

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

**Congregation
of the
Resurrection**

United States of America Province

Revised at the 21st Provincial Chapter
August 2013
Chicago, Illinois

Approved by the Superior General and His Curia
September 2013
Rome, Italy

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Mission Statement

USA Province
Congregation of the Resurrection

God sends us as Resurrectionists to transform society.

This mission begins with ourselves and the commitment to intensify our dying and rising with Jesus that began at our baptism. “We must be holy if we are to make other persons holy” (Janski).

The discernment, definition, and support of our mission activity is rooted in our community life. In union with the Church, we share in Christ’s own mission of teaching and sanctifying in an apostolate which is always both pastoral and educational in nature. By this mission we strive to bring the hope of the risen Christ to a world disfigured by death in all its forms.

Our primary apostolate is modeling Christian community by praying and working together. Centered in the Word of God and the Eucharist, we proclaim the paschal mystery through preaching and teaching the certainty of God’s love for every man, every woman, and every child. We proclaim God’s unconditional love for all by being sensitive to the languages and cultures of those we serve and by recognizing the power of the laity to share our mission as a way of enriching the life of the Church.

We exercise a preferential option to raise society from spiritual, moral, intellectual, social, and material poverty as our way of establishing justice. We give special attention to the young, leading them to Christ and preparing them for mature participation in the mission of the Church.

In imitation of Mary, who, wrapped in silent contemplation of God, was disposed to do the divine will, we remain open to all the needs of the Church and society. As Resurrectionists, we will be as bold as the first apostles in our mission to transform society. In response to the Holy Spirit, we will continually deepen and develop this sense of mission. Our mission is fulfilled when others, walking with us along the road to Emmaus, come to meet and know for themselves the risen Jesus, our Lord.

Spirituality & Vows

Spirituality & Liturgy Committee

- 1. The Spirituality and Liturgy Committee shall be formed:**
 - a. to make adequate provisions for the annual retreat:**
 - b. to offer suggestions and models for monthly days of study and reflection;**
 - c. to present announcements of workshops and conferences of particular interest to the members of the community;**
 - d. to prepare various liturgical community celebrations and update the members of liturgical changes;**
 - e. to review and prepare proposals for the provincial chapter regarding the section on spirituality and vows.**
- 2. The Spirituality and Liturgy Committee shall consist of a minimum of five members appointed by the provincial superior with the consent of his council and serve for the duration of the provincial superior's term of office.**

General Prescriptions

- 3. The provincial promoter of the community patrimony promotes research and publishes material on the history and spirituality of the Congregation. He coordinates the work of the province Resurrection Studies Commission.**
- 4. Each local house will determine which prayers will be said daily in common from several forms included in the official book of community prayers approved by the United States of America Province.**

These prayers will conform as closely as possible to the requirements of Articles 67-70 of the Constitutions.

Included in the daily intentions at community prayer, the specific intentions of the day listed in the community prayer book should be specified, including the death anniversaries, birthdays, and anniversaries of members, and prepared daily community intentions.

- 5. Each religious shall make an annual retreat lasting no less than three full days.**

6. The province shall make adequate provisions for the annual retreat in which all religious should participate. To participate in any other retreat program as an alternative to the arranged annual retreat, the individual religious or local house may do so after consultation and approval of the provincial superior.
7. Every house will set aside one day each month for a day of recollection.
8. Each house will provide funds for the personal and social needs of the religious. The amount of ordinary funds to be given to an individual member will be determined at the annual meeting of superiors with a final approval of the provincial superior and his council. It is presumed that the local superior will consult with the members of his house in this matter before meeting with other superiors.
9. Mindful that whatever we obtain through our work becomes community property, a local superior may permit an individual member to retain gifts, which in his prudent judgment, the religious may use in accordance with the spirit of poverty.
10. The province will provide sufficient transportation for a member's apostolic commitment, and individual needs. All automobiles shall be either parish, institute, or community-owned. The acquisition of automobiles shall be guided by provincial policy in which the congregation expresses its poverty, in spirit and in fact.
11. The cassock and cincture may be worn at liturgical functions and at other times according to the discretion of each religious. All religious shall faithfully observe diocesan and church regulations concerning the wearing of clerical garb, especially at public functions.

Community & Government

Membership in the USA Province

12. An individual becomes a member of the USA Province of the Congregation of the Resurrection after he has completed his period of novitiate and has professed vows with the approval of the provincial superior and his council.

The provincial superior and his council, with the recommendation of the local house in question, shall accept the request of laymen to become extern members of local community houses.

- 13. Permanent or temporary transfer of membership from any other province to the USA Province may be effected with the approval of the superior general following arrangements agreed upon by the USA Province's provincial superior and his council and the other province involved. The same holds true for transference of membership from the USA Province to any other province.**
- 14. All appointments of personnel will be made for three years, or until a new appointment is given, whichever comes first. At least four months before the expiration date of any term, the provincial superior will consult with the individual member in order to evaluate the merits of his current appointment. Having consulted with the individual member, the provincial superior with the consent of his council shall either renew the appointment or issue a new appointment. Renewed appointments are made for three years, or until a new appointment is given. Where diocesan policy defines terms of office for pastors, the province will honor these in its appointments. In the absence of such diocesan policies, the three-year terms will prevail.**
- 15. While the provincial superior and his council retain their constitutional and statutory prerogatives in the assignment of religious, individual members will exercise initiative in the question of their apostolate and residence, and thereby share responsibility with the provincial council.**
- 16. The following shall be the usual schedule of transfers:**

 - a. All requests will be submitted to the provincial superior in writing by March 15th.**
 - b. Announcement of transfers will be made by the provincial superior by May 15th.**
 - c. Transfers become effective July 1st.**
- 17. Whenever a member of the community receives a new apostolic appointment that results in a transfer from one canonical house to another, the provincial superior will inform the local superiors of both affected houses at least one month prior to the transfer.**

Individual Members

- 18. Those in temporary vows, novices, and candidates are to be afforded frequent opportunities to participate in discussions on matters which affect their life in their local house and in the province. Their observations should be given serious consideration.**
- 19. Members in perpetual vows have the right to vote in all province-wide and local house elections.**
- 20. After completion of their formation program, perpetually professed members are eligible for election or appointment to all offices in the province, safeguarding common and particular law.**

House Meetings

- 21. In accordance with Constitution #137, each established house and filial house will hold formal meetings in which all professed members, novices, and candidates will discuss their community life and apostolate.**
- 22. All members of a house are required to attend these meetings unless specifically excused by local superior.**
- 23. These meetings should be convoked at least once a month.**
- 24. The superior has the duty and right to convoke these meetings. He must inform all the members of the time, place, and agenda of the meeting, allowing them sufficient time to arrange and to submit other items for the agenda.**
- 25. Any member of the house may request that a meeting be convoked by the superior. Should the superior deny this request, the member may approach the councilors of the superior, who should carefully ascertain the reasons for such a meeting and the superior's reasons for refusing to convoke the meeting. If the councilors unanimously judge that a meeting is advisable, they have the power to convoke a meeting in the same manner as the superior.**
- 26. The superior of an established house will designate a delegate in a filial house to convoke meetings for that house. Houses of formation will hold their own meetings independent of filial houses.**
- 27. A printed record of each house meeting, signed by the superior and his councilors, must be made public to all members of the house. A copy of this record must be preserved in the house archives, and a copy must be forwarded to the provincial superior.**

The Superior

28. Individual houses are governed in local matters by a superior, who will prudently depend on the advice and suggestions of all the members of the house.
29. Any perpetually professed member of the province who has completed his period of formation is eligible for the office of superior, safeguarding the prescriptions of common and particular law (cf. Constitutions #143).
30. The superior of a house is he who has been elected by the perpetually professed members of the house and appointed by the provincial superior with the consent of his council.

The term of superior is three years. He may be elected and confirmed for a second term but not for a third term, unless with the approval of the superior general with the consent of his council.

31. The election of a superior is as follows:
 - a. The provincial superior informs the members of the house of the time and place of the election, which must ordinarily take place at least one month before the beginning of the new term of office.
 - b. The election is presided over by the provincial superior or one of his councilors or a delegate of the provincial superior and his council.
 - c. The members of the house cast a secret ballot. He who has received an absolute majority is considered elected. If no absolute majority is reached, a second balloting is held; if the second ballot provides no absolute majority a third balloting is held. On this third ballot, he who receives the greatest number of votes is considered elected. In case of a tie on the third ballot, he is considered elected who is senior by profession.
 - d. Individual houses which unanimously decide to do so can suggest to the provincial superior for approval alternate methods of selecting a local superior for the house.
32. The name of the one elected is submitted to the provincial superior and his council for confirmation. If confirmation is not given the reasons must be made known to the members of that house to the extent that charity and good conscience allow (cf. Canon 220). If the one elected is not a member of that house, the provincial superior, consulting with his council, will decide if the total apostolate of the province will allow his transfer. If the

provincial superior refuses to confirm the one elected, or if his council withholds its consent, a new election must be held.

33. If the office of superior is vacant by reason of transfer, resignation, death, or removal from office, the election and confirmation of a new superior must be held as soon as possible, but no later than one month from the time of vacancy, unless sufficient reason dictates that the provincial superior with the consent of his council do so. The first councilor acts as superior in the interim.
34. A local superior may be removed from office by the provincial superior with the consent of his council, but only for a very serious reason and in accordance with common law.
35. The superior may resign his office, but only for a sufficient reason and after appropriate consultation with the members of his house, and only after approval of the provincial superior with the consent of his council.
36. During his term of office, a superior may be transferred to another house when the provincial superior with the consent of his council sees the individual member's need, the community's need, or the need of the apostolate as requiring it. Upon transfer the superior's term ceases.

House Councilors

37. Each local community is to elect a first and second councilor from among the perpetually professed members, safeguarding the prescriptions of common and particular law; they assist the superior, in consultation with all the members of the house, in matters pertaining to the local community. When the superior is absent, the first councilor takes his place.
38. The councilors are those elected by the perpetually professed members of the house and confirmed by the provincial superior with the consent of his council. The local superior is to conduct this election as soon as possible, but no later than one month after the confirmation or re-confirmation of the superior of that house. The election of councilors may be by secret ballot or by a consensus process. The superior informs the provincial superior of the results of these elections for confirmation.

The term of office of the councilors ends with the confirmation in office of the elected or re-elected superior; they may be elected repeatedly. If transferred, the councilor's term expires.

39. The duties of the councilors are as follows:

- a. to counsel the superior in cases where prudence will not allow the superior to discuss the matter at the house meeting;
- b. to convoke a house meeting when the superior has denied a member's request for a meeting (cf. PS #24);
- c. to assist the superior in reviewing the financial condition of the house;
- d. to correct the superior when he is negligent in his duties;
- e. together with the superior, to appoint the house treasurer.

House Treasurer

- 40. Every established house shall have a treasurer to keep an accurate and orderly record of the finances of the house and to perform whatever duties of a financial nature that are decided upon by the superior with the advice of the members of the house.
- 41. Any professed member of the house is eligible for the position of treasurer. Unless specifically permitted by the provincial superior with his consent of his council, the superior of a house may not serve as a treasurer of that house.
- 42. The treasurer shall be appointed by the vote of the superior and his councilors, subject to the approval of the provincial finance committee and the provincial superior with the consent of his council.
- 43. The treasurer shall prepare and present his records to the provincial treasurer on a monthly basis. He will make a detailed annual report of income, expenses, and investment to the member of his house at a house meeting.

Provincial Superior & Provincial Council

- 44. The provincial superior is a priest of the USA Province who is professed at least ten years and no less than thirty years of age who has been elected by the perpetually professed members of the province.

The newly elected provincial superior is to be confirmed in office by the superior general with the consent of his council.

The chairman of the provincial election committee will ask the superior general, within eight canonical days after the election, to confirm in office

the person elected as provincial superior (cf. Canon #179). With this request he will submit a copy of the official records of the voting.

The term of office of the provincial superior is three years, beginning always on January 1st. He may be re-elected twice. He may resign only with the approval of the superior general with the consent of his council. He may be removed from office only by the superior general with the consent of his council.

45. The vicar provincial is a priest of the USA Province who is professed at least ten years and no less than thirty years of age, who has been elected by the participants to the provincial chapter.
 - a. In the event of the death or incapacity of the provincial superior, the vicar provincial completes the unexpired term of the provincial superior; and a new vicar provincial is appointed by the new provincial superior and remaining councilors from among the remaining councilors. In this event, the new provincial superior and his remaining councilors appoint a perpetually professed member of the province to complete the complement of councilors.
 - b. In the event of the death or incapacity of both the provincial superior and the vicar provincial, the provincial election committee will carry out within three months a special election process to fill both offices for the time remaining in the term. The times and places of this election will be determined by the provincial election committee. The special election will be held according to the process outlined in PS #47 and PS #49, but need not take place in the context of a chapter.
46. The provincial superior will be aided and guided in governing the province by a provincial council consisting of the vicar provincial and three elected perpetually professed members of the province who have completed their period of basic formation. The provincial councilors, including the vicar provincial, serve terms which are coterminous with that of the provincial superior and may be re-elected twice.

Any provincial councilor, including the vicar provincial, may resign; but only for serious reasons and with the approval of the provincial superior with the consent of his council. In this event, the provincial superior and his remaining councilors appoint a perpetually professed member of the province to fulfill the unexpired term of the resigning councilor. Any councilor so appointed remains eligible for three full terms.

Provincial Election Committee

47. The election of a provincial superior is conducted by the provincial election committee. The provincial election committee consists of three perpetually professed members of the province. The current provincial superior and provincial councilors are ineligible for election to this committee. The one elected first shall serve as the chairman. The election committee elected at a provincial chapter will be responsible for all elections held after the current chapter up to and including the next regular provincial chapter.

Election of the Provincial Superior

48. The election of the provincial superior will take place as follows:
- a. During the provincial chapter, the provincial election committee will make known the possible nominees for provincial superior. The nominating process for the provincial superior will take place according to the proposal of the election committee, with the approval of the chapter members. This process, including acceptance of nomination, may take place either by voice or in writing.
 - b. The time of the actual balloting for provincial superior and the other offices will occur during the provincial chapter at a time decided by the participants. The election will occur in the context of prayer, and the ballots will be distributed, tabulated, and reported by the provincial election committee.
 - c. He is considered elected who has received an absolute majority of valid votes cast.
 - d. If no absolute majority is reached on the first ballot, those three receiving the greatest number of votes in the first balloting are eligible on the second balloting. The names of all who received an equal number of votes (a tie) are listed on the second ballot.
 - e. If no absolute majority is reached on the second ballot, a third and final ballot is prepared. In this third balloting, only those two members are eligible who have received the most votes on the second ballot. Eligibility in case of ties will be decided by seniority of first profession.
49. The provincial superior is an ex-officio, non-voting member of all commissions and committees established according to the provincial statutes except the provincial election committee.

Election of Vicar Provincial & Other Provincial Councilors

- 50. In an identical manner, the election of the vicar provincial, then the three other councilors, will proceed.**

Provincial Visitations

- 51. Visitation of local houses by the provincial superior or one of his councilors is both canonical and pastoral, and significant time in fraternal sharing is expected and will be arranged with the local superior.**
- 52. The provincial superior or one of the provincial councilors will assume the task of keeping an up-to-date file on qualifications, interests, and preferences of the men of the province as well as openings available and expiration dates of all the terms of office.**

As one of the means of implementing the above, the person interviews each member of the province personally at least every three years.

Provincial Treasurer

- 53. The provincial superior with the consent of his council appoints any qualified perpetually professed member of the province as provincial treasurer.**
- 54. The provincial treasurer administers the temporal assets of the province and disseminates financial reports in acceptable professional manner with the consent of the provincial superior and his council. He shall submit to the membership the province budget at the beginning of the budget year.**
- 55. The provincial superior and his council shall make every effort to assure that the province will follow professional methods of financial reporting. Institutions owned or sponsored by the province are to use the services of a Certified Professional Account.**

Province Finance Committee

- 56. A finance committee shall be formed to examine the financial records, reports, and policies of all houses and of the province on a quarterly basis. The committee shall consist of three members of the province appointed by the provincial superior after consulting with his council. In addition, the provincial superior will also appoint up to three lay people to the finance committee who are qualified in the area of financial management. Its term coincides with that of the provincial superior. This committee will report to the provincial council at least once each year and to the provincial chapter.**

Provincial Chapter

57. A provincial chapter will be convoked at least every three years to discuss and evaluate the community and apostolic life of the province. Extraordinary chapters may be convoked as the need arises. All perpetually professed members of the province are voting participants to the provincial chapter. Temporary professed, novices, candidates, and all Resurrectionists of other provinces working in our apostolates may also attend as non-voting participants.
58. The ordinary provincial chapter is convoked by the provincial superior and his council. Extraordinary chapters may be convoked by the provincial superior and his council or by the general council. A committee may be appointed to make all the preparations for the provincial chapter.
59. The announcement of the time and place of the provincial chapter must be made at least one year before its opening. All appointments of committees and aides should be made at the time of the announcement. The provincial superior and his council are empowered to appoint a secretarial staff to keep the records of the chapter.
60. All participants must consider it their duty to attend and participate in the sessions of the provincial chapter.
61. All participants must be summoned to the provincial chapter. At least an absolute majority of participants must be present for the valid opening and for every session of the chapter.
62. The provincial superior is the president of the provincial chapter. He formally opens the chapter and presides over the election of three participants as coordinators of the provincial chapter. The three coordinators alternate as chairmen of all subsequent sessions of the chapter.
63. The agenda for an ordinary provincial chapter must include the following:
 - a. adoption of the rules of order;
 - b. election of coordinators;
 - c. the provincial superior's report on the spiritual and temporal welfare of the province and on the implementation of the resolutions of the previous provincial chapter;

- d. the reports of the chairmen of the standing commissions and committees;
 - e. the reports of spokesmen for any specialized apostolates, as determined by the provincial superior with the consent of his council;
 - f. review and reassessment of community life and work in evaluating opportunities for the future, and a development of a three-year plan for possible initiation of or withdrawal from apostolic commitments;
 - g. amendment of provincial statutes;
 - h. development of proposals for the general chapter, when relevant;
 - i. the propositions to be considered, whether made by the provincial superior and his council, the various commissions or committees, participants, or other members of the province;
 - j. election of delegates to the general chapter, when relevant;
 - k. election of the provincial superior;
 - l. election of the vicar provincial and three other provincial councilors;
 - m. election of the provincial election committee and three alternates.
64. The provincial chapter is officially closed by the president after an absolute majority vote of the participants present.
65. An accurate record of the proceedings of the provincial chapter must be compiled and kept in the provincial archives. An accurate summary of this record must be made available to each member of the province as soon as possible.

Formation

Formation Commission

66. A formation commission shall be established consisting of ex-officio and three elected members. The ex-officio members will be the vocation director(s), the novice director(s), and the director(s) of post-novitiate formation. The three elected members will be elected by the entire province from the perpetually professed members of the community not in basic formation. The commission members will choose their own chairman. The

ex-officio members will serve on the formation commission as long as they are in office. The elected members serve for the duration of the provincial superior's term in office.

- 67. The formation commission will recommend to the provincial superior and his council candidates for all the above ex-officio members.**

Candidates for Formation

- 68. In general, candidates for the congregation must be high school graduates or must have passed the high school equivalency exams. They must possess the capacity to pursue the various aspects of the formation program. They must establish moral, spiritual, and psychological fitness by means of appropriate written recommendations and be canonically free of any personal impediments and obligations. Above all, they must desire to serve God and the people of God in the Congregation of the Resurrection.**
- 69. The following documents must be submitted to the vocation director and kept in the provincial archives:**
- a. application for admission to the congregation's formation program on the form provided;**
 - b. certificates of baptism and confirmation;**
 - c. a letter of recommendation from the pastor, on the form provided;**
 - d. a letter of recommendation from the high school attended, on the form provided, together with the transcripts of credits from high schools and colleges attended;**
 - e. two letters of recommendation on forms provided: one from a member of the congregation and the other from a former teacher, spiritual director, or employer;**
 - f. health examination forms (physical, dental, visual);**
 - g. authorization form for educational and psychological testing and reporting;**
 - h. for those who have attended a seminary or have been a member of a religious community prior to application, a letter of recommendation from the previous rector or religious superior.**

Stages of Formation

70. Formation of members of our Province continues for a lifetime and embraces the following distinct periods: Candidacy, Novitiate, Profession, and Continuing Formation.

- a. Candidacy: This is a period lasting up to a year in duration, during which a person interested in joining the Congregation discerns his readiness to enter the Novitiate.**

A Candidate is usually assigned by the Vocation Director to residence in a suitable house of the Province, with an assigned Sponsor in that house assisting him in the work of discernment.

Only for serious reasons, may a person be assigned Candidate status without taking up residence in a house of the Province. In such instances, the Vocation Director will make sure that the Candidate has a Resurrectionist Contact, that he participates each week in prayers, meals, and other activities of one of the houses, that he undertakes a life of prayer and good works as he continues to discern his readiness for the Novitiate.

When the next Novitiate class assembles, all Candidates prepare themselves for application to the Novitiate or depart Candidacy.

- b. Novitiate: The Novitiate is the initiation into religious life as described in the common and particular law of the Church. The duration of the Novitiate may be extended by the Novice Director to include a time up to ten weeks for a formative learning experience outside the novitiate house in addition to the requirement of twelve canonical months.**
- c. Post-Novitiate: After the Novitiate, the professed continues his basic formation as he prepares for perpetual profession and apostolic ministry in the congregation. The goals of this period of formation are suggested in the common law of the church, the Constitutions of the Congregation, and in the Province Directory on Formation.**

Candidates for Holy Orders are further required to pursue the program of priestly formation of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, as adapted by the Formation Commission of the USA Province.

The period of brothers' basic formation is completed with the profession of perpetual vows. For clerics, the basic formation is

completed with ordination to the presbyterate or permanent diaconate.

The Director of post-Novitiate Formation should be consulted as to the first assignment after initial formation.

- d. Continuing Formation: Throughout their life, religious continue their spiritual, doctrinal, and practical formation. Individual religious work with their local superior in conjunction with the provincial superior to take advantage of the time and opportunities for this purpose.

Apostolic Life

Commission on Apostolic Life

71. The Commission on Apostolic Life shall be established to formulate provincial policies regarding the educational, pastoral, and missionary endeavors of the province, which are submitted to the provincial superior and his council for approval and implementation. The members of this commission will keep the provincial superior and his council informed of current needs in our apostolates according to the changing needs of the church and society. The commission will communicate to the province a prophetic, creative, and inspiring vision of the trends in the church in the areas of educational, pastoral, and missionary endeavors. Finally, the commission will present a report to the provincial chapter incorporating reports from each parish and province-sponsored institution and apostolate.

The commission will consist of five perpetually professed members. Three of these would be appointed by the provincial superior with the consent of the provincial council. The remaining two would be elected by all the perpetually professed members of the province.

The elected and appointed members shall be members of the commission with the possibility of re-election and re-appointment. The elected and appointed members serve for the duration of the provincial superior's term of office.

The chairman of the commission is elected by the voting members of the commission.

Any standing or ad hoc committees may be developed by the commission with the following provisions: (a) committee members may include lay persons: (b) the committee itself is free to elect its chairman and expand its membership.

The commission will meet at least annually. A written progress report will be issued to the province after the meeting.

Changes in Community Apostolic Commitments

72. The initiation of the expansion or termination of provincial apostolic commitments by the provincial superior and his council will include consultation with the perpetually professed members of the province. This consultation will include the following considerations, in the order of their priority:
- a. the viability of community life;
 - b. the apparent needs of the church;
 - c. the recognition of individual talents of members;
 - d. the preferential option for the poor;
 - e. a preference to pastoral or educational apostolates;
 - f. the availability or shortage of appropriate Resurrectionist personnel;
 - g. a preference for youth apostolates;
 - h. a potential for vocations;
 - i. a geographical proximity to other houses of the province.
 - j. data collected from corporations sponsored by the Congregation and/or local bishops;
 - k. particular terms and limits of the commitment.

School Organization

73. The organization of schools sponsored by the USA Province of the Congregation of the Resurrection is expressed in the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws of the Institutes. The nature, relationships, and roles of the boards, officers, committees, and administrative personnel are detailed therein.
74. A responsibility of the members serving the educational apostolate but especially the Board of Directors of each Institute is to effect the spirit of

the Charism and Mission of the Congregation of the Resurrection and the apostolic principles of the USA Province.

Study and Service Committees

- 75. A representative of each commission and committee will meet with the provincial superior and his council at least once a year to review the program of that commission or committee.**
- 76. All those members of the province commissions and committees whose term ends with that of the provincial superior shall continue to function until the new provincial superior and his council are able to effect the election or appointment of new members of the commissions and committees.**

Apostolic Principles

Guided by the charism of the Congregation and the inspiration of our founder Bogdan Janski, the province will endeavor, in all its apostolic efforts to labor towards the resurrection of society through its actions for social justice.

Educational Apostolate

Those who share in the Resurrectionists' apostolate of education are called by God to minister to his people and to teach as Jesus taught. This educational ministry includes not only community-sponsored schools but participation in other related educational endeavors, for example, universities, campus ministries, counseling, etc. We accept this mission and hold that from it flow responsibilities to God, Church, state and all God's people.

Message

The Resurrectionist community invites all who share the teaching apostolate with them to proclaim the good news that Jesus is risen and living among us.

We will strive to inform our students, to motivate them spiritually, and to encourage them to acquire a sense of self-discipline.

Our teachings will be rooted in sacred scripture and in Catholic tradition.

The Resurrectionist community invites all who share our vision of education to live Christ's resurrection in a spirit-filled life that begins now, and it invites them to work with Christ for the resurrection of society.

Our unique message is to share the gospel’s realistic view of the human condition which recognizes the fact of evil and personal sin (misery and corruption), while affirming hope (the hope of the resurrection), accepting our own nothingness, yet depending on the power of God.
Community

The Resurrectionist vision of education calls us to form community.

The ideal community adopted by the founders of the Congregation of the Resurrection as a pattern in the community of the Acts of the Apostles – “the community of believers ... of one heart and one mind,” providing for the needs of others and worshiping together.

We will guide those persons entrusted to our care to develop their character in a Christian manner, realizing the charism that each person possesses.

Each person will realize that his/her individuality and uniqueness is an essential ingredient for our faith community.

Resurrectionists will strive to manifest hospitality founded on a love for God and neighbor.

Prayer, personal and liturgical, is the means by which we arrive at a community of faith.

This is accomplished with the spirit of the church, guided by the Holy Spirit.

Service

Resurrectionists are called to serve the needs of those entrusted to our care and in turn teach them to serve each other, ever conscious of their cultures, needs and individual differences.

Being of service will require that they experience self-sacrifice, cooperation, openness, and a firm desire to serve, which is the bond of the faith community.

Pastoral Apostolate

The pastoral apostolate is an expression of the Resurrectionist call to work for the resurrection of society in the dioceses in which community members are called to serve. This pastoral ministry includes parish apostolates approved by the Provincial and his council, chaplaincies, counseling, etc.

Mindful of the changing cultural milieu in the pastoral apostolates served by the province, the religious working in this apostolate will dedicate themselves to

realizing the values expressed in the Constitutions according to the specific needs of all God's people.

While working in union with the laity, the religious will first strive to create community among themselves in order to witness the values of Christian community to others.

Each religious will consider his apostolate a means for building up the Resurrection community by attracting new members, as well as a means to forming those entrusted to our care according to the ideals of the community's charism.

Mission Apostolate

“Mission” refers to the evangelizing activity by our community in the areas of our own and foreign countries where the gospel has not yet taken root or where cultural conditions have changed so that renewed or special evangelical outreach is indicated which is beyond the scope of usual pastoral activity in an established parish.

The mission apostolate is a distinct venture by the community.

Those accepting the apostolate of evangelizing in unchurched areas or in specialized pastoral work should be prepared for this apostolate through specialized studies.