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TRANSLATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONS  
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA



*A. Vaschold*



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CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

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Translated from the Latin

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THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEB 8 1955

**APOSTOLIC LETTER**

OF

**His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.**

TO

**THE MOST EMINENT AND MOST REVEREND  
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.**

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*To Our Beloved Son, James Cardinal Gibbons, of the Title of St. Mary in Trastevere, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Baltimore; and to our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of North America, Leo PP., XIII.*

BELOVED SON AND VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION: We find cause for great joy in the zeal with which you devote yourselves to the preservation of the Catholic religion and to the interests of your dioceses, to the providing of such equipment as may secure the proper formation of both clerical and lay youth, and the teaching of all knowledge, sacred and profane, according to the rule of faith. Consequently, your letters towards the end of last year gave us great pleasure, since in them you informed us that the work of founding a University in the city of Washington is progressing successfully, so that through your care all things are prepared for the opening of the Theological School this year. From our venerable brother, John Keane, Titular Bishop of Jasso, the Rector of the University, whom you sent to us, we have gladly received the statutes and laws of the University, submitted by you to our authority and judgment. And in this matter we deem worthy of all praise your resolution to commemorate the centenary of the establishment of your hierarchy by making the opening of the University a monument and lasting memorial of that most auspicious event. Desirous, therefore, to secure the fulfillment of your righteous wishes, we committed the examination of the Con-

stitutions of your University, which had been referred to us, to the Cardinals of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, that they might report to us concerning them. Having heard their opinion, we willingly grant your request, and by our authority approve by these present letters the statutes and laws of your University, and endow it with the rights proper to a lawfully-constituted University. We give therefore to your University power to confer academic degrees on students who shall have passed satisfactory examinations, and likewise to bestow the doctorate, in philosophy, theology, pontifical law, and in those other studies in which the different degrees and the doctorate are usually conferred, whenever the teaching of these branches shall have been established. And we wish that you, Beloved Son, and you, Venerable Brethren, should exercise watchful care over the proper direction of studies, the preservation of discipline among the students in your University, either in person or through Bishops chosen by you to attend to this duty. And since, moreover, the see of Baltimore is foremost among the sees of the United States, we confer on the Archbishop of Baltimore and his successors the office and authority of Chancellor. We desire, in addition, that the plan or courses of studies, or the program of the branches taught in your University, especially in so far as they relate to philosophy and theology, shall be submitted to the Apostolic See for recognition and approval, and that all the departments of the University may be so ordered that young clerics and laymen may have an equal opportunity of fully satisfying their laudable desire for science. We wish that among these departments there should be founded a school of Pontifical law and public ecclesiastical law, since we realize the great importance of these studies, especially at the present time. We exhort you all that you should take care to affiliate with your University your seminaries, colleges, and other Catholic institutions, according to the plan suggested in the Constitutions, in such a manner, however, as not to destroy their autonomy. In order that a greater number may enjoy more abundantly the benefits of the teaching of the University in its various departments, let these schools, and especially the Schools of Philosophy and Theology, be



thrown open, not only to those who have completed their studies according to the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, but also those who wish to begin or continue their studies. Since, however, this great University not only tends to the greater honor of your country, but also promises rich and salutary results both for the spread of sound doctrine and the defense of the Catholic religion, we justly trust that the faithful of America, with their wonted greatness of soul, will not allow you to lack the help of their liberality for the splendid completion of this work now begun. And as the University at Washington is established by these our letters, we decree that no other institution of this nature shall be undertaken by anyone without consulting the Apostolic See. We believe that these present declarations and ordinances of ours are a clear proof of the zeal and solicitude with which we desire that the glory and prosperity of the Catholic religion in your country may increase more and more. We earnestly implore our most Merciful God, from whom comes every good and perfect gift, that He will direct your undertakings to a prosperous and happy outcome, and as a presage of all celestial gifts we most lovingly impart our Apostolic Benediction as an evidence of our sincere affection to you, Beloved Son, to you, Venerable Brethren, and to all the clergy and the faithful over whom you preside.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the seventh day of March, Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas, 1889, the twelfth year of our Pontificate.

LEO PP., XIII.

**RESCRIPT**  
OF  
**The Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.**

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ROME, March 23, 1889.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REVEREND SIR:

In the Apostolic Letters given on the seventh of March, 1889, this declaration, among others, is made: "As the University at Washington is established by these our letters, we decree that no other institution of this nature shall be undertaken by anyone without consulting the Apostolic See."

Now, in order that this declaration may not give opportunity for equivocation or incorrect interpretation, His Holiness has affirmed that this clause must be so understood that there can be no action taken concerning another university in the United States of North America until all the ordinary faculties have been established in the University at Washington, and unless, before anything whatever has been done in the matter, the Holy See has been consulted.

In the meanwhile I pray that God may long protect you.

Your Lordship's most devoted brother,

JOHN CARD. SIMEONI, *Prefect,*  
✠ *D. Archbishop of Tyre, Secr.*

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN JOSEPH KEANE,  
*Bishop of Jasso,*  
*Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.*

**THE GENERAL CONSTITUTIONS**  
OF THE  
**Catholic University of America.**

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CHAP. I.—THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The purpose of the Catholic University of America shall ever be to afford to the youth of our country an opportunity for pursuing higher studies in the most important branches of learning under the inspiration of the Catholic truth.

2. The University shall honor the Roman Pontiff as the Supreme Ruler and Teacher of the Catholic Church and shall ever adhere unwaveringly to his Apostolic authority as the safest norm for the attainment of truth.

3. As the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII, prescribes in the Apostolic Letters published on the tenth of April, 1887, the University shall always be under the government of the Bishops of the United States of America. Their authority, however, shall commonly be delegated to a Board of Trustees, who shall exercise it, in governing the University, in the name of the Bishops. They are to be appointed either in Plenary Council or in any other like assembly of the Bishops of the entire country.

4. Under the authority of the Bishops the University shall be governed by a Rector with the assistance of an Academic Senate.

5. The Rector shall be assisted by his Vice-Rector. In addition there shall be a General Secretary for the entire University and as many other officials as the Board of Trustees may deem necessary.

6. In the beginning the University shall consist of a Faculty of Theology, but in the course of time shall embrace all Faculties pertaining to a complete University.

7. The professors may be chosen, not alone from the secular clergy, but also from any order of regulars or religious institute, as well as from among the laity; but the University itself shall never become subject to the authority of any order or particular institute.

CHAP. II.—THE AUTHORITY OF THE BISHOPS AND OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1. The Bishops of the United States of America under the supreme authority of the Apostolic See shall have full jurisdiction in those things which pertain to laws of discipline and to the method and order of studies.

2. The Board of Trustees, to whom ordinarily is delegated the authority of the Bishops, consists of Bishops and others elected to such office in a Plenary Council or in a like general assembly of Bishops. Its members shall exercise their office until the next Council or similar assembly, or until successors are appointed to them in this office. In the meanwhile the Board shall have authority to fill vacancies occurring among its members, by the appointment of other Bishops or prudent men, or also, if it deem it expedient, to increase its membership.

3. The Board shall meet at least once in each year, and as often besides as the Chairman of the Board may call its members together.

4. It pertains to the Board to appoint Professors and the principal officials of the University and to remove them either temporarily or permanently from office. However, in all these matters they are to consult with the Academic Senate.

5. The Board shall supervise all investments and expenditures. They shall also examine the accounts of the University. An accurate written report of all such transactions must be presented to them yearly or oftener if they so desire.

6. The Board of Trustees, whenever it deems such action advisable, may appoint certain of its members to act as an Executive Committee to secure the execution of its decrees.

7. In the transaction of business that opinion shall prevail which is supported by a majority, provided all have been summoned.

8. The Trustees shall elect a Secretary from among their number, whose duty it shall be carefully to commit to writing what has been done in their meetings. They shall elect, also, a Treasurer to administer the moneys of the University and to make report concerning them in the stated meetings, or oftener when he may be so ordered.

### CHAP. III.—THE CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor appointed by the Sovereign Pontiff shall represent the Apostolic See in the conferring of degrees, unless in a particular instance he delegate this duty to the Rector, and in approving each year the matter for studies and examinations.

### CHAP. IV.—THE RECTOR.

1. The Rector of the University must be a priest and a Doctor in Sacred Theology. He shall be elected by the Board of Trustees and approved by the Holy See.

2. It shall be his duty to govern the University according to the Constitutions and the rulings laid down by the Board of Trustees.

3. In virtue of his office he must be ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees, and he shall act as presiding officer at all assemblies of the Academic Senate. Moreover, he may, if he so desire, preside, with the right to vote, at all faculty meetings, and at all other University meetings. All enactments, except those emanating from the Board of Trustees, must be signed by him in order to have the force of law.

4. He shall appoint all those officials whose election is not reserved to another by these Constitutions.

5. When it appears necessary and there is no time to lay the matter before the Board of Trustees, he shall have authority to remove temporarily any Professor from the office of teaching, having first obtained the advice and consent of the Academic Senate.

6. The Rector shall have ordinary authority for the admission and dismissal of students, but they shall have the right of appeal to the Board of Trustees. He shall also have authority to dispense from the rules in particular cases as prudence may suggest.

7. If it should happen that some affair is not provided for by the rules or Constitutions of the University, and the matter is urgent, the Rector may render a decision, which shall be subject to approval or reversal by superior authority.

CHAP. V.—THE VICE-RECTOR AND THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

1. The Vice-Rector must be a priest and a Doctor in Sacred Theology. His nomination pertains to the Rector with the Academic Senate, and his confirmation to the Board of Trustees.

2. He shall assist the Rector in the discharge of the duties connected with the rectoral office. In the absence of the Rector he shall take his place and exercise his authority.

3. Under the authority of the Rector he shall see that officials, professors, and students faithfully discharge their respective obligations, that academic and other appointed duties are properly fulfilled, and that all things proceed in the prescribed way.

4. He shall also vigilantly hold to the performance of their duties the domestic treasurer and the care-taker of the University property, and shall see that the economic administration of the University shall be so conducted that suitable and prudent provision be made for every need.

5. Every three months he shall present to the Academic Senate an accurate account in writing of the receipts and expenses of the University, and every year and as often as they may call for it, to the Board of Trustees.

6. The General Secretary shall accurately enter in the records everything pertaining to the admission and examination of students and to the conferring of degrees, and whatever may be worthy of notice in the daily administration of the University.

CHAP. VI.—THE ACADEMIC SENATE.

1. The Academic Senate shall consist of the Rector as presiding officer, the Vice-Rector, the General Secretary, the Presidents of the Colleges (cap. VIII, n. 6), the Deans of the different Faculties, and besides of two Professors from each Faculty so chosen that they are to retire from office not in the same but in alternate years, and on the expiration of the biennial term of office are ineligible for the ensuing term.

2. They shall assemble monthly after the Faculty meet-

ings have been held, and as often as the Rector may call them together.

3. They shall diligently study and introduce such measures as they deem conducive to the correction of any abuses which may have crept in, to the improvement of existing methods of study, and to the promotion of the welfare of the University so far as the Constitutions permit.

4. Their proceedings shall be carefully committed to writing by one of their number chosen by them to act as secretary.

#### CHAP. VII.—DEANS, VICE-DEANS, AND PROFESSORS.

1. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean and Vice-Dean, who are to be confirmed by the Academic Senate. These shall hold office for two years, and may always be re-elected.

2. The Dean shall watch over the teaching in his own Faculty, and shall preside at Faculty meetings, which are to be held monthly.

3. In his absence the Vice-Dean shall take his place.

4. Each Faculty shall elect a regular Secretary from its members, and he shall keep accurate record in writing of the business transacted at its meetings.

5. The various branches shall be taught by Professors, Associate Professors, and Instructors (Academici).

6. The Professors shall be chosen by the Board of Trustees after taking the advice of the Academic Senate, which latter shall previously consult the Faculty concerned.

7. The Associate Professors may be elected by the Academic Senate after consultation with the Faculty in question. They shall teach the secondary branches and in case of necessity temporarily replace regular Professors.

8. When it seems expedient the Instructors (Academici) may be employed in giving private lectures or in rendering such other assistance to the Professors as circumstances may suggest.

9. A Teacher who holds the position of Professor in one Faculty cannot be more than an Associate Professor in another.

10. In the entire plan of teaching let this admonition of the Vatican Council be exactly observed: "Since, however, it is

not sufficient to avoid the evil of heresy, unless those errors also are carefully shunned which approximate more or less to it, we warn all of the obligation to observe also those Constitutions and Decrees in which the Holy See has proscribed and prohibited such evil opinions of this kind as are not expressly enumerated in the present Constitution." (Const. de Fide Cath., Can. IV.)

#### CHAP. VIII.—STUDIES AND STUDENTS.

1. The courses of study are to be such in quality and grade as befit a real University.

2. Therefore students must before their admission give evidence either by special examination or by the presentation of proper documents that they have made sufficient progress in the preliminary studies of their respective Faculties, regard being had to the number of years spent and to the degree of application.

3. The authorities of the University should take care to confer with the Directors of Catholic colleges and seminaries in our country so that all may labor unitedly to advance the education of our Catholic youth.

4. Colleges and seminaries, without prejudice to their autonomy, may by authority of the Board of Trustees be affiliated to the University. When this has been done the diplomas conferred by such colleges as evidence of the acquirements of their students shall be accepted in lieu of an examination for admission to the University.

5. The students shall live in University colleges unless other provision be made in particular cases with the consent of guardians, if there be such persons, or of the Bishops, if it be question of students of Sacred Theology.

6. The University Colleges shall be governed, according to rules established by the Board of Trustees, by a President, residing in each. It shall be his duty to prevent by his watchfulness the introduction of abuses, to see that in all things order is carefully maintained, that the students apply themselves diligently to their studies, and that their minds are imbued with faith, piety, and every virtue. The Presi-



dent shall render an account in the monthly meetings of the Academic Senate concerning the performance of his duties. He may, moreover, when it is necessary, be assisted by a Vice-President.

7. Students who live outside the colleges are held to an observance of the rules of the University while within its precincts, and must also be guided by the rules given concerning the choice of a residence. They are not to visit places or form associations which would be detrimental to strict morality. They are to live in such a manner as befits their profession of the Catholic faith and reflects honor on the University.

8. Any student, whether residing in the colleges or not, may, if he violates University rules, be privately or publicly reprovved, may be suspended, or even expelled, according to the gravity of his misdemeanor.

#### CHAP. IX.—ACADEMIC DEGREES.

1. No one shall be admitted to examination for degrees unless he shall have proved himself worthy of this honor by his assiduous study and progress in learning, and also by the integrity of his life.

2. Those students who are judged worthy shall pass the written and oral examinations prescribed by the law of the Academic Senate. Moreover, no one shall ever receive any Academic degree except for very special merit and for superior scientific attainments.

3. Students of other institutions who may wish to receive Academic degrees may be admitted to examination if they furnish proper testimonials concerning their character and previous studies. In other respects the ordinary rules apply to them. After the examination, those Catholic students who are to receive the Doctorate must on the occasion of the solemn conferring of the degree make a profession of faith according to the formula of Pius IV. and Pius IX.

#### CHAP. X.—FOUNDATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF STUDENTS AND FELLOWS.

1. In order that the advantages of University education may be within the reach of the greatest possible number, it is

highly advisable that Foundations be established for the purpose of assisting needy students.

2. Similar Foundations should also be established to afford graduate students of exceptional merit an opportunity of prosecuting their studies further or of devoting themselves permanently to the advancement of science. It shall be the right of the Academic Senate to propose to the Board of Trustees those who are to be allowed the income of such Foundations. The holders of these Fellowships are bound to observe the laws of the University as to their use.

#### CHAP. XI.—THE HEAVENLY PATRONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The Blessed Virgin Mary, Immaculately Conceived, the Protectress of the Church in the United States of America, shall also be the Heavenly Patron of the University, and her feast day shall be celebrated solemnly each year on the 8th of December.

2. In accordance with the Apostolic letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. (August 4, 1880), the University shall also honor with a special veneration St. Thomas Aquinas, the Angelic Doctor, the patron of Catholic schools throughout the world.

#### CHAP. XII.—THE OBSERVANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS.

1. The Board of Trustees, acting on the suggestion of the Academic Senate and Rector, has the power to make rules tending to secure the observance of these Constitutions.

2. No change can be effected in these Constitutions, nor can they be derogated from in any particular without the approval of the Holy See.

**THE SPECIAL CONSTITUTIONS**  
OF  
**The School of Sacred Sciences**  
IN THE  
**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.**

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CHAP. I.—THE REASON FOR FOUNDING THIS SCHOOL OF  
SACRED SCIENCES.

1. In order to provide for the needs of a constantly increasing clergy, and at the same time to realize the wishes of the Fathers of the Third Plenary Council, the Bishops decided to found a principal Seminary, which should be the beginning of the University and which in the rank and scope of its teaching should excel all other seminaries and schools. (Conc. Plen. Balt. III, n. 182.)

2. Therefore, in this school of the Sacred Sciences complete instruction shall be given during at least four years in all those things which a theologian should know, viz: the Theology of Faith or of Dogma, together with Moral Theology, the History of Religion from the earliest times and the History of the Church down to our own day, Sacred Liturgy and a thorough acquaintance with the works of the Holy Fathers and ancient writers. To these shall be added a profound investigation of the deepest problems of Philosophy, and other courses in eloquence and letters which are most helpful in the study of Theology. Above all things, the students shall be well-grounded in the interpretation, exposition, and strenuous defense of the Sacred Books of both Testaments. As regards Canon Law, there shall be founded Chairs of the Institutes and of the Text, and also of Ecclesiastical Public Law, the whole course of study to last at least three years.

3. Since the chair of the Apostle Peter at Rome is the firm rock which Christ the Lord made the foundation of His Church, the Professors must sedulously avoid deviating even in the slightest degree from the doctrine and authority of

the Roman Pontiff, who is infallible in his teachings, for thus will be obtained that most desirable of results, the constant adhesion of our Church to the certain truth taught by the Church of Rome.

4. In the teaching of Philosophy, too, they shall follow St. Thomas as a most trustworthy leader. They shall present to their disciples the doctrine found in his writings in the same way in which he would now propose it, did he live in our time. By this method of teaching they will be enabled to grasp better and more accurately the thought of St. Thomas, they will spread his fame within and without the Church, and they will best accord with the desire and behest of our Holy Father, Leo XIII, who has restored and upheld in their pristine renown and authority the name and writings of the great Aquinas.

#### CHAP. II.—THE CORPS OF DOCTORS.

1. The College of Doctors comprises besides the Chancellor and the Rector, the Ordinary Professors (Decuriales) who discharge the office of teaching, and also adjunct or supernumerary Doctors (Collegiales) chosen in addition to the Ordinary Professors (Decuriales) with the consent of the Board of Trustees and of the Rector, and on the condition that they shall never be more numerous than the Ordinary Professors.

2. They shall choose from their number a Dean who is to be approved by the Bishops, and who shall watch over the common utility and welfare, and in the absence of the Chancellor and Rector preside at meetings of the Doctors. They shall also elect a Vice-Dean to assist the Dean, and a Secretary to preserve accurate record of whatever may be done in their meetings.

3. Besides those just mentioned, there shall be added to the College, Emeriti Doctors, also Honorary Doctors—that is, those whom on account of their publications or their repute for talent and learning, the Corps of Doctors may wish to admit to membership, with the consent of the Bishops.

4. Once a month, or oftener if necessary, the Ordinary and adjunct Doctors shall assemble to deliberate on those matters which regard the utility and advantage of the University,

and other affairs of like import. If the matter be an ordinary one it shall be decided by a majority of votes. But if it be a question of decreeing, changing, or reforming something of great importance, they may give their opinion freely, but the matter itself, provided two-thirds consent, must be referred to the Senate or to the Bishops to be decided by them.

5. On stated days when students are to stand an examination for degrees or compete for the usual academic honors, all the Doctors should be invited to attend the competition or examination and to express an opinion on the merits of the individual students; but the right of voting belongs to the Ordinary and adjunct Doctors alone, and a majority vote shall decide.

6. If a feast day or solemnity is celebrated in the University all the Doctors should be summoned to the celebration, and while present are privileged to wear the insignia of their rank.

#### CHAP. III.—ORDINARY PROFESSORS (DECURIALES).

1. Those alone shall be chosen to membership in the Corps of Ordinary Doctors, whether from the secular or regular clergy, who are commended by the integrity of their life and their reputation for learning. To these may be added Fellows and assistants in teaching as Associate Preceptors, who, however, shall have no right nor even place among the Ordinary Professors. They shall be considered, however, when it is question of the appointment of new Professors, so that if equal in ability they are to be preferred to other competitors.

2. Professors are to be appointed by the Bishops after consultation with the Senate and Corps of Doctors. They shall by the authority of the Bishops be removed from their position whenever just cause or the interests of the University demand such action.

3. When they first enter on their teaching office, and also every year after the Mass of the Holy Ghost, celebrated at the opening of the school year, the Professors are to take the oath according to the formula of Catholic profession ordered by Pius IV and Pius IX.

4. They should always bear in mind that in undertaking the office of teaching they have in a certain way pledged their faith to the College and to the Church, and for that reason are strictly bound to fulfill properly the obligations of their position. Consequently, they should always be present in class at the appointed days and hours after they have prepared by careful reflection the matter to be taught. They shall carefully inform their students of those solid contributions to knowledge resulting from the researches of learned men in modern times; and show that far from being at variance with the principles of the schools, they are rather a very great source of help and gain to Theology itself. By praise, reproof, exhortation, they are to incite in the students an honorable emulation and diligence. By frequent questioning and discussion they should ascertain whether the doctrine taught has been well understood and thoroughly comprehended. Let them note absentees, and those in whose conduct there may be found aught reprehensible, and report them to the Vice-Rector.

#### CHAP. IV.—STUDENTS AND DEGREES.

1. This University School shall be open to priests, to clerics aspiring to the Priesthood, and to members of Religious Orders, provided they present the written permission of their Bishop or of the superior of the religious house in which they have been living. As to previous study, all must bear in mind the laws of the University already mentioned (Cap. VIII, n. 1, 2) and the monitions of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore (Nn. 166, 182).

2. Those who attend this school must live in the College and observe the regulations governing it, with the exception of those for whom their Bishops may make other arrangements, or who dwell in a religious house of their order. It is highly desirable that religious houses of this kind be built near the University and even on its grounds.

3. No one should choose his course of studies at will, but should be governed by the desire and command of his Bishop; or, if he be a member of a religious community, of

his superior. Those who come to the University of their own accord should advise with the Rector or the President.

4. Students of other departments may follow any special course of study in the Divinity School, provided the Rector gives his consent. This will also be permitted to externs of good character.

5. Since according to long established practice the theological sciences are taught in Latin, the Professors should encourage and incite their students by exhortation and example to attain to a fluency and facility in the Latin language.

6. Those who by concession of the Holy See (March 7, 1889) are admitted to the theological courses without any previous study of Theology, must prove by proper testimonials that they have successfully devoted themselves to the study of Philosophy for at least two years. Such students, after the second year of their theological course, shall be allowed to undergo an examination for the Baccalaureate; after the third year for the Licentiate, but only after the completion of their fourth year for the Doctorate.

7. Those who enter the University for the purpose of higher study after having finished elsewhere with success a course of Theology, may on the presentation of documents evidencing the satisfactory completion of such a course, be immediately admitted to an examination for the Baccalaureate; after their first year, for the Licentiate; and after the completion of at least two years, for the Doctorate.

8. With the consent of the Senate, students of other institutions may be admitted to the usual examinations, if after completing similar courses and presenting the previously mentioned testimonials, they desire with the permission of their Bishop, or of other ecclesiastical superiors, to take University degrees.

9. To obtain degrees in Canon Law it shall be required that after the presentation of a written certificate attesting the completion of courses in the Institutes and in Theology, and entitling the candidate to present himself for the Baccalaureate, two additional years shall be spent in careful study of the Text and of Ecclesiastical Public Law. Hence

a student is allowed to stand examination for the Licentiate after the first year, and for the Doctorate after the second.

10. The regulations to be followed in examinations shall be enacted by the Senate with the approval of the Board of Trustees; in such a way, however, that every examination for the Baccalaureate shall last for at least half an hour; for the Licentiate, at least three-quarters of an hour, and for the Doctorate at least one hour and a-half. For the Doctorate it shall be required in addition that at least fifty theses bearing on almost the whole field of theological science be defended with distinction, and that a treatise of genuine and solid value be written.

#### CHAP. V.—INTERNAL DISCIPLINE.

1. The end which the Bishops had in view in founding the University, viz., that the younger clergy not only might have an opportunity of acquiring a most thorough knowledge of Sacred and Profane Science, but also that they might be grounded in rectitude and holiness of life, is still a matter of especial solicitude to the Bishops and authorities; for these same who are now students will one day be looked up to by the Christian people as teachers and models of every virtue.

2. The Bishops thought proper to entrust the Sulpitian Fathers with this most important office of developing and fostering in the students piety and other clerical virtues.

3. Therefore it shall be their duty to train and instruct the students in the holiest manner of life, and to insist on the observance of the rules by which the house is governed. Let them lead on to higher and greater things souls already imbued with principles of religion and piety. They should also aid in the choice and pursuit of studies by advice and exhortation. They are to preside over those daily exercises in which the students, by meditation and prayer, strive to deserve the favor of God. They shall also take care that the students devote themselves yearly, during a certain number of days, to religious reflection under some pious director.

4. Whichever of them is placed in control shall be the President of the College and shall have a place in the





Senate. Each month he shall render to the Senate an account of the condition and state of the College.

CHAP. VI.—THE PATRONAL FEAST.

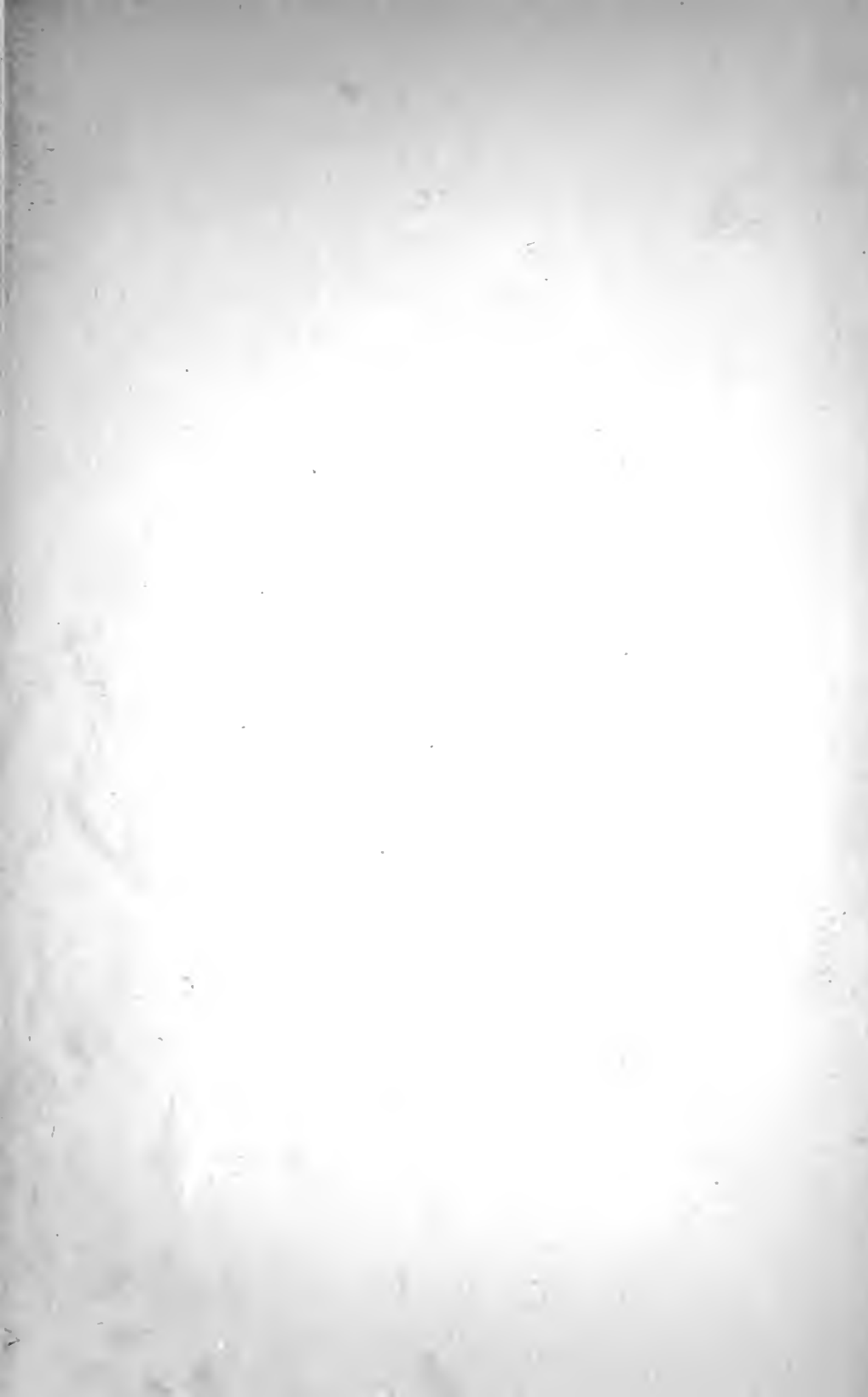
The Professors shall take as their patron St. Paul the Apostle. Since, however, the 29th of June falls each year within the summer vacation, the solemn celebration shall take place on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, January 25th.

CHAP. VII.—THE PERPETUAL OBSERVANCE OF THE  
CONSTITUTIONS.

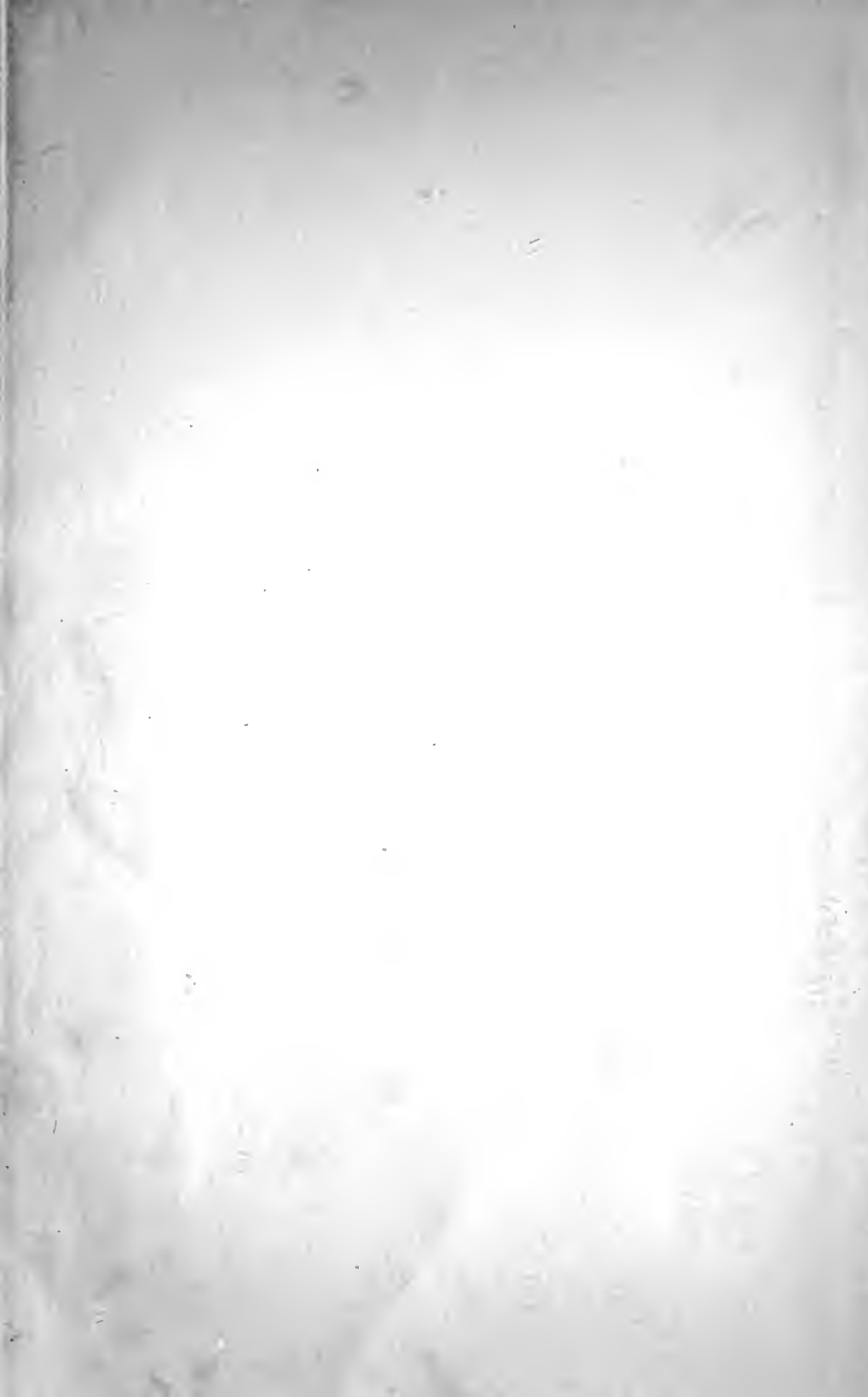
1. The Bishops of the country, at the suggestion of the Senate and Rector, shall make laws which may not be at variance with these Constitutions, but shall tend to promote their more accurate observance and the better administration of the University.

2. It shall be unlawful for any one to change anything in these Constitutions or remove aught therefrom without the consent of the Roman Pontiff.

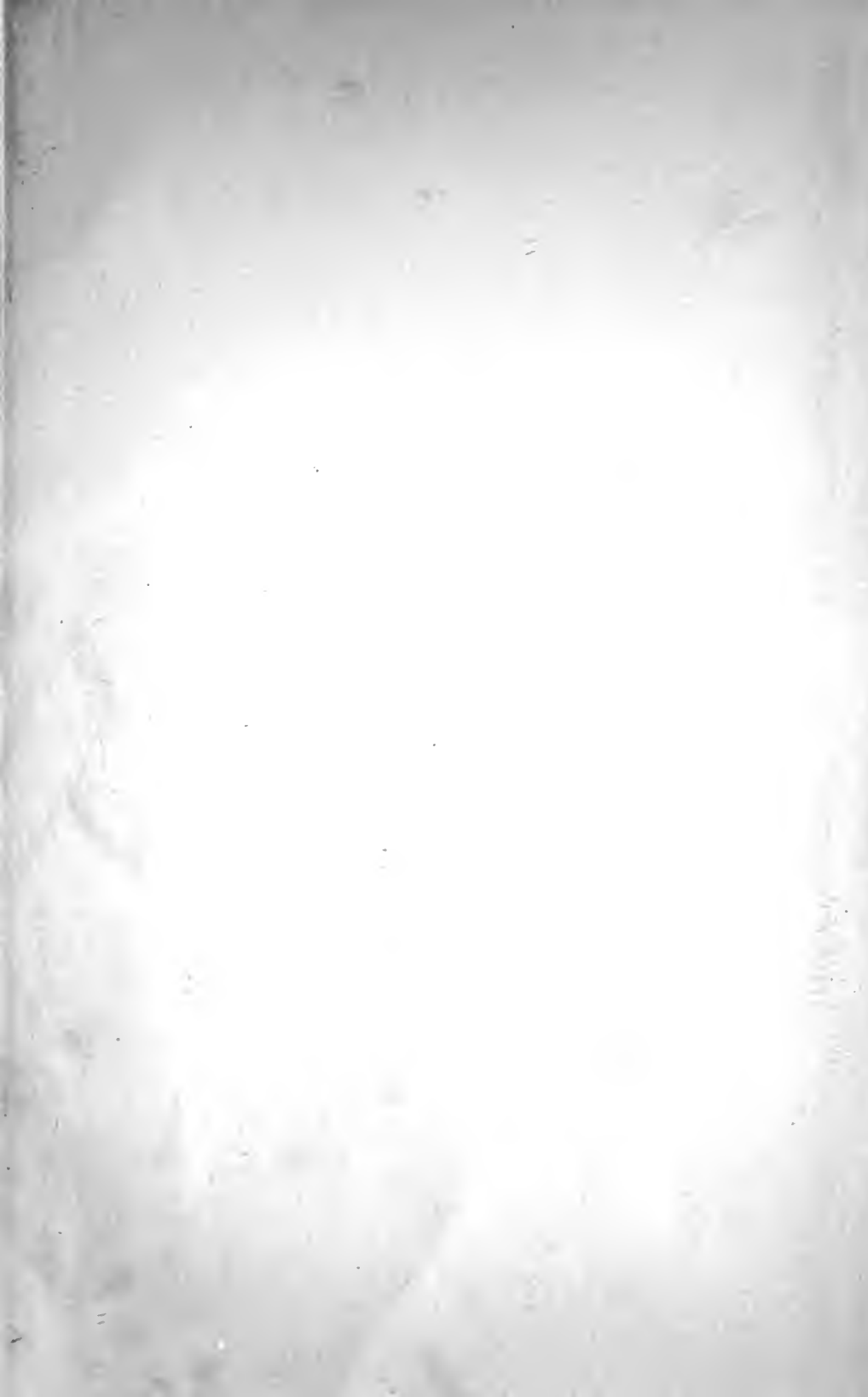
















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