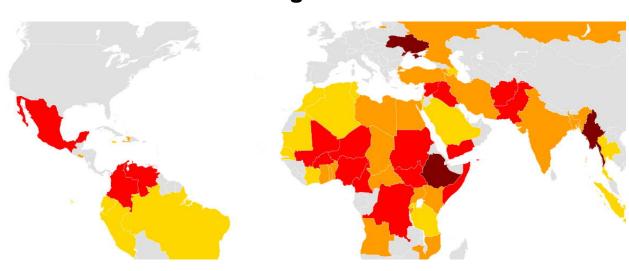
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SIIAEC Conference 2023 "The Decline of Global Ethics"

December 8-10, 2023, Bratislava

Venue: Centrum Salvator, Jakubovo Nám. 4-5, 811 09 Bratislava, Slovakia

Programme



The end of the cold war seemed to open a period of global relationships based on international law, economic interdependencies, treaties and last not least the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (UDHR). This was guided by a conception of man including human dignity in a democratic environment guaranteeing the separation of state and religion. Recently, this concept turned out to be a theory and utopia that has largely collapsed. We are observing the massive occurrence of hot wars, detestable violence and the unscrupulous practices of neo-colonialism. Challenging questions are therefore, how conflict settlement can be achieved, mediation launched, human rights and security re-established, and what role peacekeeping organizations and interfaith dialogue may play.



Link: https://www.icmica-miic.org/2023/09/siiaec-conference-2023-the-decline-of-global-ethics-8-10-december-2023-bratislava/







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Outline

Friday, December 8, 2023

14:00 - 15:00	Registration & Welcome Coffee
15:00 - 15:30	Welcome Addresses & Topical Introduction Nuntio Dr. Nicola Girasoli, USKI President Msgr. Prof. Dr. Gašpar Fronc, SIIAEC Chair Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Kautek
15:30 - 16:00 16:00 - 16:30	SESSION 1: Utopia - International law, Human dignity, UDHR Lecture 1: The Decline of Global Ethics - personal experience and observations Dr. Valentin Inzko, Austrian diplomat, served as the UN High Representative and European Union Special Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina Lecture 2: Strengths and contradictions of the ethics of rights and universal law Prof. Dr. José Manuel Pureza, Portugal. University of Coimbra
16:30 - 17:00	Coffee
17:00 - 17:30	SESSION 2: Utopia - Economic interdependencies and treaties Lecture 3: Ethical banking? How the wolf of Wallstreet turned into an environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) sheep Dr. Alexander Picker, Austria. Chairman, Supervisory Board, Ipoteka Bank, Tashkent & Vice Chairman, Board, Transparency International Austria
17:30 - 18:00	SESSION 3: Reality - hot wars, violence, neo-colonialism Lecture 4: Hot Wars, Violence, Neo-colonialism Alex Mthobi, LL.M., UK. Newman's Association & St Richard's Catholic College
18:30 20:00	Dinner Social Evening

Saturday, December 9, 2023

08:00 - 09:15 09:30 - 10:00	Breakfast Lecture 5: If Europe awakens Bgdr. DDr. Andreas Stupka, Deputy Head of the Military Strategy Department of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Defense. & Commission of the Austrian Academy of Sciences for scientific cooperation with agencies of the Federal Ministry of Defense Vienna, A.
10:00 - 10:30	SESSION 4: Reality - Conflict settlement, mediation, interfaith dialogue Lecture 6: Albania the place where the religious coexistence and the interreligious dialogue on considered values Dr. Florian Kamsi, Albania. Law Counsellor of Catholic Institutions, Albania & served as Vice Director of Caritas, Albania
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee
11:00 - 11:30 11:30 - 12:00	Lecture 7: New spiritual impulse Philippe Ledouble, former Vice President for Europe and International Secretary General of Pax Romana. Lecture 8: Learning to love Europe on the basis of the Christian-Humanitarian Heritage - Towards a new Understanding of European Identity and Solidarity Dr. Michael Breisky, Austria. Diplomat, served as ambassador to Ireland, Consul Gen. in New York & Head, Americasdesk, Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs
12:30 - 14:00 14:00 - 16:30 17:00 - 17:30	Lunch City Walk Coffee
17:30 - 19:00	Panel Discussion Mariia Hrabova, Ukraine. Student Chair of OBNOVA and Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv, Ukraine Mag. Alexis Neuberg, Austria. Managing Director Radio Afrika TV

Sunday, December 10, 2023

Dinner

19:00

08:00 - 09:15 09:30 - 10:30	Breakfast Sunday Service, Chapel, Centrum Salvator
11:00 - 11:30 12:00 - 14:00	Closing Session Lunch
14:00 - 15:30	SIIAEC Assembly (Guests are welcome!)





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Programme Details

Friday, December 8, 2023

14:00 - 15:00 Registration & Welcome Coffee

15:00 - 15:30 Welcome Addresses & Topical Introduction



Apostolic Nuncio to Slovakia

Archbishop Dr. Nicola Girasoli



Federation of the Slovak Christian Intellectuals (USKI)

President Msgr. Prof. Dr. Gašpar Fronc

Comenius University, Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Roman Catholic Theology, Bratislava



International Secretariat for Catholic Engineers, Agronomists and Industry Officials (SIIAEC)

Chairman **Prof. em. Dr. Wolfgang Kautek**University of Vienna, Department of Physical Chemistry, Vienna







SESSION 1: Utopia - International law, Human dignity, UDHR

15:30 - 16:00 Lecture 1:

The Decline of Global Ethics - personal experience and observations



Dr. Valentin Inzko

Austrian diplomat, served as the UN High Representative and European Union Special Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract:

In a long diplomatic career, covering almost 50 years, Dr. Inzko has experienced frequently the decline of standards, the negation of International Law, the ignorance of ethics or even silence, when clear statements were of essence. He observed sloppy handling of crystal clear cases and was surprised about the reaction of some high level officials, when discussion was about ethics and especially about their implementation.

Missing courage was another factor, although, if somebody was pushing back, if somebody demonstrated a constructive attitude, if somebody was fighting against the mainstream, he or she usually was admired. An additional frustrating observation was that - avoiding ethical decisions - things were not carried out to the end, were not being finalized, leaving the things be as they are. Thus important issues remained open, frequently highlighting the danger of diplomatic inaction, and regretfully, leading sometimes to conflicts, which, until this moment, seemed to be frozen ones.

CV:

Valentin Inzko studied Law and Languages at Graz University, and at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna. He has been involved in Southeast European diplomacy since 1981, when he joined the Austrian Foreign Ministry and began working for the department responsible for relations with the region. He was assigned to the Austrian Embassy in Belgrade from 1982 to 1986, and in1992 he headed the OSCE Mission in Sandzak. From 1996 to 1999 Inzko served as the first resident Austrian Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this capacity he was responsible for establishing the Austrian embassy in Sarajevo. Based in Vienna from 1999 to 2005, Inzko headed the Austrian Foreign Ministry department responsible for Central, Eastern and Southern Europe as well as Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus. From 2005 to 2009 he was the Austrian Ambassador to the Republic of Slovenia.

Before joining the Foreign Ministry, Inzko held senior positions with UN Development Programme missions in Mongolia and Sri Lanka. His other diplomatic postings have included serving as the Austrian Representative at the United Nations, and as the Deputy Director of the UN Disarmament mission. He is a Member of the Board of the "Vienna Economic Forum", a Member of the Board of the Vienna based "Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe", and the Head of the Council of Carinthian Slovenians.







SESSION 1: Utopia - International law, Human dignity, UDHR

16:00 - 16:30 Lecture 2:

Strengths and contradictions of the ethics of rights and universal law



Prof. Dr. José Manuel Pureza

University of Coimbra, Centre for Social Studies, Portugal

Abstract:

Western modernity was built on a discourse of apology of human dignity, which 19th century liberalism materialized in individual rights, a formula that the second half of the 20th century internationalized, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

But if the idea of an international order founded on the primacy of human rights challenged the world of sovereign States, the truth is that this world, made up of geopolitical and geo-economics tensions, did not disappear and gained new dynamics. It is in this world that the discourse of human rights and international law exists. Therefore, not only is it not immune, but it is a concrete instrument of power relations.

On the other hand, this world of rights regulated by the law has always been a privilege of the few, which opposed the practices of exclusion and discrimination of which the vast majority of humanity was the object: colonialism, slavery, racism and patriarchy, whose victims never had their natural rights recognized as happened with white, Christian, landlord and heterosexual men. The ethics of rights and universal law is, therefore, a profoundly contradictory field. It can be both an instrument of domination and an instrument of resistance and liberation. The recent reflection of Pope Francis, in texts such as *Laudato Si* or *Fratelli Tutti*, is a precious contribution to the liberating reading of the discourse of rights.

CV:

Born in Coimbra, 1958. Married, one son, one daughter, one grand-son, one grand-daughter. Degree in Law. PhD in Sociology (University of Coimbra). Full Professor of International Relations at the University of Coimbra. Director of the PhD Program on Human Rights in Contemporary Societies and former Director of the Master Program in International Relations and of the PhD Program in International Politics and Conflict Resolution, of the University of Coimbra. Senior Researcher at the Centre for Social Studies.

Most recent publications: *Emancipar o mundo. Teoria Crítica e Relações Internacionais* [*Emancipate the World. Critical theory and International Relations*] (co-editor), 2021; "La Guerra en Ucrania: qué (des)orden antecede a qué nuevo (des)orden?" ["The war in Ukraine: what (dis)order anticipates what new (dis)order?"], *Revista Electrónica de Estudios Internacionales*, 2022, 4, 1-20. Former MP and Vice-President of Assembleia da República (Portuguese national parliament) (2009-2011 and 2015-2022). Former member of the national board of the Catholic University Youth (1975-77). Currently member of the coordination team of *DIALOP: Tranversal Dialogue Project* – platform of dialogue between Christians and Marxists.

16:30 - 17:00 Coffee





SESSION 2: Utopia - Economic interdependencies and treaties

17:00 - 17:30 Lecture 3:

Ethical banking? How the wolf of Wallstreet turned into an environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) sheep



Dr. Alexander Picker

Chairman, Supervisory Board, Ipoteka Bank, Tashkent & Vice Chairman, Board, Transparency International Austria, Austria

Abstract:

The path from the protestant ethics of the trustworthy merchant via unfettered capitalist greed, via the buzzwords of the 2000 years (corporate social responsibility) to the new binding rules of ESG in banking. Companies catering for generations Y to Z have to offer purpose and values, banking regulators force the ESG agenda, blurring or ESG-washing the rules for management and corporate governance minted by Peter Drucker. I will show, that virtues are a better proposition than values and that only an intrinsic ethical compass, most aptly set by Christian education, allows to see through the ethical dilemmas of modern corporate business including banking.

CV:

Alexander Picker, born in 1962, was raised in Salzburg. He attended a catholic gymnasium and earned degrees in law and Slavonic philology, studying Russian and Polish. In 1989 he embarked on a banking career, taking him from Vienna to Moscow, Warsaw, Belgrade, Almaty, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Klagenfurt, Udine, Tashkent, Ulaanbaatar to currently Chisinau, mostly as CEO or Chairman of a bank. He is chair of the Board of Transparency International Austria. Alexander Picker is married since 1987 and has three adult children.





SESSION 3: Reality - hot wars, violence, neo-colonialism

17:30 - 18:00 Lecture 4:

Hot Wars, Violence, Neo-colonialism



Alex Mthobi, BSc, MBA, LLM, LLM (IHRL)

Newman's Association, Great Britain

Abstract:

This paper will begin by setting the context of what is meant by reality, hot wars, violence and neo-colonialism. This paper will endeavour to present a historical reality and critical overview of colonialism, the pillars that it brought about and the remnants that it left behind. It will also look at a critical overview of the complex nature of decolonisation and the question of who decolonises who and looking at reality as opposed to utopia, and asking the questions, whose utopia, which utopia. The paper will also look at what causes hot wars. It will go on to examine violence and its causes vis-à-vis utopia.

The paper will also look at assumptions that the UK and other western nations have been seen as champions of human rights both in their region and worldwide. It will go further to examine policy issues behind the concept of international law and/or international human rights law. This paper will conclude that there is a gap in policy and implementation of the international and regional instruments as well as noticeable remnants of neo-colonialism and its impact on third world countries. Finally, the paper will make an attempt to use post modernity lenses to recommend the best methodology of a pedagogy that is likely to liberate the oppressed in an attempt to correct mistakes of the past.

CV:

Alex Mthobi is a social scientist, management consultant and an international human rights lawyer and activist with a Masters of Laws (LLM) in International Human Rights Law. I was born in South Africa and grew up under the apartheid regime and as such I have experienced racial discrimination and have made it my purpose in life to fight all forms of discrimination in my work life and social life. I left South Africa aged 15 and returned there in 1997 but I now live in the UK. I was once the Pan-African Coordinator of IMCS Pax Romana for 5 years based in Nairobi, Kenya. I am currently the Vice President of the Newman Association (UK). I am also a board member and Trustee of ICMICA Pax Romana, Africa, member of Liberty (a charity) and International Law Association. I am also a member of the Middle Temple Inn of court in the UK. In the past, I worked for the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) in South Africa, Pax Romana Secretariat at the UN Human Rights HQ, Geneva (2000-2001) and participated in the planning of the UN World Conference against racism and all forms of discrimination the highlight of which was the conference hosted by South Africa in Durban in September 2001.

18:30 Dinner

20:00 Social Evening







SESSION 3: Reality - hot wars, violence, neo-colonialism

08:00 - 09:15 Breakfast

09:30 - 10:00 Lecture 5:

If Europe awakens



Bgdr. MMag. DDr. Andreas Stupka

Deputy Head of the Military Strategy Department, Austrian Federal Ministry of Defence, Commission of the Austrian Academy of Sciences for scientific cooperation with agencies of the Federal Ministry of Defence, Vienna, Austria

Abstract:

The decline of globally applicable ethics has something to do with Europe's loss of importance since the end of the Cold War. These ethics include, for example, international law, the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. All these ideas for a global order of values are the result of Europe's successful development over the last few centuries and its resulting supremacy in the general world order. However, it should be noted here that this European prosperity has not only brought with it its good sides in terms of the aforementioned values, but also a great deal of suffering and oppression, if we only think of the exploitation of the world by European colonialism, for example. Europe has therefore set the tone over the last 500 years, but it has weakened itself considerably, particularly as a result of the two world wars and the bipolar bloc confrontation within the continent, and has lost this supremacy. In this case the USA must always be seen as a European centre of power, especially after the Second World War. After the end of the Cold War, it was believed that this weakness had come to an end. And Europe began to dream of eternal peace in Europe in the naive hope that this peace would spread to the whole world, still thinking itself superior. The numerous military missions to create peace also resulted from this idea. The fact that peace in Europe does not necessarily mean peace for Europe has been overlooked, as the loss of supremacy has led to the emergence of other powers, such as the resurgence of Islamic self-confidence. China's emergence as a major economic and military power and the configuration of a new world order by non-European powers. In addition, war has returned to Europe, further exacerbating the continent's state of weakness. However, it is already dawning on Europeans that this weakness could result in a complete loss of Europe's essence. - What we do not know, however, is whether it will be a dawn or a dusk for Europe.

If Europe wakes up and is prepared to fight for its values, then this decline in global ethical concepts can at least be limited. Otherwise, it is to be expected that new value systems will prevail that are religiously or ideologically determined and will replace ethics based on Christianity.

CV:

Andreas Stupka, born in 1963, is a brigadier general in the Austrian armed forces and Deputy Head of the Military Strategy Department at the Federal Ministry of Defence. His academic expertise lies in the fields of philosophy, military science, security policy and polemology. After a study in political science and philosophy at the University of Vienna he received doctoral degrees in political science and philosophy. During his military career, he served as commander of a tank artillery battalion, as Deputy Force Commander and Chief of Staff of UNDOF in Syria and Israel, as Chief of Planning of KFOR and National Contingent Commander in Kosovo, as well as head of the Institute for Human and Social Sciences at the Austrian National Defence Academy.







SESSION 4: Reality - Conflict settlement, mediation, interfaith dialogue

10:00 - 10:30 Lecture 6:

Albania the place where the religious coexistence and the interreligious dialogue on considered values



Dr. Florian Kamsi

Legal Consultant of the institutions of the Catholic Church of Albania, Tirana, Albania

Abstract:

The following issues are addressed: (1) Religion in Albania. (2) The history of coexistence and interreligious dialogue from the beginnings of the Albanian state until today. (3) The establishment, role, functioning and composition of the KNFSH (Albanian Interreligious Council) in Albanian society. (4) How the impact of interreligious dialogue and religious coexistence is perceived in Albanian society. (5) Initiatives, seminars, meetings, etc. developed jointly by religious communities to promote dialogue on coexistence in Albanian society. (6) the difficulties and problems encountered in the promotion of interreligious dialogue in the early 1990s, which speak of the restoration of religious freedom in the Republic of Albania after 50 years of dictatorial regime. (7) The possible challenges and perspectives to be realised with the aim of strengthening and improving the climate of religious coexistence and interreligious dialogue in the country.

CV:

Graduated as Doctor of Law at the University of Padua, Italy, 2000. Specialisation in Law at the University of Padua 2001. Doctorate in Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom at the University "Aldo Moro" of Bari, Italy, 2012. Lawyer in a law firm in Tirana 2001. Legal counsellor of the Vatican Embassy in Tirana since 2002. Legal counsellor of the institutions of the Catholic Church in Albania since 2002. Lecturer at the Lady of Good Counsel University in Tirana in the subject "State relations with religious communities" 2007-2009. Deputy Director of Caritas Albania 2017- 2022. Director of the Human Resources Department of Irisoft Education Center, Tirana, 2022. Lecturer of Italian language at the Universal Center in Tirana, 2021-2023. Scientific collaboration in the field of relations between the state and religious communities with the University of Bari and Bologna since 2007. Assistant to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Archdiocese of Tirana, 2020. Current position as Legal Advisor to the Institutions of the Catholic Church in Albania, 2023.

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee







SESSION 4: Reality - Conflict settlement, mediation, interfaith dialogue

11:00 - 11:30 Lecture 7:

New spiritual impulse



Philippe Ledouble

Former Vice President for Europe and International Secretary General of Pax Romana

Abstract:

Peace is not the fruit of laws, treaties and economic exchanges, but of spiritual (for individuals) and cultural (for communities) paths. Some treaties have even been the cause of future wars. Peace between Germany and France was not the fruit of cooperation on coal and steel, but this cooperation was the fruit of a few inspired politicians. What is at stake is the nature of the beliefs that drive us deeply, and how they can have an influence and be transformed by these events. The mission of Pax Romana is the humanization of living environments. That is what Robert Schuman asked of us in his 1963 letter to Pax Romana entitled "the spiritual basis of Europe", without which the EU "would be an empty shell." The question is, how do we create the spiritual foundations of the peace in future world? To what extent do economic exchanges and treaties encourage a spiritual path that creates the conditions for peace? In France, for example, negotiations on the retirement age have damaged the cultural basis of society, such as trust in its leaders. Other question: what are the expected outcome of the meeting in ourselves (inner peace), in our areas of responsibility (profession, family, commitments...) in the movement: how do we manage internal crises or the internal effects of external crises like the Catalunya or Brexit crisis (without answers to these questions we have no legitimacy to speak out), and in the movement's external commitments, such as at the UN.

CV:

Philippe Ledouble served as Vice President for Europe and International Secretary General of Pax Romana ICMICA (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs). He was an electrical engineer at the the SNCF in operational management and in human resources management, training and career management.







SESSION 4: Reality - Conflict settlement, mediation, interfaith dialogue

11:30 - 12:00 Lecture 8:

Learning to love Europe on the Basis of the Christian-Humanitarian Heritage
- Towards a new Understanding of European Identity and Solidarity



Dr. Michael Breisky

Diplomat, served as ambassador to Ireland, was Consul General in New York & Head, Americas-desk, Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Austria

Abstract:

To respond the complex challenges facing Europe, the EU must focus on neglected European identity and Ethos ("Böckenförde-dictum") in order to achieve the sense of community and solidarity needed.

Identity: Christianity set the base for the extraordinary success of Western civilization, when it developed in the 13th century a highly pragmatic combination of Platonic ideals (the "Sunday's world") and Aristotle's realism ("Workday's world"); the many double standard ensuing weakened much of Christianity's moral integrity. In the 17th and 18th century, the rational Humanism of Enlightenment stood up against the influence of the Christian "Workday's world", but substantiated many ideas of the "Sunday's world" on the basis of reason instead of transcendency - such as individuality and human dignity, minority-rights, democracy, tolerance, social responsibility etc. Enlightenment also insisted on the separation of church and state, an issue eventually accepted by most Christian churches. Transforming these values politically was then a task of Christians, agnostic or de-istic humanists and democratic. Therefore, and notwithstanding the bitter dispute about transcendency still going on today, the legal values now enshrined in Art. 2 of the EU-treaty are the result of a tacit de-facto discourse between followers of the Christian and the Humanistic Heritage.

Ethos: European integration in the 1950s had to be taken top-down invoking factual constraints, while a democratic bottom-up approach was still impossible, due to the psychological wounds of two World Wars. Therefore, the vision of a united Europe remained a distant and elitist goal in the following decades, under which a technocratic and increasingly bureaucratic regime followed primarily economic categories. Ignoring the ensuing pro-European change of mind in the general public, development of Ethos on the basis of democratic co-determination remains inadequate to this day. "Legislative language" follows the Kantian Imperative's demand to act always like a legislator. It produced the central role of legal values in the EU: Always with a bailiff at its mind, this extremely reductionist language — unwilling/unable to deal with ambiguous, emotional and spiritual terms — must not only ignore cultural values and deny support to European Ethos and solidarity; as evidenced by the the "jurisprudence of discrimination", the absence of legal support for cultural values prohibits also the EU Court of Justice to protect well established cultural interests of the (up to now) silent majority against claims of discrimination by minorities — an experience likely to cause soon severe unrest.

Christian-Humanistic Heritage: leading politicians at the helm of EU-institutions continue to refuse or belittle all reference to Christianity's cultural value. This attitude is not only skeptic against all cultural issues in general, it blocks also the development of a narrative about European identity and its values, that is both rational and romanticizing enough to create a resilient pride of being European citizens. Accompanied by many other measures, and in line to the preamble of the EU-treaty, this narrative should refer to Christian-Humanistic Heritage; it symbolizes a common cultural tradition comparable even to the Chinese narrative, resulting in a feeling of resilient identity – which must be defended at all costs by all. This must be reflected in EU-primary law!

The new role of Religion: "There is nothing good – unless YOU do it!" might be the resumé of Jürgen Habermas, founder of discourse-theory and previously very sceptic about the role of religion. Now he states: Reason can explain very well, why everybody should exercise solidarity; however, only religion is able to exact one's solidarity directly and individually.

CV:

Ambassador Michael Breisky is a retired Austrian diplomat and author. Born 1940 in Lisbon, and graduating in Vienna from University (Dr. jus) and Diplomatic Academy he entered the Austrian foreign service in 1967 and served until 2005 in various functions abroad (i. A. Ambassador Ireland, Consul General Milano, New York) and at home (i. A. head of departments for South Tyrol, Americas). In 2000 Co-founder of Scientific board of Leopold Kohr Academy, Salzburg. For publications see www.breisky.at.

The author compiled here the results of a recent discourse within a group of distinguished Austrian ambassadors in retirement and Dr. Johannes Pichler, professor emeritus for the development of European Law at the University of Graz.

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch 14:00 - 16:30 City Walk 17:00 - 17:30 Coffee







17:30 - 19:00 Panel Discussion



Mariia Hrabova

Student Chair of the Federation of Ukrainian Catholic Academical and Student Associations OBNOVA; Lviv, Ukraine.

CV: Ukrainian Catholic University.



Mag. Alexis Neuberg

Chairman for Radio Afrika TV (RATV), Austria; President of Africa-Europe diaspora development (DEPT); Journalist and Africa expert at the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation (ORF), Austria.

CV: National University of Rwanda, 1985-1986, study of biology and chemistry. University of Vienna, study of journalism, communication and publication sciences, Master Thesis: "Impact of Western media on the development of Africa: Concept of an independent and effective media system in Africa".

19:00 Dinner

Sunday, December 10, 2023

08:00 - 09:15 Breakfast

09:30 - 10:30 Sunday Service (celebrant Msgr. Prof. Fronc), Chapel, Centrum Salvator

11:00 - 11:30 *Closing Session*

12:00 - 14:00 Lunch

14:00 - 15:30 **SIIAEC Assembly** (Guests are welcome!)

Acknowledgements:

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