and penance offered by students of Mexico, Central America and the Antilles for the success of the Asian Seminar.

This too brief survey of a region's work throughout the past year gives only supplementary information to the news of continent already published in the *journal*. But what it indicates — the rich benefits that can be reaped from close cooperation between federations — is of value to all federations united within *Pax Romana*. It will be the duty of the Flueli Interfederal Assembly to study the means whereby these benefits may be increased and enriched.

E. C. F.

asia

from page four

them of funds sufficient to guarantee adequate representation during the Seminar. They must have help from other federations.

The second aspect of Asian student work, on the other hand, has not met with similar success. This is the question of Asian students living abroad. A series of resolutions adopted by the IMCS Interfederal Assembly last year sought to grapple with this problem in a positive and promising way by suggesting that Asian federations send names of such students to the General Secretariat which would then be charged with passing them onto federations in the countries concerned. Several of the Asian federations have expressed deep interest in this idea and intend to prepare such lists. But those resolutions concerning the duty of non-Asian federations have met with much less fortunate results and disturbingly little interest. Without any exaggeration, however, it can be said that this is one of the gravest responsibilities of the Christian community. It is hoped that during the Interfederal Assembly this August, federations in countries which each year welcome large numbers of foreign students will become more deeply conscious of the task which is theirs and will initiate programs designed to alleviate a critical situation that is fast becoming a tragedy of the Christian world.

The immense effort made in Asia in the last twelve months indicates a rich future not only for its federations but also for the society that is to be served either directly or indirectly by the activities of these federations. It would be wrong, however, to conceive this work as something exclusive to Asia. The future of the continent's Christian community will depend also on the reaction stimulated and maintained among non-Asian federations. It might be said that the balance is in their hands.

europe

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The differences of opinion seen during the Hald meeting made work during the year difficult both for the publication of the European Bulletin (which to date has appeared only once) and for the elaboration of a new study theme (University Disciplines in the International Community). As a result of this, it will be necessary for participants in the 1954 European Days to take a clear stand on the work already accomplished and its usefulness; they must also reach agreement on the form which they wish this work to take in the future.

If unity between European federations has not yet been obtained theoretically, relations between individual federations on the continent have been continually intensified during this year and have been particularly rich. Federation congresses have witnessed an important international participation; study weeks of the Movement and of the sub-secretariats have been attended by many European students. It is also important to mention the significant exchange of correspondence that has taken place between the General Secretariat and the European federations throughout the past year.

A. T.

ICMICA Secretariats

During the period of time covered by reports in this issue of the *journal*, four of the ICMICA international professional secretariats either held or prepared congresses.

The first of these, elaborated during a considerable length of time by the International Lawyers' Secretariat and Prof. Willem Pompe, its president, was the First International Catholic Lawyers Congress, organised in Paris by Prof. Henri Mazeaud and his committee. During the sessions held in the Abbey of Royumont from 1 to 4 October 1953 over one hundred delegates from fourteen countries took an active part in discussing the family in the legal order.

The next place on the calendar was given to the sixth International Congress of Catholic Doctors which took place in Dublin from 1 to 5 July bringing together a large attendance from some fifteen different countries in the midst of a solemn but cordial atmosphere created by the good will and interest of the Irish doctors who organised the sessions. The theme of the Congress was: *Demography and Medical Practice*. Its conclusions demonstrate that birth control — or, as it is now euphemistically called, planned parenthood — cannot be justified by medical reasons; its application, on the other hand, creates enormous social and economic problems which make general conditions of life more difficult instead of improving them. In stating this the Congress comes very close to the conclusions brought forth at the end of the Venice Study Week organised by the Movement in 1953; the same is true for the concern it manifested for the fact that many countries are now undernourished in over-populated regions. In order to resolve these problems, it was felt that positive measures — the improvement of farming systems, the utilisation of unexploited regions of the world, immigration — are imperative and can be instituted through political and economic action. The quality of this meeting shows once again that this specialised secretariat, created in Vienna in 1936 and now presided by Prof. Luigi Gedda of Italy, continues to move along in excellent fashion.

At the moment that we go to press, the Catholic engineers are holding their second international Congress, under the presidency of Prof. Andrea Ferrari-Toniolo of Italy, in Delft, Holland. The theme of the Congress, *The Catholic Engineer and Industrial Relations*, has already been discussed in the *journal* (Nº 8, 1953). Conferences during the Congress will treat the topic from several angles, determined by different industrial systems; one of the conferences will be devoted to the relationship between industry and agriculture. These exposés will not be discussed in plenary session, but rather in working parties in order that a richer and deeper study can be made. In his opening talk, Father Enrico di Rovasenda, O. P. will speak of the action of the Catholic engineer on the natural level and the action of grace in his supernatural life. The Congress does not intend to handle all the problems of the engineer but only those which have to do with the establishment of good human relations among all those who are daily associated in their work, whether they be employers or employees.

Actually the Third International Congress of Catholic Pharmacists which will take place in Spain in September and which will study *Humanism and the Profession of Pharmacy* does not fall within the period covered by this *journal*. But we must remember that in an encounter of this type the preparation plays as important a role as the realisation of the meeting itself. And the preparation of this Congress has been the major concern of the International Pharmacists' Secretariat and its Secretary General, Mr. Maurice Parat of France, throughout the year.

The daily work of the secretariats has been particularly satisfactory this year. The *engineers* have been giving particular attention to the enlargement of their field of action to include agricultural engineers from European countries and to the presence of Catholic engineers at

meetings and in organisations of a professional character. The *lawyers* are already making plans for their next Congress which will take place in 1956 and which will study *The Respect of the Person in the Application of Penal Law*. For the first time the *Doctors' Secretariat* awarded the John XXI prize for medical ethics.

Though they have held no official meetings of general character this year, the *writers* and *artists* secretariats have continued to develop their action and to make new contacts. The International Artists Secretariat launched an appeal last October, widely distributed by the press, in order to make itself better known and to obtain the cooperation of all Catholic artists. This secretariat, taking into consideration those with whom it works, has adapted very flexible working methods: an international committee, composed of representatives of several countries and correspondents, is responsible for stimulating the action of Catholic artists. It hopes to organise its second Congress in 1955 along with a special exhibition of sacred art.

IMCS-ICMICA Cooperation

Internationally, cooperation between the IMCS and the ICMICA continues to make constant and noticeable progress. All our initiatives are closely coordinated. Leaders know and appreciate one another better. We cannot claim that similar progress is being made either nationally or locally. With the exception of Asia and Africa, federations in most countries that are affiliated to IMCS and ICMICA pursue their own work and develop their own activities without paying much attention to one another. The problem strikes us as being very serious, not only because of the dispersion that results from it and which is always regrettable but also and especially because this mutual ignorance of one another's work may very well hide a more profound evil. Student federations, feeling self-sufficient, form their members while they are at the university but pay little or no attention to what happens to them afterwards. Graduate groups, which often do not issue directly from student federations (and which as a result of this are not a 'logical continuation') have a tendency to forget their responsibilities to the young. As a result of numerous circumstances which will be studied throughout the coming year, the great majority of students belonging to IMCS federations do not enter, or at least not immediately, into intellectual or graduate associations; the rupture thus produced has lamentable effects on the mission that *Pax Romana* has in the world.

These and similar concerns have been studied more than once by members of the General Secretariats. They were the very basis of the meeting of the *Pax Romana* Committee held in Bonn during the 1953 Plenary Assembly of the ICMICA and also of the joint meeting of the Directing Committee of IMCS and the Council of ICMICA that took place in Fribourg in January of this year. The latter provided the opportunity for an exchange of frank and valuable opinions on the whole question of student-intellectual cooperation on all levels. It is a good idea that the task of coordinating concretely the activities of the two Movements be left to the General Secretariats, thus allow-

ing members of the Council and the Directing Committee to study general conditions and to seek, on the theoretical level, principles that can be beneficially applied. The ideas expressed during this January meeting have been included in a document that has received limited distribution. Those interested in reading it, however, can receive it on application to the General Secretariat. This study will be continued and developed during the preparations for the 1955 World Congress.

It would be impossible to overlook the joint organisation by the two Movements of the Luxembourg Study Week devoted to the political responsibilities of the Christian university person. Since the last issue of the *journal* presented extensive reports on this meeting there is no need to return to it at length. But it is well to point out that a project such as this requires that the General Secretariats undertake the delicate task of elaborating the program, seeing that the federations make an intellectual contribution to it and organising the technical side of the encounter. But it is also one of the best opportunities offered to all our federations for joint activity on the national level. In requesting a written preliminary report on certain aspects of the Luxembourg meeting we insisted that this study should be made jointly by the members of the IMCS and the ICMICA. Unfortunately this invitation elicited very little response. And this despite the fact that it is concrete problems such as that taken up at Luxembourg that offer the chance for a deeper rapprochement.

The theme of the 1955 World Congress, *The Problems of the Young Graduate*, which will be submitted for approval to the Fatima and Flueli meetings, is also an expression of this concern for cooperation between students and graduates in order to find a solution to a vital problem. The choice is dangerous and, in a certain way, challenging. The success of a World Congress devoted to such a topic presupposes a close preparation and sharing of problems, hopes, and difficulties on the part of all those who belong to *Pax Romana*.



the journal

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times activity

Liturgy Studied in Vienna

A study week is more than an attempt to bring people together for discussion. It is one of the most significant and fundamental activities of *Pax Romana* because it is the source of ideas upon which future activities can be based. It is also an examination of the existing situation and thus provides the Movement with a chance of looking at itself and evaluating its apostolic work. It would thus be an error to consider a study week as something limited to a certain number of days, for once the week ends its real meaning begins for the federations affiliated together within *Pax Romana*. Only after they have had the opportunity to think over a problem can they begin to activate their reflexions.

In inviting the Movement to come to Klosterneuburg, Vienna, for a Liturgy Study Week this year the Katholische Hochschuljugend, one of *Pax Romana's* Austrian federation, was expressing in a very practical way its basic conviction that study weeks are one of the creative activities by which the Movement lives and learns. But the federation was also manifesting its interest in a problem that has been of growing importance in *Pax Romana's* work over the last few years: the Liturgy.

A study week on the liturgy had been proposed during the 1952 Interfederal Assembly but could not be held last year because of technical difficulties. The 1953 Assembly requested that plans be initiated anew and accepted the invitation of the Austrian students. In organising this year's work it was considered essential that federations should submit reports on their activities, particularly those that could not be represented at the meeting. It was hoped that these reports would broaden the basis of the meeting by contributing a wider frame of experience in which the discussion might take place. The

promise and the performance unfortunately were not complementary; only a handful of federations took the trouble to prepare a report; those who abstained rendered much more difficult the work of the study week.

The same criticism can be offered about participation at the meeting. Though numerous federations supported the idea of holding a study on the liturgy, and though many of them insisted on its crucial importance, very few sent representatives. Resolutions similar to this necessarily imperil the work of the Movement; it can act effectively only when its component parts support it. Such was not the case here.

This does not at all imply a criticism of the work done. An article in the April-May issue of the *journal* has already presented readers with a brief insight into the value of the contribution made and the quality of the speakers who had been invited by the Austrian federation. The living community of liturgical prayer that existed at Klosterneuburg was edifying and, on a practical level, gave a valuable demonstration of what a liturgical community should be. And this was only a part of the important pedagogical side of the meeting where stress was placed not only on the theory and background but equally on practice.

It is hoped that federations will use profitably the publications being prepared by the organisers of the study meeting. They will find in them a wealth of valuable ideas that can serve as the basis of their own liturgical action. And it is to be hoped that they, too, will see what the Austrian federation has seen: that Klosterneuburg marks only the introduction to a study that must be deepened and further applied to the university community during future meetings.

international

from page two

International Labour Organisation: *Pax Romana*-ICMICA and the International Engineers' Secretariat sent observers to the session of the Consultative Commission of Employees and Intellectual Workers which met in Geneva.

A special paragraph must be reserved for a brief discussion of *Pax Romana's* cooperation with other non-governmental organisations benefiting from consultative status. Delegates from *Pax Romana* have participated in conferences organised for the organisations having consultative status with the United Nations (a special conference organised in Geneva, June 1954, to study the question of hearings) and Unesco (Paris, February 1954). At the latter meeting *Pax Romana* was elected to the permanent committee of the non-governmental organisations. Besides these, *Pax Romana* participated in the meeting of the study group of non-governmental organisations called by Unesco for discussion of the problem of education for living in a world community (Paris, May 1954). *Pax Romana* also takes part in the study group of the non-governmental organisations on the revision of article 71 of the United Nations Charter which established the norms for the work of consultation.

Finally, the Movements participated in the 4th Conference of non-governmental organisations interested in problems of Migration which took place in Geneva in August 1953. *Pax Romana's* delegate presided over the working party that handled the problems of migrant intellectuals.

T. S.

graduates

from page one

the plane of action if, with the help of the Lord, member groups of *Pax Romana* are inspired by it.

In a similar manner, the Portugal study will treat professional life, its requirements as seen from the Christian point of view and the responsibilities which it implies for *Pax Romana* and its affiliated groups. It is a fundamental question that should open vast new perspectives for the apostolate of the Movement and its members. The success of various international professional secretariats — manifest especially in their congresses — is one of the most comforting facts of the Movement's life during the last years. The hour seems particularly appropriate for a study of their principles and methods of action.

Aside from this reflection on the apostolic aims of the Movement, ordinary work has been accomplished in many ways, responding to the goals outlined above. With the Luxembourg Study Week on the political responsibility of the Christian, the series of study weeks

devoted to present-day problems was continued. What was particular to the Luxembourg meeting was that it was organised jointly by the student and graduate Movements, though participation was limited. The last issue of the *journal* presented lengthy reports on the work done. What remains for us to do is to praise the happy initiative that made it possible.

Scrinium, the international selected bibliographical bulletin has, because of its importance and value, rightly occupied a major part of our time. Here is a concrete example of co-operation among intellectuals; it is a genuine service rendered by the Movement to university people throughout the world. Further time will have to be devoted to it in the coming months in order that we may catch up on the delay, in recent issues. Beginning with the January 1955 edition we hope to improve the content.

Reports on other work which the Movement

has been carrying on internationally can be found in the columns of this issue. Such reporting, however, does not give sufficient indication of the work that is done nationally by *Pax Romana* affiliates; and it is this work that is the very ideal of the Movement.

The ever growing correspondence with national federations, the numerous visits which the General Secretariat receives, the close contacts with countries where there are not yet affiliated groups, frequent relations with specialised Secretariats, the flattering appeal which we receive from other Catholic organisations or non-governmental organisations having consultative status with the United Nations (both of which have elected *Pax Romana* to their respective committees) demonstrate to what extent the Movement has been developing and intensifying its activities. It is the hope of those who work with it from day to day that they will be faithful to the heavy task which is theirs.

Ramon Sugranyes de Franch.